New Year's Greetings--Midwinter Number.

In Nine Parts—264 Pages

PART I—TELEGRAPH SHEET—12 PAGES

"Sail on, sail on, and on and on."

The Los Angeles Times

SATURDAY MORNING, VOL. XL. JANUARY 1, 1921.

Liberty Under Law—Equal Rights—True Industrial Freedom

ERIN MISSES DE VALERA

Now is in Ireland, Says Secretary.

British and Irish Know Nothing of His Arrival on the Emerald Isle.

Cog Evidently Slipped Somewhere, and No One Can Make Explanations.

[BY CABLE AND ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The report that Eamonn de Valera had reached Ireland has not yet been confirmed from any source. Irish circles in London are inclined to discredit it.

Tonight being New Year's Eve, all government offices were closed and no official view was obtainable. Since the rumors have begun to spread that De Valera was coming to Europe, the government has carefully avoided any definite statement as to whether he would be arrested if he landed in Ireland. Measures were taken to watch Irish ports, but it was generally understood De Valera would not be arrested.

If it is confirmed that De Valera really has arrived, it is said, it will be immediately assumed that he comes in connection with the truce negotiations through unofficial intermediaries, which have never been altogether suspended, although they

(Continued on Second Page.)

IRISH HOLIDAYS SEE MANY SLAIN.

Twenty-five Killed or Die of Wounds During Last Week of December.

[BY CABLE AND ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BELFAST, Dec. 31.—Twenty-five persons were killed or died from wounds in Ireland between December 22 and December 29, covering the Christmas holidays. The fatalities included 19 civilians, among them two women, five policemen and one soldier.

EFFUSIVE RECOGNITION BY BERLIN.

Germany Acknowledges the New Mexican Government by Letter.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 30.—Formal recognition of the Mexican government by Germany, signed by President Ebert and Foreign Minister Simons, was received here today and given out by the Foreign Relations Department.

The letter of recognition is effusive in "most fervent wishes for the prosperity of Mexico, with personal assurances of highest regard and friendship." The letter was of the date of November 25 and was

(Continued on Second Page.)

NEW YEAR WILL CREAK IN.

Lack of Lubrication to Hamper Most Celebrants; Seattle Has Booze,

[BY A. P. DAY WIRE.]

SEATTLE, Dec. 31.—The ceremony of ushering in the new year in Seattle will be accompanied by the consumption of approximately 3000 quarts of intoxicating liquor, Donald A. McWonald, Federal prohibition director for Washington and Alaska, estimated today.

"I believe that about one twenty-fifth of Seattle's population of 315,000 will celebrate New Year's Eve in anti-prohibition style," he said. He added that he thought the average portion of each person would be one-half a pint.

"There is much more than 3000 quarts of liquor in Seattle," Mr. McDonald said, "but I think the parties will not be so reckless with supplies as in previous years."

SLEUTHS WATCH CROWDS.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—One hundred prohibition enforcement agents will mingle with the crowds in hotels and restaurants along the white way tonight and assist celebrators to extend a dry welcome to the new year. The agents, who will be split up into small flying squads, have been instructed to clamp the lid down.

Managers of leading hotels have ordered their employees not to handle liquor "in any way" and the indications point to a safe and sane greeting to 1921.

CLEVELAND TO FEAST.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

CLEVELAND, (O.) Dec. 31.—Clevelanders will welcome the new year tonight with dancing and feasting at downtown hotels and clubs, but hotel and club managers announce there must be no liquor.

CHICAGO OUTLOOK DRY.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—The new

(Continued on Second Page.)

MINE BILL SIGNED BY PRESIDENT.

Time for Completion of Assessment Work is to be Extended.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The bill extending for six months the time in which 1920 assessment work on mining claims can be done was signed today by President Wilson.

Under the old law, holders of mining claims would be required to complete $1000 worth of work on their claims by midnight tonight. The time is extended, but holders of claims must file notices with county recorders setting forth that they claim exemption under the bill which became effective with the President's signature today.

Hundreds of mining claims in the West are affected and the holders had flooded Senators and Representatives from that section with telegrams inquiring what action was to be taken on the measure.

OIL POLICY DISCUSSED.

Mexican Problems Segregated.

Hope of Officials for More Conciliatory Attitude is Somewhat Dulled.

Old Confiscatory Measure in Southern Congress Dead Issue, Belief.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Petroleum questions have been separated from the Mexican problem, it was learned today at the State Department, and placed in the broader field of a general oil policy now under consideration by the government. All matters concerning oil production in Mexico heretofore handled by the Mexican section will come directly under the supervision of the Secretary of State, it was said, and will receive the consideration given questions affecting the general welfare of the nation, rather than that accorded investors in foreign countries.

The plan, it was explained, will have the effect of bringing the Mexican oil question into the same field with those growing out of the British and French agreement as to Mesopotamia, and the operations of the Dutch in Java, and the operations in Canada and in the prospective oil zones of Central and South America.

OIL REGISTRATION.

One of the more important subjects to come before the Mexican Congress when it convenes January 5 in special session is that of petroleum registration. The Mexican Senate more than a year ago, passed a bill designed to provide for the carrying out of the provisions in the new Mexican Constitution looking to the nationalization of petroleum, but its terms were regarded as of such confiscatory character, that it met immediate opposition in the Chamber of Deputies, and the belief was expressed here today that it probably would not again be placed before the Chamber.

Another measure has been prepared and, it is understood, will be offered at the coming session. President Obregon's first message at the opening of the session is not expected to indicate his position on the oil question, as it is customary with Mexican executives to confine their messages to a listing of the subjects that should be discussed by Congress without recommendations of any sort.

HOPES ARE DULLED.

Hopes of American government officials and representatives here of the companies operating in Mexico that the new administration at Mexico City would adopt a more conciliatory attitude toward foreign oil interests have been somewhat dulled by recent developments. The State Department has been notified that, instead of "cleaning out" the department dealing with oil questions, the new administration has promoted at least one of the old officials and has removed none.

Information also has been received that absolute title has been granted in the cases of eight claims filed on the oil properties under one of the Carranza decrees against which repeated protest was made by the United States. The titles were given on the last day of the De la Huerta administration. About the same time scores of permits to drill in Federal zones were issued.

Colored Boy is Mascot for This Bay City Judge.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—State Appellate Justice John T. Nourse had reason to hug Vincent Augustus Morris, a 7-year-old negro, today and he did so before the whole court. For Vincent Augustus, in a lottery to determine the length of the terms of Justice Nourse and two of his associates Justices William H. Langdon and George A. Sturdevant, following their recent election, picked the twelve year, or longest term, for Justice Nourse. It meant $84,000 in salary checks for the justice.

The boy drew an eight-year term with a salary total of $56,000 for Judge Langdon, and a four-year term with salary checks of $28,000, for Justice Sturdevant.

DEPORTED GREEK ARCHBISHOP DIES.

[BY CABLE AND ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 31.—The Greek archbishop of Konieh, Asia Minor, whom the Turkish Nationalists arrested and deported to Erzerum last month, died recently, says a dispatch received today.

The circumstances of the archbishop's death are not known but his friends here express the opinion that it is chargeable to the Nationalists.

SPANISH SEAPLANE LOST.

[BY CABLE AND ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BILBAO (Spain) Dec. 31.—A hydroairplane engaged in passenger service between Bayonne, France, and this city, has been lost.

HARDING STUDIES PLAN TO CUT NATION'S EXPENSES.

Financial Problems of Government Are Taken Up With Congressmen and Reserve Bank Officials.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

MARION (O.) Dec. 31.—The country's financial problems and the problem of cutting down government expenses were canvassed by President-elect Harding today in conference with Congressional leaders and officials of the Federal Reserve Board.

Particular concern was shown by Mr. Harding in the curtailment of Army and Navy appropriations at the present session of Congress, and he went over that subject in detail with Representative Mondell of Wyoming, Republican leader of the House, and Representative Anthony of Kansas, chairman of the House subcommittee which frames army appropriation measures.

Recently he had a similar conference with Kelly of Michigan, chairman of the appropriations subcommittee on naval expenditures.

W. H. G. Harding, governor of the reserve board, Edmund Platt, the vice-governor and several officials of the Cleveland reserve bank talked about general financial conditions with the President-elect and gave him their advice on a wise governmental policy during the next few months. Farmers' relief is understood to have been one of the specific problems discussed with the board, officials advising against special government protection for any particular group.

CUT ARMY, NAVY BUDGETS.

Mr. Mondell told the President-elect that the government's greatest saving during the present session could be accomplished by holding down the Army and Navy budgets, and predicted that by careful economy the annual appropriations for all departments could be scaled down to approximately $2,000,000,000. He recommended against any reduction in armament until there had been an international disarmament agreement, but said millions could be saved in expenditures for the military and naval establishments without seriously crippling their efficiency.

Legislation fixing the enlisted strength of the Army at 150,000 or 175,000 in place of the present authorized strength of 280,000, was suggested by Representative Anthony as one practical way of reducing expenses. He also detailed economies which he said could be accomplished by the executive branch

(Continued on Second Page.)

CLEAR SKY TO GREET NEW YEAR.

Gentle Winds Will Blow Over Football Field, Says Weather Man.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—Fair weather throughout California will greet the new year tomorrow, but Washington and Oregon will be drenched by rain caused by an onrushing storm that resulted in storm warnings along the coast lines of these two States, according to the predictions tonight of the United States Weather Bureau here.

At Pasadena, where the University of California and Ohio State University football elevens clash in the annual New Year's Day Tournament of Roses struggle, exceptionally fair weather will prevail. Gentle northeasterly winds, scarcely strong enough to affect the distance or direction of punts and dropkicks, will sweep the field on which the Pacific Coast champions meet the Western Conference titleholders, the Weather Bureau said.

Strong gales are expected to flay the coast line of Oregon and Washington, as a result of the new storm rapidly approaching this section of the coast from the ocean, the bureau reported.

CARDINAL GIBBONS SINKING

Bulletin Issued from Bedside Calls for Prayers and Hints at End.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

BALTIMORE, Dec. 31.—Cardinal Gibbons today received the last sacraments of the church and tonight he is lying in a critical condition at the home of his friend, Robert T. Shriver, at Union Mills, on the Carroll county hills, near Westminster. Physicians Thursday had gravely intimated that a crisis was imminent, but they had hoped the patient would rally.

Since last Sunday, when the condition of the cardinal took a favorably turn, it had been hoped he would steadily gain strength and eventually be in condition to travel to Baltimore. Obviously the doctors had not anticipated the relapse. This return, they explained, was due to the cardinal's advanced age and consequent infirmities. The mind of the prelate is said to be perfectly clear.

PRAYERS DIRECTED.

The turn in the cardinal's condition prompted the Rt. Rev. Owen B. Corrigan, auxiliary bishop of Baltimore, who is associated with St. Gregory's Church, to issue tonight an official notice to the Catholic clergymen of the archdiocese, and through them to their congregations, directing prayers for the recovery of the prelate, or, in lieu of this, for a happy death.

As the old year gave way to the new, priests in most of the Catholic churches of Baltimore recited the litany and prayers for the prelate.

At the Shriver home with the cardinal are Archbishop Bonzano, papal delegate; Monsignor G. A. Dougherty, secretary to the papal representative, and the Very Rev. E. A. Pace, historian of the Catholic university.

Earlier in the day Cardinal Gibbons from his sick bed gave a New Year's message to his host of friends throughout the country, expressing particular regret that he would not be able this year to greet his Baltimore and Washington friends in person, as has been his custom.

"I wish to give a New Year's greeting and blessing to my friends in my own city of Baltimore and throughout our country, and to thank them for their innumerable kindnesses and for their prayers for my health in the last few weeks.

"Particularly do I wish to extend a greeting to my friends of Maryland and Washington, who, for so many years I have greeted in person on the first Sunday in the new year. I deeply regret that I cannot greet them face to face this New Year's day. I ask their continued prayers and give them my blessing and my best wishes for a happy year."

HIS HEART WEAK.

The Cardinal's illness has been due, according to his physicians, to a nervous weakness of the heart, induced by fatigue from overexertion. The first sign of a breakdown came when he nearly collapsed while preaching at Havre De Grace (Md.) Yesterday was the second time he has received the last rites of the church, the first having been about two weeks ago, when his condition first became grave. Since then he had gained steadily in strength until today.

The cardinal's physicians believe that minor relapses, as well as his condition yesterday, have been brought about by nervousness induced by the reception of visitors by the prelate. The cardinal's mind is as clear and vigorous as at any time during his long life and he cannot realize, according to his physicians, that his physical condition precludes mental effort or excitement. He has been noticeably worse after visits of any length.

Ever since the cardinal was invested with the princely insignia in 1887 it has been his custom to hold a reception at his home on the first Sunday in the new year. Last year he personally greeted more than 1000 persons, after officiating at a solemn high mass in the cathedral.

It also has been the cardinal's custom on New Year's Day to receive the priests and seminarians of St. Mary's Seminary. But this year there will be no reception at his residence and no pontifical mass at the cathedral and no New Year's sermon by the cardinal.

BISHOP'S BULLETIN.

The bulletin of Bishop Corrigan is as follows:

"The condition of His Eminence today has been less favorable than at any time during his illness. He had received the last sacraments and the reverend pastors are requested to urge their people to offer prayer for His Eminence's speedy recovery or happy death. All pastors will please have the litany of the blessed Virgin Mary recited after each mass until further orders for that intention.

"All the priests of the diocese will add in every mass, when the rubrics permit, the prayers from the mass 'Pro infirmis,' reciting the same in the similar number 'Pro famulo nostro infirmo.' These prayers are to be recited until further orders. The religious communities are also asked to redouble their prayers that Almighty God will restore His Eminence speedily, if so be His holy will, to strength and good health.

[Signed]

"O. B. CORRIGAN,

"Bishop of Macra, Vicar-General."

Dr. Charles O'Donovan, the cardinal's physician, announced that the prelate had two fainting spells this morning.

HASTY LAWS HIT SNAG.

Caution Advised by Penrose.

Declares Opposition to House Emergency Tariff and Bonus Bills.

Pennsylvania Senator Insists All Legislation Must be Duly Considered.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania, prominent Republican leader, today signalized his return to Washington and to public affairs, legislative and political, by giving an interview, discussing tariff and other governmental affairs, receiving a few new Senators, posing for motion pictures and preparing for active work in Congress beginning next week. Illness has kept the Pennsylvania Senator from Washington for a year, but today he indicated plans to resume active participation in national affairs.

President-elect Harding's Cabinet selections, Senator Penrose said, were a personal matter for Senator Harding. The Pennsylvania leader said he had no ideas in that respect and had taken little interest in reports from Marion regarding international questions. On this field of Congress, the Senator said, would "blaze the way" and would not take a program from "any Secretary of State, no matter who he may be."

Senator Penrose in a talk with newspaper correspondents at his home announced an early meeting of the Finance Committee, probably Monday, to consider the emergency tariff measure designed as an aid to farmers and other industry during the present period of descending prices.

NOT ENTHUSIASTIC.

"I don't look with any amount of enthusiasm on any emergency tariff legislation," said the Senator. "I think that the tariff and revenue are questions that ought to be taken up as a whole in a careful, thoughtful, dignified way, after full conference with the President-elect and whoever may be the Secretary of the Treasury."

Regarding the soldiers' bonus bill, Senator Penrose said: "I believe in doing something for the soldiers that will meet conditions and be satisfactory to them." He added, however, in response to a question whether the bonus legislation would be pressed at this session, that bonus legislation was "very intimately involved with the questions of raising revenue and the tax bill."

Senator Penrose said there was wide sentiment among business interests against any tariffs that would curb American commerce.

"I am as strong a tariff man as ever," the Senator continued, "but I am not prepared to vote for any particular measure. We can't expect nearly as much revenue from tariff as from direct taxation."

The Senator declared he had not taken any particular interest in the discussions at President-elect Harding's home at Marion, O., regarding our international relations.

"I don't think it matters much, in that respect, who is Secretary of State," said the Senator. "For I think Congress will blaze the way, particularly by the Senate, and I don't think Congress will take any program from any Secretary of State, no matter who he may be."

District Which Pays Most Taxes Rules Congress.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—For the first time in history the territory which pays the bulk of Federal taxes will have full working control of the House of Representatives after March 4.

Checking up the new list today, Representative Madden (Rep.) Illinois, found that with the opening of the new session, the section east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio rivers would have a solid Republican voting strength of 228. The House majority is 218. Mr. Madden's figures indicate that this section pays 84½ per cent of all taxes, with the South and West at present able to control the House by joint action, paying the balance.

"By their vote in November, the people decreed that the tail no longer should wag the dog in Congress," Representative Madden said.

Dozen Seaplanes End Second Leg of Long Flight.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

SAN DIEGO, Dec. 31.—Twelve of the thirteen seaplanes, which left San Diego yesterday on a flight to the Panama Canal and reached San Bartolome Bay, Lower California, made the second "hop" of the journey to Magdalena Bay today, according to radio messages received here shortly after 9 p.m. The thirteenth machine, the NC-6, remained at San Bartolome Bay for the NC-5, which will set out from this port at daybreak tomorrow to make a non-stop flight to Magdalena Bay.

DAVIS WILL ACT FOR PRESIDENT.

Delegated to Receive Members of Diplomatic Corps at Reception.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Acting Secretary of State Davis was delegated today by President Wilson to act for him in the annual New Year's reception of representatives of the Diplomatic Corps. Mr. Davis will receive the ambassadors and ministers at his home and the President, therefore, will hold no New Year's reception.

TEN DAYS FOR ARMY OFFICER.

Adjt.-Gen. Harris Sentenced by Washington Court for Contempt.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—A contempt sentence of ten days in jail was imposed today on Maj.-Gen. Peter C. Harris, Adjutant-General of the Army, by Justice Siddons of the District Supreme Court, for his refusal to produce certain records in connection with the Selective Service Act, which were sought in Ohio divorce proceedings.

An appeal from the ruling of the court that such records should be produced was immediately noted by counsel for Gen. Harris and the contempt sentence automatically was suspended pending disposition of the appeal. Gen. Harris said he had his "field equipment" ready and was prepared to serve out the sentence if necessary, but added that he did not expect to go to jail.

TEST CASE EXPECTED.

Justice Siddons in entering the order adjudging the general in contempt directed that should he decide to produce the records sought before the expiration of the ten days he was to be released. The War Department, however, is to make a test of the status of draft records.

The record which Justice Siddons ordered the general to produce was an affidavit made by Mrs. Mary H. Walsh, in behalf of her husband, Henry H. Walsh, before Walsh's local board. Walsh is suing his wife for divorce and his counsel obtained an order for the production of the

(Continued on Second Page.)

NEW ANGLE IN DISPUTE

English Take Stand on Nipponese.

Sympathy of Dominions United States' Position Causes Change.

Premier of Australia is Fi... for "White Country;" T... Act With Harding.

BY ARTHUR SEARS HENNI...

[EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—... Britain, it was learned today, ... tends to consult the United St... after the inauguration of the H... ing administration, on the ques... of renewal of the Anglo-Japa... treaty of alliance, which ex... next July.

There was an informal discus... of the matter by the British A... bassador and Secretary of S... Colby several months ago, in wh... England manifested a disposition... act in harmony with the Un... States in dealing with Far East... questions, but the conferences w... discontinued, presumably to aw... the change of administration in ... country.

There is vigorous opposition ... the British Empire, particul... Canada, Australia and New Ze... and, to a continuation of the ... liance with which these dominio... have clashed on the immigrat... and other phases of the race q... tion.

PREMIER IS BLUNT.

One of the bitterest opponents ... the Japanese racial equality p... posal at the Paris Peace Confere... was Premier Hughes of Austra... who bluntly expounded the po... of preserving a "white Australi...

This colonial opposition will ... voiced at the imperial confere... when the heads of all the Brit... dominions will gather in London ... May to discuss empire policies.

"There also is considerable opp... tion in the United Kingdom itself ... the continuation of the relation... an ally of Japan in view of the ... pearance of antagonism in the U... ed States in any controversy ... Japan, which such an agreem... might produce. In fact, anti-... migration controversy popular w... ment in England favors Amer... and not Japan.

The British government long ... foreclosed the possibility of be... required by the alliance to join

(Continued on Second Page.)

National Advertising Score for 1920

LOS ANGELES "TIMES" SECOND IN AMERICA

With a Single Exception Leads All Newspapers in United States in Volume of Advertising.

Telegrams poured into The Times office last night revealing ... out of the 2198 daily newspapers in the United States the Los A... Times leads the entire field with but one exception, being ... of first place by the Chicago Tribune.

Since The Times was handicapped by reason of the paper shor... age, having been obliged to omit and refuse more than 1,000,0... lines of advertising, the achievement looms all the more remarkabl...

Millions of newspaper readers throughout the country will pe... ruse these figures and draw the only possible conclusion—tha... Southern California is one of the bright spots on earth—one of th... most prosperous areas in the United States—and that the Los An... geles Times more than ever before serves this wonderland as its ... sole great newspaper.

The table below shows how other big newspapers compared ... with The Times:

ADVERTISING VOLUME FOR 1920 IN AGATE LINES.

Chicago Tribune	25,726,870
Los Angeles Times	25,631,718
New York Times	23,450,000
Cleveland Plain Dealer	22,006,573
Washington Star	21,052,986
Columbus Dispatch	19,292,310
Philadelphia Inquirer	18,385,500
New York World	18,327,196
Detroit Free Press	16,288,744
Minneapolis Tribune	15,718,539
Boston Globe	12,982,585
Courier-Journal	8,869,762

LOS ANGELES TABULATION.

Even more spectacular than its nation-wide achievement is Th... Times' overwhelming lead in the local field. Its rapidly growin... circulation, all concentrated within Southern California, has attract... ed more and more the total advertising appropriations of hundred... of firms.

Los Angeles Times	25,631,718
Second morning paper	16,598,496
First evening paper	16,603,494
Second evening paper	15,240,526
Third evening paper	8,388,930

"The telegram giving the Chicago Tribune's lineage stated it ... "total" advertising, a term used in newspaper offices to denote a ... advertising carried whether paid for or used for a newspaper's ow... business. The Times assumes that this means "paid" advertisin... since all other figures in the computation are strictly confined ... paid business. Should this prove to be not the case, The Tim... would stand first in America.

THE DAY'S NEWS SUMMED UP

THE SKY. Clear. Wind at 5 p.m., west; velocity, 6 miles. Thermometer, highest, 64 deg.; lowest, 47 deg. Forecast: For Los Angeles and vicinity: Saturday fair. For complete weather data see last page of this section.

THE CITY. Summary of business here showed 1920 to have been the most prosperous year Los Angeles ever had in actual cash volume of business done in all lines.

Franklin High School instructor, stepfather of young bank robber, was arrested as suspect; police say he admits burying evidence but declared son meant to restore money; no trace of loot is found where boy says he hid it.

After fourteen years of professional clairvoyance in all large cities of country experience of soothsayer with own wife caused him to determine to give up being seer and become clothier.

Five-million-dollar Ambassador Hotel on Wilshire Boulevard, latest link in Southland's winter chain, threw open its doors as New Year was ushered in.

City gave thunderous welcome to little 1921; absence of intoxicants appeared to make little difference and celebration was noisy.

Mayor selected Walter R. Leeds to succeed Fulton Lane on Public Utilities board and Dr. John R. Haynes to take Frank Simpson's place as Public Service Commissioner.

PACIFIC SLOPE. In imposing sentence on convicted Bay City gangster, judge recommends that maximum fifty years be given.

GENERAL EASTERN. Secretary to De Valera, "Irish president," says he is safe back in Ireland after having been missing for weeks.

Pay-roll bandits murder two officials of Cleveland company. Tennessee bank thief slain by policemen.

Cardinal Gibbons is sinking and bulletin issued from sick room hints that the end is near.

President-elect Harding studies plan to cut nation's expenses; would limit Army and Navy appropriations.

WASHINGTON. Trade with Germany grows rapidly, report of Department of Commerce reveals.

Mexican petroleum problems are segregated by the government.

Tradition makes way for progress when President-elect decides to use auto in inaugural parade.

Senator Penrose states he is not enthusiastic over emergency tariff measure before Senate.

Congressman Osborne seeks to aid California fruit growers by establishment of new market service.

FOREIGN. Invasion of Ruhr district of Germany by France is a possibility. Polish marshal to ask French aid.

Radical left wing wins Russian elections and Trotzky is deposed as head of the army.

Marshal Foch of France warns Allies that Germany has air fleet of huge potential strength.

Protocol of Fiume signed; all of Gen. Caviglia's terms accepted; may offer regency to Duke of Aosta.

GERMANS WATCH PEACE COMING.

Hope for Restored Commerce With America.

Realize Grave Position Under Peace Treaty.

Sinister Shadow of Bolshevism is Growing Less.

[BY CABLE AND ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BERLIN, Dec. 31.—The feature of Germany's international relations which is arousing keen interest on the opening of the new year is the prospective early peace with the United States. Public opinion views the coming of peace as one of the few agreeable aftermaths of the war.

This is partly because there never was a pronounced feeling of hostility to America. There is also the conviction that the United States will not present staggering bills for indemnities and that commercial relations with the United States will be resumed on a large and generous scale.

A spring influx of American tourists is one of the comfortable speculations indulged in as a natural result of the recent American and German shipping agreements.

REALIZES GRAVE POSITION.

Germany enters the new year with a growing sense of the gravity of her position under the Treaty of Versailles and of the immensity of the cost she is called on to pay for a lost world war. Another prominent manifestation on the opening of 1921 is the steady drift away from political and economic radicalism. Today matter how the treaty is modified or changed in the near future, Germany is resigned to her inevitable lot and is seeking to meet it by an intensification of effort and of exploitation throughout her wide field of industries and resources.

BOLSHEVISM LESS FEARED.

While the spectre of Bolshevism continues to cast a sinister shadow across the east Prussian frontier, German prophets of the Russian Communism are finding dwindling favor among the rank and file of the German proletariat. That this is the actual condition in Germany today in the face of the fact that the Moscow government succeeded in reinforcing itself at home, is received as proof of the familiar theory that, given food and stabilized economic and political conditions, the German workingman cannot be won over to Utopian experiments.

BUSINESS REVIVING.

The growing stability recorded in German political and economic activities is chiefly an accomplishment of the last six months. It is accounted for in the active resumption of important prewar industries, reopening of former markets overseas and betterment in the labor situation despite constantly mounting wage scales and food prices, which still leave the ordinary, but vital staples beyond the reach of even the well-paid workers. Whether these beginnings toward an economic revival in industries, finances and exports can be maintained on a constantly ascending scale during 1921 is a matter of conjecture at least until Germany is given a precise and definite interpretation of the financial and reparation clauses of the treaty.

STAGGERING DEBT.

Germany enters the new year with a national debt which will far exceed 200,000,000,000 marks by April 1 next. This sum does not include amounts she is called on to pay her own subjects in private claims. They will add another hundred billion to the above total. The government admits a railway, postal and telegraph deficit of 20,000,000,000 marks. It is threatened with a huge increase in the public payroll. Its domestic budgets generally have vacillated so freely in the course of presentation to the Reichstag that they no longer offer a tangible basis, but merely analytical computations.

Her "paper deluge" at the beginning of the year is generally suspected of being well in excess of 80,000,000,000. Germany is paying out billions monthly for food purchases abroad and these will continue well into the new year owing to the inadequacy of the last harvest. Wheat thus bought is paid for in foreign exchange.

FINANCES CHAOTIC.

The labyrinth of deficits and billion-mark expenditures is in a chaotic state with revenues, which are to a large extent on paper or are arbitrarily estimated. The government's financial policies thus far have been wholly inadequate to cope with the confusion prevailing in the nation's exchequer. None of the measures in its expensive system of taxation is operative and the fate of the national emergency sacrifice levy, which is tantamount to confiscation of capital and private fortunes, also is in abeyance.

The government's delegates to the recent Brussels conference returned in a happy frame of mind. They carried home the impression that the German plea for an early businesslike adjustment of the reparations issue had not been in vain; that the burden of entertaining the army of occupation would be ameliorated, the coal levy reduced and the gold reparations assessment held down to such dimension as eventually to enable Germany to float credits abroad.

Germany hopes to appease the Entente's demands in this direction with coal, dyestuffs, pharmaceutical preparations, potash, etc., thus enabling her to keep her industries in motion and incidentally stimulate exports with a view to improving her battered mark as a medium of payment.

While these are the issues which are vexing the nation in an economic direction and influencing relations with former foes, German national interest in the fate of Upper Silesia is rapidly crystallizing into a vociferous pronouncement that loss of this wealthy coal and industrial sector would inflict irreparable injury upon Germany's recuperative powers as a debtor nation. "The switch to the right" which began in Bavaria and was repeated in a sensational manner in Red Saxony, is viewed as a natural symptom of popular disgust with Socialistic failures in state and local administration.

TO OPPOSE RADICALS.

A strong movement now is under way to found a Centre party which would represent a merger of the German People's party, clericals and Democrats. It would mark an end to the present party confusion in Parliament and would offer a strong opposing unit to the radicals.

The government, up to the present, has made only timid advance in the direction of carrying out its Socialization program into which it was virtually bludgeoned by the dictates of the powerful labor element. It defends its course of hesitation by declaring the present time is inauspicious for far-reaching economic experiments.

It asserts that the ultimate working out of the peace treaty also will have a decisive bearing on the whole scheme of government ownership. Constitutional convulsions hardly are expected before such a time as the nation is again economically intact.

NEW YEAR WILL JUST CREAK IN.

(Continued from First Page.)

year will be ushered in tonight by Chicagoans with nothing more strenuous than "one-half of 1 per cent" if prohibition enforcement officers can compass it. Fifty men and women agents have been sworn in for tonight's duty.

LACK OF LUBRICATION.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

BOSTON, Dec. 31.—The old year will be wheeled out and the new one will roll in here tonight with the creaking and noise of a great dryness.

That lubrication will be lacking at all the public observances of the occasion was indicated today, when hotel and restaurant keepers, instead of marking their invitations "B.Y.O.L." (bring your own liquor) sent out word that they would work with prohibition enforcement officials to prevent any private stocks being brought to tables in their places.

Notwithstanding the new order of things, reservations for tables have been taken to capacity.

"HIP" PARTIES BARRED.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—The birth of 1921 will be celebrated here tonight with the usual noise-making devices by celebrants parading the streets, but it is predicted the hotels, cafes and restaurants will be quiet compared with former years.

Hotels and cafes reported all reservations taken, although the word has been given out that "hip" parties will not be permitted. This will be the first bone dry New Year's Eve that San Francisco has ever known.

Federal prohibition agents have been instructed to mingle with the crowds. More parties will be given in private residences this year than ever before because of the notice of the prohibition agents.

RECOGNITION BY BERLIN.

(Continued from First Page.)

addressed to Provisional President De la Huerta.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Further steps here toward recognition of the Obregon government of Mexico are regarded as improbable until the joint commission to formulate an agreement between the two countries suggested recently by Secretary Colby has been created. Undersecretary Davis of the State Department conferred today with President Wilson and it was indicated by officials later that no move toward recognition was in immediate prospect.

No answer to the Colby suggestion has come from Mexico City thus far.

SENATOR UNDER KNIFE AGAIN.

[BY A. P. DAY WIRE.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—A second operation was performed today on Senator Chamberlain of Oregon. The immediate results were said to be favorable.

WASHINGTON NEWS IN BRIEF.

[EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—President Wilson has consulted Acting Secretary of State Davis on the proposition, it is reported, of calling a general conference of the nations on the reduction of naval armament as the Executive was authorized to do in the Naval Appropriation Act of 1916.

Of 20,000 ex-service men receiving treatment, 12,000 are being cared for in government-controlled hospitals and the remainder in private institutions, the necessity for additional accommodations for the veterans becoming daily more imperative. By the end of the year the War Risk Bureau estimates it will have 30,000 soldier patients.

Adjt.-Gen. Peter C. Harris, U.S.A., appealed a sentence to ten days in jail for contempt of court for refusing to produce certain affidavits filed in connection with the selective-service papers of an Ohio soldier.

Dr. Hamilton Jackson told a Senate committee that the Virgin Islands, of which he is a native, are the drunkards' paradise. Excellent rum can be bought there at 50 cents a gallon, he said.

Leading Chicago bankers have sent telegrams to the House Committee on Agriculture protesting against the proposed legislation restricting dealings in futures on grain exchanges. Hearings begin before the committee next Tuesday.

The present business situation does not justify pessimism, but calls for individual sacrifices in the interest of an early stabilization of industry, according to Thomas E. Wilson, Chicago meat packer.

On Washington's Birthday the Army air service will attempt a coast-to-coast flight within a period of twenty-four hours.

TEN DAYS FOR ARMY OFFICER.

(Continued from First Page.)

affidavit in connection with these proceedings.

NOT FOR PUBLIC.

Gen. Harris contended that President Wilson, in the order promulgating the Selective Service Act, promised that certain information in connection with the questionnaires would never be made public and that among this information was the physical condition of the men examined, matters relating to dependents and additional matter or affidavits that might be filed.

In view of this the general contended that he was estopped from making this information public, not only by the law itself, but also by the President's order, which constituted a "moral promise" to the wives and other relatives of men called to service that information furnished by them would be kept from the public.

MAY CONSULT ON JAPANESE.

(Continued from First Page.)

pan in any war that might arise between Nippon and the United States. A proviso for the alliance is to the effect that neither party shall be required to go to war with a power with which it has a general arbitration treaty.

TAFT TREATY FAILED.

Although the Taft general arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain failed of ratification by the Senate and was dropped, England, upon accepting the Bryan treaty in 1914, notified Japan that this would be construed a general arbitration treaty so far as the terms of the alliance are concerned.

Both England and Japan recognize that if the treaty of alliance be renewed at all it must be modified. Earl Curzon, the British Foreign Minister, and Viscount Chinda, the Japanese Ambassador to Great Britain, joined at Spa July 8 last in the following announcement:

"The governments of Great Britain and Japan have come to the conclusion that the Anglo-Japanese agreement of July 13, 1911, now existing between the two countries, though in harmony with the spirit of the covenant of the League of Nations, is not entirely consistent with the letter of that covenant, which both governments earnestly desire to respect. They accordingly have the honor to inform the League that they recognize the principle that if the said agreement be continued after July, 1921, it must be in a form which is not inconsistent with that covenant."

JAPS EXASPERATED.

This announcement was brought about by Great Britain, and in some quarters it was construed as paving the way for a discontinuance of the alliance. The Japanese have been eager to renew the agreement and have exhibited considerable exasperation with British coolness in the matter.

It is assumed that the changed conditions in the Far East and the increased prestige of Japan by reason of the collapse of Russia, the political chaos in China, the threat of revolution in India and England's diversion in Asia Minor, especially in Mesopotamia and Persia, have caused Japan to advance with great confidence proposals that England would have rejected in previous treaties of alliance with that country. Whether these relate to territorial acquisitions or to the establishing with treaty guarantee of the special interests Japan claims in Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia and the underwriting of Japan's treaty of 1915 with China, embracing the major part of the famous twenty-one demands, can only be discussed at the present time speculatively, but there is reason to believe that Japan desires her special position to be recognized in any new treaty of alliance.

Harding to Use an Auto Instead of a Carriage.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Tradition will give way to progress next March 4, when Warren G. Harding as the new President of the United States heads the inaugural parade up Pennsylvania avenue. Announcement was made today that Senator Harding had decided to use an automobile for his ride from the Capitol to the White House instead of a carriage, the type of conveyance used by every President with the exception of Andrew Jackson, since the inauguration of Thomas Jefferson.

President Jackson rode horseback. The Cleveland Greys, a National Guard company, will constitute President Harding's personal guard.

Troop A, First Ohio Cavalry, also of Cleveland, was designated several days ago as the personal cavalry escort.

FIND NO TRACE OF DE VALERA.

(Continued from First Page.)

have been more or less at a standstill over the Christmas holidays.

CAN'T BE FOUND

The Exchange Telegraph says that inquiries at Queenstown and along the south coast of Ireland have elicited no news of the landing of De Valera.

It has been a long time since the Cabinet has had such strenuous labors during the holidays. There have been prolonged Cabinet councils during the past week, the Premier being determined to get all the arrears in his work finished.

He has been unable himself to leave London, though he hopes to do so tomorrow and on Monday, when the principal subjects to be discussed will be unemployment, Ireland, Russian trade and the question of Germany carrying out her treaty obligations.

The Premier is known to be keen to get the new home rule bill into operation at an early date.

The delay in issuing the report of Maj.-Gen. Sir Edward Strickland, commanding the troops in Munster, concerning the recent destruction of portions of Cork by fire which it was declared at the time of the conflagration would be published promptly, is arousing much interest. It seems now that it is claimed the report was submitted to the government several days ago by Gen. Strickland and that it received the attention of the Cabinet. The Irish office says, however, that the report has not been received, and in other official quarters knowledge of its completion is disclaimed.

DUBLIN IGNORANT.

[BY CABLE AND ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

DUBLIN, Dec. 31. — Inquiry tonight elicited the statement that neither the Dublin Castle officials nor the newspapers of Dublin know anything concerning the arrival of Eamonn de Valera in Ireland.

The American steamer Pontia arrived at the North Wall quay today and was boarded by armed soldiers. A machine gun was placed on board and armored cars along the quay trained their guns on the ship, which was thoroughly searched. According to reports, nobody who was being searched for was found on board.

The steamer Pontia sailed from New York December 17 for Dublin. She returned to New York the same day to effect slight repairs to her thrust bearings, but resumed her voyage the same night.

FRIENDS ARE ANXIOUS.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Followers of Eamonn De Valera, "president of the Irish republic," throughout the United States tonight awaited news of his appearance in Ireland. His arrival there was announced here today by Harry Boland, his secretary.

Although Mr. Boland declared a cablegram received today informed him of De Valera's landing on Irish soil this morning, reports from Ireland said efforts to locate him there had failed. The manner in which the "president" evaded the British blockade was not disclosed.

THREE ADDRESSES.

A message of farewell to America, dictated by Mr. De Valera and made public today by Mr. Boland, was followed tonight by announcement of three addresses prepared by the Irish "president" before his departure. They included "a memorial address on the late Terrence MacSwiney," a "St. Patrick's Day message" and an address on "the republic of Ireland." The addresses made no reference to Mr. De Valera's departure from the United States or his return to Ireland.

The announcement of Mr. Boland brought the first confirmation of reports current since De Valera disappeared from the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here that he was on his way to Ireland. These reports had been met with denials from Mr. Boland, who declared his chief was in seclusion near New York and would appear Christmas Day.

"SICK BED" TALKS.

For several days after returning to this city from the West he received newspaper men and from his "sick bed" dictated statements regarding developments in the Irish question in England. Then it became known that his effects had been removed from the hotel in this city at which he had been staying.

It was announced by his secretary that he would come out of hiding in this city Christmas Day, and within forty-eight hours would be on his way to the State of Washington to resume his lecture tour.

Mr. Boland said today it would be treason to disclose how his chief left this country.

"Just say that he went over on the Irish presidential yacht," he added.

NEW YORKERS CHEER.

When news of the arrival in Ireland of De Valera became generally known throughout the city a crowd of several thousand persons gathered in front of City Hall and cheered Mrs. Muriel MacSwiney, widow of the late Lord Mayor of Cork, who was officially granted the freedom of the city by Mayor Hylan's order.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Grove's LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE tablets. The genuine bears the signature of E. W. Grove. 30c.

LONDON PLANS TO PAY DEBT.

Representative Coming to Arrange Refund Details.

British to Return Money Advanced During War.

America Not Seeking Profit on Interest Rate.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Lord Chalmers, a former official of the British treasury, has been selected by the British government to arrange details with treasury officials here soon regarding the refunding of the British war debt to America. It is the intention to close the refunding negotiations before the change in administration on March 4, if possible.

The British representative is expected to reach here early in January, treasury officials said. It was added that the discussions between the representatives of the two governments probably would not consume any considerable time.

WILL ADJUST INTEREST.

The question of the rate of interest on the long-time obligations, officials said, probably would be adjusted on the basis of 5 per cent. Under the law, it was explained, the demand notes cannot be funded at a rate of interest lower than they already bear and to require a higher rate would be unjust, officials asserted.

While rates are higher now than when this government obtained the funds for its loans to the Allies, officials said this government should not attempt to take a profit from the rise in the price of money. Any suggestion that the funding of foreign loans be made at an advanced interest rate is strongly opposed by Secretary Houston.

CHARGE LOW RATE.

"They should not be charged interest at a rate exceeding the cost to our government of the money borrowed from our people to lend to them," the Secretary has declared. "The advances made by the United States to the Allies began only at the time of our entrance into the war. For substantially a year we had no considerable military forces in Europe and we were lending the money needed to supply the part purchased from our people of the materials necessary for the armies of the Allies, who were holding the Germans in the meantime. If, in April, 1917, we had had a vast army in Europe there would have been no considerable loans to the Allies for purchases of war materials in this country, since our own armies would have needed all the munitions this country could have produced. In the circumstances we must deal with the debts of the Allied governments in a spirit of fairness."

HARDING PLANS FOR ECONOMY.

(Continued from First Page.)

of the government in its use of Army funds.

URGES ECONOMY.

"Senator Harding very earnestly urged the importance of keeping appropriations down to the lowest possible figure," said Mr. Anthony after the conference.

"He indicated the wish that appropriations for the Army be kept down in every possible way, always keeping in mind, however, that it would not do to impair the strength of the organization's backbone.

"He told me of his deep interest in maintaining a policy making adequate provisions for voluntary military training. He desires that the Reserve Officers' Training Corps be continued, together with civilian schools and college training where by we shall keep at all times not less than 150,000 young men in voluntary training with the conception that their education will not be properly completed without this training."

NOTE OF OPTIMISM.

A note of optimism in regard to the financial conditions was sounded by Gov. Harding with the President-elect, to whom he reported that the situation had passed its most trying stage.

"The conservative influences which have been in operation during the year," said the Governor in a statement, "have prevented a large measure of distress than has actually occurred. Business generally is beginning to adjust itself to new levels and is getting ready to proceed on a sounder and saner basis.

"So far as the Federal reserve system is concerned, it must necessarily deal with the situation as a whole. It cannot be expected to protect individuals, who, from lack of prudence or foresight, may have become hopelessly involved, but by maintaining its reserve strength it is simply better able to maintain general conditions of solvency throughout the country."

New Year's Eve was spent by the President-elect at home, where he and Mrs. Harding entertained a number of personal friends. Tomorrow he has only a few callers on his list, but plans to spend most of the day at work in his office.

AVERT HARBOR STRIKE BY NEW AGREEMENT.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Danger of another harbor strike during the next year probably was averted today when the representatives of the Masters', Mates' and Pilots' Association, the Harbor Boatmen's Union and Towboat Owners' Association signed a new agreement for 1921.

The agreement called for the same wages paid during this year and the sixty-hour week, with overtime for longer working hours.

PLUMBING CONCERN CUTS PRICES, WAGES.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

DECATUR (Ill.) Dec. 31.—The H. Mueller Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of brass plumbing goods, announced today that on January 1, it would reduce the price of its goods an average of 20 per cent. Wages of its 900 employees will be reduced an average of 10 per cent.

To start the New Year right, you will, of course, have dinner at the Bluebird Cafe. $2.50 per plate, from noon on. Jess Jass orchestra, finest dance floor.

EVERY MORNING IN THE YEAR. Los Angeles Times DAILY FOUNDED DECEMBER 4, 1881.
The Times Building, First and Broadway.
$1.05 per Month DELIVERED BY CARRIER { Single copies: Daily, 5 Cents; Sunday, 10 Cents, Everywhere.
By Mail, in Postal Zones 1 to 4, Including California, Arizona, Nevada, Utah, Yearly, $12.60; Monthly, $1.05. In Zone 5, including Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington, Yearly, $16.00; Monthly, $1.50. In Zones 6, 7 and 8, balance of States, Canada and Mexico, Yearly, $18.00; Monthly, $1.50. POSTAGE PREPAID.
Entered as second class matter, December 4, 1881, at the Postoffice at Los Angeles, Cal., under the Act of March 3, 1879.
SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 1, 1921. Vol. XL. No. 29.

TONG MEN AWAIT WAR OR PEACE.

Factions' Leaders Due Here for Parley on Murders.

Meanwhile Chinatown Sleeps With Wary Eye Open.

Suspect is Disowned by Clan; Price Put on His Head.

Chinatown slept with one eye open last night.

If the terror-stricken inhabitants enjoyed any dreams their dreams were of Lillie Lem Lee, for it was the heart of this Chinese maiden that broke the bond of friendship between the Bing Kong and the Hop Sing tongs, causing the death of two Bing Kong tong men and probably fatal injuries to another.

Throughout the fearful night Chinatown waited for the coming of four most worshiped leaders of the two tongs, whose word is holy to the clansmen and who are hastening from the San Francisco tong headquarters to prevent further bloodshed here. These leaders will meet today with delegates of both local tongs and their word is to be law. If an armistice can be arranged, then there will be no more killings, but if the two delegations cannot agree the war of the tongs will be waged.

The Hop Sing tong denies any complicity in the deaths of the two Bing Kong members Thursday night. The Hop Sing leaders declare that Quong On, charged with the actual shooting, is an outlaw member of their tong, because he failed to pay his dues for four months, and, though he had told the Hop Sing brethren, it is stated, that he was going to slay the Bing Kong men who had stolen the heart of Lillie Lem Lee, he was warned by the Hop Sing men that if he slew them, then his life should be sacrificed to the Hop Sing tong. But it appears that Quong On had paid $2000 to Loi Wut, Lillie Lem Lee's husband, for the girl and he swore he would not have her stolen by the three men of the rival tong. So he killed two of them and wounded the third, it is asserted.

REWARD OFFERED.

Now the Hop Sing men are incensed. They desire to avoid an open clash with the Bing Kong tong, as a testimonial of their sincerity they have placed a price of $500 on the head of Quong On, their outlawed member, dead or alive. They have also told Willie Unt, the auto driver who spirited Quong On out of the city and who is a Hop Sing member, that unless police where Quong On is hiding, then he, too, will die. But the anger of the Bing Kong men cannot be easily assuaged. During the last year five of their numbers have been slain by Hop Sing men and not a single Hop Sing man has paid the blood sacrifice.

Lillie Lem Lee married Loi Wut in August, 1918. But the three Bing Kong men, Wong Lung, Yee Fat and Wong Sen Wing, were too attentive to Lillie Lem Lee and as Loi Wut sold her, the police say, to Quong On. Even after Quong On paid the purchase price, the Bing Kong trio continued to visit the girl, it is declared. Three nights ago all the men met in Lillie Lem Lee's room in China Alley and Quong On swore then that he would kill the three men, according to information given to the police.

While Lillie Lem Lee was playing a Chinese lute at a fan-tan game Thursday night, Quong On and the Bing Kong trio were present. When the Bing Kong men left, Quong On and two of his friends also departed. A short time later came the killings in Nigger Alley.

IN THE NORTH.

[EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—Outbreak of hostilities between the Bing Kong and Hop Sing tongs of San Francisco's Chinatown is expected by the police today and hundreds of residents of that quarter were searched for concealed weapons. Deadly hate between these two powerful tongs has been fanned into flame by the murder of two Chinese in Los Angeles last night.

Chief Daniel O'Brien today conferred with Detective-Sergeant Harry Walsh, head of the Chinatown squad, and it was decided to take every precaution to prevent murder.

Oh Hoy was arrested by Detectives M. Broslin and J. E. Silvia for carrying concealed weapons. A heavy automatic pistol was found in his pocket.

The police at noon today reported that leading members of the two rival tongs had gone into hiding and that none appeared on the streets of Chinatown.

COLLEGE FRATERNITY SELECTS WILL HAYS.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

ATLANTA (Ga.) Dec. 31.—Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee, was elected president of the Phi Delta Theta at the national convention of the fraternity today. He joined the fraternity at Wabash College, Ind., where he was graduated in 1900.

BANK EARNINGS GREAT.

[BY A. P. DAY WIRE.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Total earnings of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in 1920 amounted to $51,500,000, its monthly review of credit and business conditions disclosed yesterday. This is approximately 240 per cent on its capital stock.

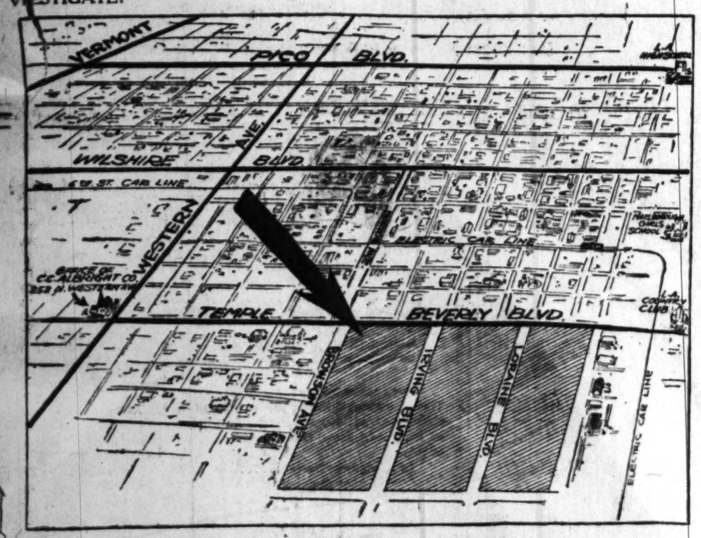
Another Sale of Bargain Lots in the Very Heart of Wilshire—Special Discounts Now!

Bungalow Lots in This Wonderful Situation as Low as $1650 to $2000---Only One-Fourth Cash

Our street work is now under way—the dirt is flying—and to help finance this expensive work we are offering a SPECIAL DISCOUNT for a few days only. You will never get another opportunity like this—avail yourself of it now. One-third of the tract is already sold out, and at the prices we are offering it, the balance will not last long.

We adjoin New Windsor Square (where lots are selling from $4000 to $10,000) we are near the West Sixth Street (Melrose) carline, only two blocks from Van Ness Avenue Grammar School, near new Wilshire Country Club. Our lot prices range from $1650 to $2250, less present special discount of 10%. There is nothing to compare with in in all Wilshire.

Drive out to tract yourself today or tomorrow and see salesman on the ground or step in street car to branch office at 252 North Western avnue, where salesmen will cheerfully show you the tract. IF YOU WANT TO BUILD A HOME, OR IF YOU WANT TO MAKE MONEY IN REAL ESTATE, DON'T LET THIS CHANCE GET AWAY. INVESTIGATE!



Associated Selling Agents

C. C. ALBRIGHT COMPANY
(Branch Office)
252 North Western Avenue
Holly 625

Frank Heron
301-3 Grant Building
12282—Main 3339

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Open a Term Deposit Account to yield

4% Interest
Compounded Semi-Annually

This will be lasting and profitable. Any amount will start the account.

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SIXTH & SPRING MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE BDWY 6633-10581



May happiness and prosperity be the lot of you and yours throughout the coming years.

"Goodbye 1920"

As we tear the last sheet from our 1920 Calender we do so with a certain feeling of pride and appreciation. **Pride** in the fact that we have come nearer to our ideals of service and **appreciation** for your patronage and confidence.

It has been the greatest year in our history.

"Welcome 1921"

To all our good friends we pledge our best efforts to anticipate and meet your requirements in merchandise, service and integrity. May you retain your old friends good and true, come a little nearer to your ideals and be generously prospered is the wish of

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GERMANS WATCH PEACE COMING.

Hope for Restored Commerce With America.

Realize Grave Position Under Peace Treaty.

Sinister Shadow of Bolshevism is Growing Less.

[BY CABLE AND ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BERLIN, Dec. 31.—The feature of Germany's international relations which is arousing keen intcrest on the opening of the new year is the prospective early peace with the United States. Public opinion views the coming of peace as one of the few agreeable aftermaths of the war. This is partly because there never was a pronounced feeling of hostility to America. There is also the conviction that the United States will not present staggering bills for indemnities and that commercial relations with the United States will be resumed on a large and generous scale.

A spring influx of American tourists is one of the comfortable speculations indulged in as a natural result of the recent American and German shipping agreements.

REALIZES GRAVE POSITION.

Germany enters the new year with a growing sense of the gravity of her position under the Treaty of Versailles and of the immensity of the cost she is called on to pay for a lost world war. Another prominent manifestation on the opening of 1921 is the steady drift away from political and economic radicalism, so that, no matter how the treaty is modified or changed in the near future, Germany is resigned to her inevitable lot and is seeking to meet it by an intensification of effort and of exploitation throughout her wide field of industries and resources.

BOLSHEVISM LESS FEARED.

While the spectre of Bolshevism continues to cast a sinister shadow across the east Prussian frontier, German prophets of the Russian Communism are finding dwindling favor among the rank and file of the German proletariat. That this is the actual condition in Germany today in the face of the fact that the Moscow government succeeded in reinforcing itself at home, is received as proof of the familiar theory that, given food and stabilized economic and political conditions, the German workingman cannot be won over to Utopian experiments.

BUSINESS REVIVING.

The growing stability recorded in German political and economic activities is chiefly an accomplishment of the last six months. It is accounted for in the active resumption of important prewar industries, reopening of former markets overseas and betterment in the labor situation despite constantly mounting wage scales and food prices, which still leave the ordinary, but vital staples beyond the reach of even the well-paid workers. Whether these beginnings toward an economic revival in industries, finances and exports can be maintained on a constantly ascending scale during 1921 is a matter of conjecture at least until Germany is given a precise and definite interpretation of the financial and reparation clauses of the treaty.

STAGGERING DEBT.

Germany enters the new year with a national debt which will far exceed 200,000,000,000 marks by April 1 next. This sum does not include amounts she is called on to pay her own subjects in private claims. They will add another hundred billion to the above total. The government admits a railway, postal and telegraph deficit of 20,000,000,000 marks. It is threatened with a huge increase in the public payroll. Its domestic budgets generally have vacillated so freely in the course of presentation to the Reichstag that they no longer offer a tangible basis, but merely analytical computations.

Her "paper deluge" at the beginning of the year is generally suspected of being well in excess of 80,000,000,000. Germany is paying out billions monthly for food purchases abroad and these will continue well into the new year owing to the inadequacy of the last harvest. Wheat thus bought is paid for in foreign exchange.

FINANCES CHAOTIC.

The labyrinth of deficits and billion-mark expenditures is in a chaotic state with revenues, which are to a large extent on paper or are arbitrarily estimated. The government's financial policies thus far have been wholly inadequate to cope with the confusion prevailing in the nation's exchequer. None of the measures in its expensive system of taxation is operative and the fate of the national emergency sacrifice levy, which is tantamount to confiscation of capital and private fortunes, also is in abeyance.

The government's delegates to the recent Brussels conference returned in a happy frame of mind. They carried home the impression that the German plea for an early businesslike adjustment of the reparations issue had not been in vain; that the burden of entertaining the army of occupation would be ameliorated, the coal levy reduced and the gold reparations assessment held down to such dimension as eventually to enable Germany to float credits abroad.

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LACK OF LUBRICATION.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

BOSTON, Dec. 31.—The old year will be wheeled out and the new one will roll in here tonight with the creaking and noise of a great drynese.

That lubrication will be lacking at all the public observances of the occasion was indicated today, when hotel and restaurant keepers, instead of marking their invitations "B.Y.O.L." (bring your own liquor) sent out word that they would work with prohibition enforcement officials to prevent any private stocks being brought to tables in their places.

Notwithstanding the new order of things, reservations for tables have been taken to capacity.

"HIP" PARTIES BARRED.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—The birth of 1921 will be celebrated here tonight with the usual noise-making devices by celebrants parading the streets, but it is predicted the hotels, cafes and restaurants will be quiet compared with former years.

Hotels and cafes reported all reservations taken, although the word has been given out that "hip" parties will not be permitted. This will be the first bone dry New Year's Eve that San Francisco has ever known.

Federal prohibition agents have been instructed to mingle with the crowds. More parties will be given in private residences this year than ever before because of the notice of the prohibition agents.

RECOGNITION BY BERLIN.

(Continued from First Page.)

addressed to Provisional President De la Huerta.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Further steps here toward recognition of the Obrozon government of Mexico are regarded as improbable until the joint commission to formulate an agreement between the two countries suggested recently by Secretary Colby has been created. Undersecretary Davis of the State Department conferred today with President Wilson and it was indicated by officials later that no move toward recognition was in immediate prospect.

No answer to the Colby suggestion has come from Mexico City thus far.

SENATOR UNDER KNIFE AGAIN.

[BY A. P. DAY WIRE.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—A second operation was performed today on Senator Chamberlain of Oregon. The immediate results were said to be favorable.

WASHINGTON NEWS IN BRIEF.

[EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—President Wilson has consulted Acting Secretary of State Davis on the proposition, it is reported, of calling a general conference of the nations on the reduction of naval armament as the Executive was authorized to do in the Naval Appropriation Act of 1916.

Of 20,000 ex-service men receiving treatment, 12,000 are being cared for in government-controlled hospitals and the remainder in private institutions, the necessity for additional accommodations for the veterans becoming daily more imperative. By the end of the year the War Risk Bureau estimates it will have 30,000 soldier patients.

Adjt.-Gen. Peter C. Harris, U.S.A., appealed a sentence to ten days in jail for contempt of court for refusing to produce certain affidavits filed in connection with the selective-service papers of an Ohio soldier.

Dr. Hamilton Jackson told a Senate committee that the Virgin Islands, of which he is a native, are the drunkards' paradise. Excellent rum can be bought there at 50 cents a gallon, he said.

Leading Chicago bankers have sent telegrams to the House Committee on Agriculture protesting against the proposed legislation restricting dealings in futures on grain exchanges. Hearings begin before the committee next Tuesday.

The present business situation does not justify pessimism, but calls for individual sacrifices in the interest of an early stabilization of industry, according to Thomas E. Wilson, Chicago meat packer.

On Washington's Birthday the Army air service will attempt a coast-to-coast flight within a period of twenty-four hours.

TEN DAYS FOR ARMY OFFICER.

(Continued from First Page.)

affidavit in connection with these proceedings.

NOT FOR PUBLIC.

Gen. Harris contended that President Wilson, in the order promulgating the Selective Service Act, promised that certain information in connection with the questionnaires would never be made public and that among this information was the physical condition of the men examined, matters relating to dependents and additional matter or affidavits that might be filed.

In view of this the general contended that he was estopped from making this information public, not only by the law itself, but also by the President's order, which constituted a "moral promise" to the wives and other relatives of men called to service that information furnished by them would be kept from the public.

MAY CONSULT ON JAPANESE.

(Continued from First Page.)

pan in any war that might arise between Nippon and the United States. A proviso for the alliance is to the effect that neither party shall be required to go to war with a power with which it has a general arbitration treaty.

TAFT TREATY FAILED.

Although the Taft general arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain failed of ratification by the Senate and was dropped, England, upon accepting the Root peace treaty in 1914, notified Japan that this would be construed a general arbitration treaty so far as the terms of the alliance are concerned.

Both England and Japan recognise that if the treaty of alliance be renewed at all it must be modified. Earl Curzon, the British Foreign Minister, and Viscount Chinda, the Japanese Ambassador to Great Britain, joined at 6pa July 8 last in the following announcement:

"The governments of Great Britain and Japan have come to the conclusion that the Anglo-Japanese agreement of July 13, 1911, now existing between the two countries, though in harmony with the spirit of the covenant of the League of Nations, is not entirely consistent with the letter of that covenant, which both governments earnestly desire to respect. They accordingly have the honor to inform the League that they recognise the principle that if the said agreement be continued after July, 1921, it must be in a form which is not inconsistent with that covenant."

JAPS EXASPERATED.

This announcement was brought about by Great Britain, and in some quarters it was construed as paving the way for a discontinuance of the alliance. The Japanese have been eager to renew the agreement and have exhibited considerable exasperation with British coolness in the matter.

It is assumed that the changed conditions in the Far East and the increased prestige of Japan by reason of the collapse of Russia, the political chaos in China, the threat of revolution in India and England's diversion in Asia Minor, especially in Mesopotamia and Persia, have caused Japan to advance with great confidence proposals that England would have rejected in previous treaties of alliance with that country. Whether these relate to territorial acquisitions or to the establishing with treaty guarantee of the special interests Japan claims in Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia and the underwriting of Japan's treaty of 1915 with China, embracing the major part of the famous twenty-one demands, can only be discussed at the present time speculatively, but there is reason to believe that Japan desires her special position to be recognized in any new treaty of alliance.

Harding to Use an Auto Instead of a Carriage.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Tradition will give way to progress next March 4, when Warren G. Harding as the new President of the United States heads the inaugural parade up Pennsylvania avenue. Announcement was made today that Senator Harding had decided to use an automobile for his ride from the Capitol to the White House instead of a carriage, the type of conveyance used by every President with the exception of Andrew Jackson, since the inauguration of Thomas Jefferson.

President Jackson rode horseback. The Cleveland Greys, a National Guard company, will constitute President Harding's personal guard.

Troop A, First Ohio Cavalry, also of Cleveland, was designated several days ago as the personal cavalry escort.

FIND NO TRACE OF DE VALERA!

(Continued from First Page.)

have been more or less at a standstill over the Christmas holidays.

CAN'T BE FOUND.

The Exchange Telegraph says that inquiries at Queenstown and along the south coast of Ireland have elicited no news of the landing of De Valera.

It has been a long time since the Cabinet has had such strenuous labors during the holidays. There have been prolonged Cabinet councils during the past week, the Premier being determined to get all the arrears in his work finished.

He has been unable himself to leave London, though he hopes to do so tomorrow and return on Monday, when the principal subjects to be discussed will be unemployment, Ireland, Russian trade and the question of Germany carrying out her treaty obligations.

The Premier is known to be keen to get the new home rule bill into operation at an early date.

The delay in issuing the report of Maj.-Gen. Sir Edward Strickland, commanding the troops in Munster, concerning the recent devastation of portions of Cork by fire which, it was declared at the time of the conflagration would be published promptly, is arousing much interest. In some quarters it is claimed the report was submitted to the government several days ago by Gen. Strickland and that it received the attention of the Cabinet. The Irish office says, however, that the report has not been received, and in other official quarters knowledge of its completion is disclaimed.

DUBLIN IGNORANT.

[BY CABLE AND ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

DUBLIN, Dec. 31. — Inquiry tonight elicited the statement that neither the Dublin Castle officials nor the newspapers of Dublin know anything concerning the arrival of Eamonn de Valera in Ireland.

The American steamer Pontia arrived at the North Wall quay today and was boarded by armed soldiers. A machine gun was placed on board and armored cars along the quay trained their guns on the ship, which was thoroughly searched. According to reports, nobody who was being searched for was found on board.

The steamer Pontia sailed from New York December 17 for Dublin. She returned to New York the same day to effect slight repairs to her thrust bearings, but resumed her voyage the same night.

FRIENDS ARE ANXIOUS.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Followers of Eamonn De Valera, "president of the Irish republic," throughout the United States tonight awaited news of his appearance in Ireland. His arrival there was announced here today by Harry Boland, his secretary.

Although Mr. Boland declared a cablegram received today informed him of De Valera's landing on Irish soil this morning, reports from Ireland said efforts to locate him there had failed. The manner in which the "president" evaded the British blockade was not disclosed.

THREE ADDRESSES.

A message of farewell to America, dictated by Mr. De Valera and made public today by Mr. Boland, was followed tonight by announcement of three addresses prepared by the Irish "president" before his departure. They included "a memorial address on the late Terrence MacSwiney," a "St. Patrick's Day message" and an address on "the republic of Ireland." The addresses made no reference to Mr. De Valera's departure from the United States or his return to Ireland.

The announcement of Mr. Boland brought the first confirmation of reports current since De Valera disappeared from the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here that he was on his way to Ireland. These reports had been met with denials from Mr. Boland, who declared his chief was in seclusion near New York and would appear Christmas Day.

"SICK BED" TALKS.

For several days after returning to this city from the West he received newspaper men and from his "sick bed" dictated statements regarding developments in the Irish question in England. Then it became known that his effects had been removed from the hotel in this city at which he had been staying.

It was announced by his secretary that he would come out of hiding in this city Christmas Day, and within forty-eight hours would be on his way to the State of Washington to resume his lecture tour.

Mr. Boland said today it would be treason to disclose how his chief left this country.

"Just say that he went over on the Irish presidential yacht," he added.

NEW YORKERS CHEER.

When news of the arrival in Ireland of De Valera became generally known throughout the city a crowd of several thousand persons gathered in front of City Hall and cheered Mrs. Muriel MacSwiney, widow of the late Lord Mayor of Cork, who was officially granted the freedom of the city by Mayor Hylan's order.

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take Grove's LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE tablets. The genuine bears the signature of E. W. Grove. 30c.

LONDON PLANS TO PAY DEBT.

Representative Coming to Arrange Refund Details.

British to Return Money Advanced During War.

America Not Seeking Profit on Interest Rate.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Lord Chalmers, a former official of the British treasury, has been selected by the British government to arrange details with treasury officials here soon regarding the refunding of the British war debt to America. It is the intention to close the refunding negotiations before the change in administration on March 4, if possible.

The British representative is expected to reach here early in January, treasury officials said. It was added that the discussions between the representatives of the two governments probably would not consume any considerable time.

WILL ADJUST INTEREST.

The question of the rate of interest on the long-time obligations, officials said, probably would be adjusted on the basis of 5 per cent. Under the law, it was explained, the demand notes cannot be funded at a rate of interest lower than they already bear and to require a higher rate would be unjust, officials asserted.

While rates are higher now than when this government obtained the funds for its loans to the Allies, officials said this government should not attempt to take a profit from the rise in the price of money. Any suggestion that the funding of foreign loans be made at an advanced interest rate is strongly opposed by Secretary Houston.

CHARGE LOW RATE.

"They should not be charged interest at a rate exceeding the cost to our government of the money borrowed from our people to lend to them," the Secretary has declared. "The advances made by the United States to the Allies began only at the time of our entrance into the war. For substantially a year we had no considerable military forces in Europe and we were lending the money needed to supply the part purchased from our people of the materials necessary for the armies of the Allies, who were holding the Germans in the meantime. If, in April, 1917, we had had a vast army in Europe there would have been no considerable loans to the Allies for purchases of war materials in this country, since our own armies would have needed all the munitions that country could have produced. In the circumstances we must deal with the debts of the Allied governments in a spirit of fairness."

HARDING PLANS FOR ECONOMY.

(Continued from First Page.)

of the government in its use of Army funds.

URGES ECONOMY.

"Senator Harding very earnestly urged the importance of keeping appropriations down to the lowest possible figure," said Mr. Anthony after the conference.

"He indicated the wish that appropriations for the Army be kept down in every possible way, always keeping in mind, however, that it would not do to impair the strength of the organization's backbone.

"He told me of his deep interest in maintaining a policy making adequate provisions for voluntary military training. He desires that the Reserve Officers' Training Corps be continued, together with civilian schools and college training whereby we shall keep at all times not less than 150,000 young men in voluntary training with the conception that their education will not be properly completed without this training."

NOTE OF OPTIMISM.

A note of optimism in regard to the financial conditions was sounded by Gov. Harding with the President-elect, to whom he reported that the situation had passed its most trying stage.

"The conservative influences which have been in operation during the year," said the Governor in a statement, "have prevented a large measure of distress than has actually occurred. Business generally is beginning to adjust itself to new levels and is getting ready to proceed on a sounder and saner basis.

"So far as the Federal reserve system is concerned, it must necessarily deal with the situation as a whole. It cannot be expected to protect individuals, who, from lack of prudence or foresight, may have become hopelessly involved, but by maintaining its reserve strength it is amply better able to maintain general conditions of solvency throughout the country."

New Year's Eve was spent by the President-elect at home, where he and Mrs. Harding entertained a number of personal friends. Tomorrow he has only a few callers on his list, but plans to spend most of the day at work in his office.

AVERT HARBOR STRIKE BY NEW AGREEMENT.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Danger of another harbor strike during the next year probably was averted today when the representatives of the Masters', Mates' and Pilots' Association, the Harbor Boatmen's Union and Towboat Owners' Association signed a new agreement for 1921.

The agreement called for the same wages paid during this year and the sixty-hour week, with overtime for longer working hours.

PLUMBING CONCERN CUTS PRICES, WAGES.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

DECATUR (Ill.) Dec. 31.—The H. Mueller Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of brass plumbing goods, announced today that on January 1, it would reduce the price of its goods an average of 20 per cent. Wages of its 900 employees will be reduced an average of 10 per cent.

To start the New Year right, you will, of course, have dinner at the Bimboard Cafe. $2.50 per plate. From 6:00 on. Real jazz orchestra. Exact dance 6-6.

EVERY MORNING IN THE YEAR. Los Angeles Times DAILY FOUNDED DECEMBER 4, 1881. The Times Building, First and Broadway.

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By Mail, in Postal Zones 1 to 4, Including California, Arizona, Nevada, Utah, Yearly, $15.00; Monthly, $1.05. In Zone 5, including Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington, Yearly, $16.00; Monthly, $1.50. In Zones 6, 7 and 8, balance of States, Canada and Mexico, Yearly, $18.00; Monthly, $1.50. POSTAGE PREPAID.

Entered as second class matter, December 4, 1881, at the Postoffice at Los Angeles, Cal., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 1, 1921. Vol. XLa. No. 29.

TONG MEN AWAIT WAR OR PEACE.

Factions' Leaders Due Here for Parley on Murders.

Meanwhile Chinatown Sleeps With Wary Eye Open.

Suspect is Disowned by Clan; Price Put on His Head.

Chinatown slept with one eye open last night.

If the terror-stricken inhabitants enjoyed any dreams their dreams were of Lillie Lem Lee, for it was the heart of this Chinese maiden that broke the bond of friendship between the Bing Kong and the Hop Sing tongs, causing the death of two Bing Kong tong men and probably fatal injuries to another.

Throughout the fearful night Chinatown waited for the coming of four most worshiped leaders of the two tongs, whose word is holy to the clansmen and who are hastening from the San Francisco tong headquarters to prevent further bloodshed here. These leaders will meet today with delegates of both local tongs and their word is to be the law. If an armistice can be arranged, then there will be no more killings, but if the two delegations cannot agree the war of the tongs will be waged.

The Hop Sing tong denies any complicity in the deaths of the two Bing Kong members Thursday night. The Hop Sing leaders declare that Quong On, charged with the actual shooting, is an outlaw member of their tong. He has failed to pay his dues for four months, and, though he had told the Hop Sing brethren, it is stated, that he was going to slay the Bing Kong men who had stolen the heart of Lillie Lem Lee, he was warned by the Hop Sing men that if he slew them, then his life should be sacrificed to the Hop Sing tong. But it appears that Quong On had paid $2000 to Loi Wut, Lillie Lem Lee's husband, for the girl and he swore he would not have her stolen by the three men of the rival tong. She killed two of them and wounded the third, it is asserted.

REWARD OFFERED.

Now the Hop Sing men are incensed. They desire to avoid an open clash with the Bing Kong tong as a testimonial of their sincerity they have placed a price of $500 on the head of Quong On, their outlawed member, dead or alive. They have also told Willie Uay, the auto driver, who spirited Quong On out of the city and who is a Hop Sing member, that unless he tells the police where Quong On is hiding, then he, too, will die. But the anger of the Bing Kong men cannot be easily assuaged. During the last year five of their numbers have been slain by Hop Sing men and not a single Hop Sing man has paid the blood sacrifice.

Lillie Lem Lee married Loi Wut in August, 1918. But the three Bing Kong men, Wong Lung, Yee Fat and Wong Sen Wing, were too attentive to Lillie Lem Lee and as Loi Wut sold her, the police say, to Quong On. Even after Quong On paid the purchase price, the Bing Kong trio contined to visit the girl, it is declared. Three nights ago all the men met in Lillie Lem Lee's room in China Alley and Quong On swore then that he would kill the three men, according to information given to the police.

While Lillie Lem Lee was playing a Chinese lute at a fan-tan game Thursday night, Quong On and the Bing Kong trio were present. When the Bing Kong men left, Quong On and two of his friends also departed. A short time later came the killings in Nigger Alley.

IN THE NORTH.

[EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—Outbreak of hostilities between the Bing Kong and Hop Sing tongs of San Francisco's Chinatown is expected by the police today and hundreds of residents of that quarter were searched for concealed weapons. Deadly hate between these two powerful tongs has been fanned into flame by the murder of two Chinese in Los Angeles last night.

Chief Daniel O'Brien today conferred with Detective-Sergeant Harry Walsh, head of the Chinatown squad, and it was decided to take every precaution to prevent murder.

Oh Hoy was arrested by Detectives M. Broslin and J. E. Silvia for carrying concealed weapons. A heavy automatic pistol was found in his pocket.

The police at noon today reported that leading members of the two rival tongs had gone into hiding and that none appeared on the streets of Chinatown.

COLLEGE FRATERNITY SELECTS WILL HAYS.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

ATLANTA (Ga.) Dec. 31.—Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee, was elected president of the Phi Delta Theta at the national convention of the fraternity today. He joined the fraternity at Wabash College, Ind., where he was graduated in 1900.

BANK EARNINGS GREAT.

[BY A. P. DAY WIRE.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Total earnings of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in 1920 amounted to $51,500,000, its monthly review of credit and business conditions disclosed yesterday. This is approximately 31½ per cent on its capital stock.

For Your New Year's Resolution:
Open a Term Deposit Account to yield
4% Interest
Compounded Semi-Annually
This will be lasting and profitable. Any amount will start the account.
THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK OF LOS ANGELES
SIXTH & SPRING MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE BDWY 6633-8080



May happiness and prosperity be the lot of you and yours throughout the coming years.

"Goodbye 1920"

As we tear the last sheet from our 1920 Calender we do so with a certain feeling of pride and appreciation. Pride in the fact that we have come nearer to our ideals of service and appreciation for your patronage and confidence.

It has been the greatest year in our history.

"Welcome 1921"

To all our good friends we pledge our best efforts to anticipate and meet your requirements in merchandise, service and integrity. May you retain your old friends good and true, come a little nearer to your ideals and be generously prospered is the wish of

Wiley B. Allen Co.
SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, PORTLAND, ORE., OAKLAND, FRESNO, SAN DIEGO, SAN JOSE, SACRAMENTO
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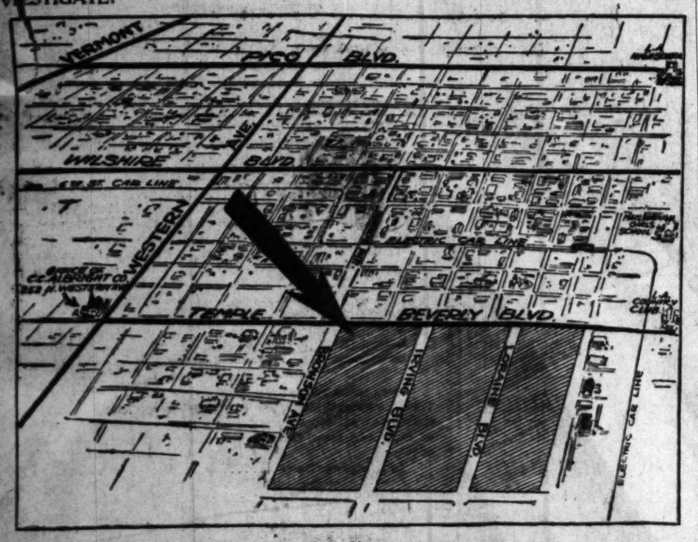
Another Sale of Bargain Lots in the Very Heart of Wilshire—Special Discounts Now!

Bungalow Lots in This Wonderful Situation as Low as $1650 to $2000---Only One-Fourth Cash

Our street work is now under way—the dirt is flying—and to help finance this expensive work we are offering a SPECIAL DISCOUNT for a few days only. You will never get another opportunity like this—avail yourself of it now. One-third of the tract is already sold out, and at the prices we are offering it, the balance will not last long.

We adjoin New Windsor Square (where lots are selling from $4000 to $10,000) we are near the West Sixth Street (Melrose) carline, only two blocks from Van Ness Avenue Grammar School, near new Wilshire Country Club. Our lot prices range from $1650 to $2250, less present special discount of 10%. There is nothing to compare with in in all Wilshire.

Drive out to tract yourself today or tomorrow and see salesman on the ground or go in street car to branch office at 252 North Western avnue, where salesmen will cheerfully show you the tract. IF YOU WANT TO BUILD A HOME OR IF YOU WANT TO MAKE MONEY IN REAL ESTATE, DON'T LET THIS CHANCE GET AWAY. INVESTIGATE!



Associated Selling Agents
C. C. ALBRIGHT COMPANY
(Branch Office)
252 North Western Avenue
Holly 625
Frank Heron
301-3 Grant Building
12282—Main 3339

GERMANS WATCH PEACE COMING.

Hope for Restored Commerce With America.

Realize Grave Position Under Peace Treaty.

Sinister Shadow of Bolshevism is Growing Less.

[BY CABLE AND ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BERLIN, Dec. 31.—The feature of Germany's international relations which is arousing keen intcrest on the opening of the new year is the prospective early peace with the United States. Public opinion views the coming of peace as one of the few agreeable aftermaths of the war. This is partly because there never was a pronounced feeling of hostility to America. There is also the conviction that the United States will not present staggering bills for indemnities and that commercial relations with the United States will be resumed on a large and generous scale.

A spring influx of American tourists is one of the comfortable speculations indulged in as a natural result of the recent American and German shipping agreements.

REALIZES GRAVE POSITION.

Germany enters the new year with a growing sense of the gravity of her position under the Treaty of Versailles and of the immensity of the cost she is called on to pay for a lost world war. Another prominent manifestation on the opening of 1921 is the steady drift away from political and economic radicalism, so that, no matter how the treaty is modified or changed in the near future, Germany is resigned to her inevitable lot and is seeking to meet it by an intensification of effort and of exploitation throughout her wide field of industries and resources.

BOLSHEVISM LESS FEARED.

While the spectre of Bolshevism continues to cast a sinister shadow across the east Prussian frontier, German prophets of the Russian Communism are finding dwindling favor among the rank and file of the German proletariat. That this is the actual condition in Germany today in the face of the fact that the Moscow government succeeded in reinforcing itself at home, is received as proof of the familiar theory that, given food and stabilized economic and political conditions, the German workingman cannot be won over to Utopian experiments.

BUSINESS REVIVING.

The growing stability recorded in German political and economic activities is chiefly an accomplishment of the last six months. It is accounted for in the active resumption of important prewar industries, reopening of former markets overseas and betterment in the labor situation despite constantly mounting wage scales and food prices, which still leave the ordinary, but vital staples beyond the reach of even the well-paid workers. Whether these beginnings toward an economic revival in industries, finances and exports can be maintained on a constantly ascending scale during 1921 is a matter of conjecture at least until Germany is given a precise and definite interpretation of the financial and reparation clauses of the treaty.

STAGGERING DEBT.

Germany enters the new year with a national debt which will far exceed 200,000,000,000 marks by April 1 next. This sum does not include amounts she is called on to pay her own subjects in private claims. They will add another hundred billion to the above total. The government admits a railway, postal and telegraph deficit of 20,000,000,000 marks. It is threatened with a huge increase in the public payroll. Its domestic budgets generally have vacillated so freely in the course of presentation to the Reichstag that they no longer offer a tangible basis, but merely analytical computations.

Her "paper deluge" at the beginning of the year is generally suspected of being well in excess of 80,000,000,000. Germany is paying out billions monthly for food purchases abroad and these will continue well into the new year owing to the inadequacy of the last harvest. Wheat thus bought is paid for in foreign exchange.

FINANCES CHAOTIC.

The labyrinth of deficits and billion-mark expenditures is in a chaotic state with revenues, which are to a large extent on paper or are arbitrarily estimated. The government's financial policies thus far have been wholly inadequate to cope with the confusion prevailing in the nation's exchequer. None of the measures in its expensive system of taxation is operative and the fate of the national emergency sacrifice levy, which is tantamount to confiscation of capital and private fortunes, also is in abeyance.

The government's delegates to the recent Brussels conference returned in a happy frame of mind. They carried home the impression that the German plea for an early businesslike adjustment of the reparations issue had not been in vain; that the burden of entertaining the army of occupation would be ameliorated, the coal levy reduced and the gold reparations assessment held down to such dimension as eventually to enable Germany to float credits abroad.

Germany hopes to appease the Entente's demands in this direction with coal, dyestuffs, pharmaceutical preparations, potash, etc., thus enabling her to keep industry in motion and incidentally stimulate exports with a view to improving her battered mark as a medium of payment.

While these are the issues which are vexing the nation in an economic direction and influencing relations with former foes, German national interest in the fate of Upper Silesia is rapidly crystallizing into a vociferous pronouncement that loss of this wealthy coal and industrial sector would inflict irreparable injury upon Germany's reparative powers as a debtor nation. "The switch to the right" which began in Bavaria and was repeated in a sensational manner in Red Saxony, is viewed as a natural symptom of popular disgust with Socialistic failures in state and local administration.

TO OPPOSE RADICALS.

A strong movement now is under way to found a Centre party which would represent a merger of the German People's party, clericals and Democrats. It would mark an end to the present party confusion in Parliament and would offer a strong opposing unit to the radicals.

The government, up to the present, has made only timid advance in the direction of carrying out its Socialization program into which it was virtually hludgeoned by the dictates of the powerful labor element. It defends its course of hesitation by declaring the present time is inauspicious for far-reaching economic experiments.

It asserts that the ultimate working out of the peace treaty also will have a decisive bearing on the whole scheme of government ownership. Constitutional convulsions hardly are expected before such a time as the nation is again economically intact.

NEW YEAR WILL JUST CREAK IN.

(Continued from First Page.)

year will be ushered in tonight by Chicagoans with nothing more strenuous than "one-half of 1 per cent" if prohibition enforcement officers can compass it. Fifty men and women, agents have been sworn in for tonight's duty.

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WASHINGTON NEWS IN BRIEF.

[EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—President Wilson has consulted Acting Secretary of State Davis on the proposition, it is reported, of calling a general conference of the nations on the reduction of naval armament as the Executive was authorized to do in the Naval Appropriation Act of 1916.

Of 20,000 ex-service men receiving treatment, 12,000 are being cared for in government-controlled hospitals and the remainder in private institutions, the necessity for additional accommodations for the veterans becoming daily more imperative. By the end of the year the War Risk Bureau estimates it will have 30,000 soldier patients.

Adjt.-Gen. Peter C. Harris, U.S.A., appealed a sentence to ten days in jail for contempt of court for refusing to produce certain affidavits filed in connection with the selective-service papers of an Ohio soldier.

Dr. Hamilton Jackson told a Senate committee that the Virgin Islands, of which he is a native, are the drunkards' paradise. Excellent rum can be bought there at 50 cents a gallon, he said.

Leading Chicago bankers have sent telegrams to the House Committee on Agriculture protesting against the proposed legislation restricting dealings in futures on grain exchanges. Hearings begin before the committee next Tuesday.

The present business situation does not justify pessimism, but calls for individual sacrifices in the interest of an early stabilization of industry, according to Thomas E. Wilson, Chicago meat packer.

On Washington's Birthday the Army air service will attempt a coast-to-coast flight within a period of twenty-four hours.

TEN DAYS FOR ARMY OFFICER.

(Continued from First Page.)

affidavit in connection with these proceedings.

NOT FOR PUBLIC.

Gen. Harris contended that President Wilson, in the order promulgating the Selective Service Act, promised that certain information in connection with the questionnaires would never be made public and that among this information was the physical condition of the men examined, matters relating to dependents and additional matter or affidavits that might be filed.

In view of this the general contended that he was estopped from making this information public, not only by the law itself, but also by the President's order, which constituted a "moral promise" to the wives and other relatives of men called to service that information furnished by them would be kept from the public.

MAY CONSULT ON JAPANESE.

(Continued from First Page.)

pan in any war that might arise between Nippon and the United States. A proviso for the alliance is to the effect that neither party shall be required to go to war with a power with which it has a general arbitration treaty.

TAFT TREATY FAILED.

Although the Taft general arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain failed of ratification by the Senate and was dropped, England, upon accepting the Bryan peace treaty in 1914, notified Japan that this would be construed a general arbitration treaty so far as the terms of the alliance are concerned.

Both England and Japan recognize that if the treaty of alliance be renewed at all it must be modified. Earl Curzon, the British Foreign Minister, and Viscount Chinda, the Japanese Ambassador to Great Britain, joined at Spa July 8 last in the following announcement:

"The governments of Great Britain and Japan have come to the conclusion that the Anglo-Japanese agreement of July 13, 1911, now existing between the two countries, though in harmony with the spirit of the covenant of the League of Nations, is not entirely consistent with the letter of that covenant, which both governments earnestly desire to respect. They accordingly have the honor to inform the League that they recognize the principle that if the said agreement be continued after July, 1921, it must be in a form which is not inconsistent with that covenant."

JAPS EXASPERATED.

This announcement was brought about by Great Britain, and in some quarters it was construed as paving the way for a discontinuance of the alliance. The Japanese have been eager to renew the agreement and have exhibited considerable exasperation with British coolness in the matter.

It is assumed that the changed conditions in the Far East and the increased prestige of Japan by reason of the collapse of Russia, the political chaos in China, the threat of revolution in India and England's diversion in Asia Minor, especially in Mesopotamia and Persia, have caused Japan to advance with great confidence proposals that England would have rejected in previous treaties of alliance with that country. Whether these relate to territorial acquisitions or to the establishing with treaty guarantee of the special interests Japan claims in Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia and the underwriting of Japan's treaty of 1915 with China, embracing the major part of the famous twenty-one demands, can only be discussed at the present time speculatively, but there is reason to believe that Japan desires her special position to be recognized in any new treaty of alliance.

Harding to Use an Auto Instead of a Carriage.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Tradition will give way to progress next March 4, when Warren G. Harding as the new President of the United States heads the inaugural parade up Pennsylvania avenue. Announcement was made today that Senator Harding had decided to use an automobile for his ride from the Capitol to the White House instead of a carriage, the type of conveyance used by every President with the exception of Andrew Jackson, since the inauguration of Thomas Jefferson.

President Jackson rode horseback. The Cleveland Greys, a National Guard company, will constitute President Harding's personal guard.

Troop A, First Ohio Cavalry, also of Cleveland, was designated several days ago as the personal cavalry escort.

FIND NO TRACE OF DE VALERA!

(Continued from First Page.)

have been more or less at a standstill over the Christmas holidays.

CAN'T BE FOUND.

The Exchange Telegraph says that inquiries at Queenstown and along the south coast of Ireland have elicited no news of the landing of De Valera.

It has been a long time since the Cabinet has had such strenuous labors during the holidays. There have been prolonged Cabinet councils during the past week, the Premier being determined to get all the arrears in his work finished.

He has been unable himself to leave London, though he hopes to do so tomorrow and return on Monday, when the principal subjects to be discussed will be unemployment, Ireland, Russian trade and the question of Germany carrying out her treaty obligations.

The Premier is known to be keen to get the new home rule bill into operation at an early date.

The delay in issuing the report of Maj.-Gen. Sir Edward Strickland, commanding the troops in Munster, concerning the recent devastation of portions of Cork by fire which it was declared at the time of the conflagration would be published promptly, is arousing much interest. In some quarters it is claimed the report was submitted to the government several days ago by Gen. Strickland and that it received the attention of the Cabinet. The Irish office says, however, that the report has not been received, and in other official quarters knowledge of its completion is disclaimed.

DUBLIN IGNORANT.

[BY CABLE AND ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

DUBLIN, Dec. 31.—Inquiry tonight elicited the statement that neither the Dublin Castle officials nor the newspapers of Dublin know anything concerning the arrival of Eamonn de Valera in Ireland.

The American steamer Pontia arrived at the North Wall quay today and was boarded by armed soldiers. A machine gun was placed on board and armored cars along the quay trained their guns on the ship, which was thoroughly searched. According to reports, nobody who was being searched for was found on board.

The steamer Pontia sailed from New York December 17 for Dublin. She returned to New York the same day to effect slight repairs to her thrust bearings, but resumed her voyage the same night.

FRIENDS ARE ANXIOUS.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Followers of Eamonn De Valera, "president of the Irish republic," throughout the United States tonight awaited news of his appearance in Ireland. His arrival there was announced here today by Harry Boland, his secretary.

Although Mr. Boland declared a cablegram received today informed him of De Valera's landing on Irish soil this morning, reports from Ireland said efforts to locate him there had failed. The manner in which the "president" evaded the British blockade was not disclosed.

THREE ADDRESSES.

A message of farewell to America, dictated by Mr. De Valera and made public today by Mr. Boland, was followed tonight by announcement of three addresses prepared by the Irish "president" before his departure. They included "a memorial address on the late Terrence MacSwiney," a "St. Patrick's Day message" and an address on "the republic of Ireland." The addresses made no reference to Mr. De Valera's departure from the United States or his return to Ireland.

The announcement of Mr. Boland brought the first confirmation of reports current since De Valera disappeared from the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here that he was on his way to Ireland. These reports had been met with denials from Mr. Boland, who declared his chief was in seclusion near New York and would appear Christmas Day.

"SICK BED" TALKS.

For several days after returning to this city from the West he received newspaper men and from his "sick bed" dictated statements regarding developments in the Irish question in England. Then it became known that his effects had been removed from the hotel in this city at which he had been staying.

It was announced by his secretary that he would come out of hiding in this city Christmas Day, and within forty-eight hours would be on his way to the State of Washington to resume his lecture tour.

Mr. Boland said today it would be treason to disclose how his chief left this country.

"Just say that he went over on the Irish presidential yacht," he added.

NEW YORKERS CHEER.

When news of the arrival in Ireland of De Valera became generally known throughout the city a crowd of several thousand persons gathered in front of City Hall and cheered Mrs. Muriel MacSwiney, widow of the late Lord Mayor of Cork, who was officially granted the freedom of the city by Mayor Hylan's order.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Grove's LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE tablets. The genuine bears the signature of E. W. Grove. 30c.

LONDON PLANS TO PAY DEBT.

Representative Coming to Arrange Refund Details.

British to Return Money Advanced During War.

America Not Seeking Profit on Interest Rate.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Lord Chalmers, a former official of the British treasury, has been selected by the British government to arrange details with treasury officials here soon regarding the refunding of the British war debt to America. It is the intention to close the refunding negotiations before the change in administration on March 4, if possible.

The British representative is expected to reach here early in January, treasury officials said. It was added that the discussions between the representatives of the two governments probably would not consume any considerable time.

WILL ADJUST INTEREST.

The question of the rate of interest on the long-time obligations, officials said, probably would be adjusted on the basis of 5 per cent. Under the law, it was explained, the demand notes cannot be funded at a rate of interest lower than they already bear and to require a higher rate would be unjust, officials asserted.

While rates are higher now than when this government obtained the funds for its loans to the Allies, officials said this government should not attempt to take a profit from the rise in the price of money. Any suggestion that the funding of foreign loans be made at an advanced interest rate is strongly opposed by Secretary Houston.

CHARGE LOW RATE.

"They should not be charged interest at a rate exceeding the cost to our government of the money borrowed from our people to lend to them," the Secretary has declared. "The advances made by the United States to the Allies began only at the time of our entrance into the war. For substantially a year we had no considerable military forces in Europe and we were lending the money needed to supply the part purchased from our people of the materials necessary for the armies of the Allies, who were holding the Germans in the meantime. If, in April, 1917, we had had a vast army in Europe there would have been no considerable loans to the Allies for purchases of war materials in this country, since our own armies would have needed all the munitions this country could have produced. In the circumstances we must deal with the debts of the Allied governments in a spirit of fairness."

HARDING PLANS FOR ECONOMY.

(Continued from First Page.)

of the government in its use of Army funds.

URGES ECONOMY.

"Senator Harding very earnestly urged the importance of keeping appropriations down to the lowest possible figure," said Mr. Anthony after the conference.

"He indicated the wish that appropriations for the Army be kept down in every possible way, always keeping in mind, however, that it would not do to impair the strength of the organization's backbone.

"He told me of his deep interest in maintaining a policy making adequate provisions for voluntary military training. He desires that the Reserve Officers' Training Corps be continued, together with civilian schools and college training whereby we shall keep at all times not less than 150,000 young men in voluntary training with the conception that their education will not be properly completed without this training."

NOTE OF OPTIMISM.

A note of optimism in regard to the financial conditions was sounded by Gov. Harding with the President-elect, to whom he reported that the situation had passed its most trying stage.

"The conservative influences which have been in operation during the year," said the Governor in a statement, "have prevented a large measure of distress than has actually occurred. Business generally is beginning to adjust itself to new levels and is getting ready to proceed on a sounder and saner basis.

"So far as the Federal reserve system is concerned, it must necessarily deal with the situation as a whole. It cannot be expected to protect individuals, who, from lack of prudence or foresight, may have become hopelessly involved, but by maintaining its reserve strength it is amply better able to maintain general conditions of solvency throughout the country."

New Year's Eve was spent by the President-elect at home, where he and Mrs. Harding entertained a number of personal friends. Tomorrow he has only a few callers on his list, but plans to spend most of the day at work in his office.

AVERT HARBOR STRIKE BY NEW AGREEMENT.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Danger of another harbor strike during the next year probably was averted today when the representatives of the Masters', Mates' and Pilots' Association, the Harbor Boatmen's Union and Towboat Owners' Association signed a new agreement for 1921.

The agreement called for the same wages paid during this year and the sixty-hour week, with overtime for longer working hours.

PLUMBING CONCERN CUTS PRICES, WAGES.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

DECATUR (Ill.) Dec. 31.—The H. Mueller Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of brass plumbing goods, announced today that on January 1, it would reduce the price of its goods an average of 20 per cent. Wages of its 900 employees will be reduced an average of 10 per cent.

To start the New Year right, you will, of course, have dinner at the Bluebird Cafe. $2.50 per plate, from noon on. Red Jazz orchestra. Finest dance floor.

EVERY MORNING IN THE YEAR. Los Angeles Times DAILY FOUNDED DECEMBER 4, 1881.
The Times Building, First and Broadway.
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Entered as second class matter, December 4, 1881, at the Postoffice at Los Angeles, Cal., under the Act of March 3, 1879.
SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 1, 1921. Vol. XLI. No. 29.

TONG MEN AWAIT WAR OR PEACE.

Factions' Leaders Due Here for Parley on Murders.

Meanwhile Chinatown Sleeps With Wary Eye Open.

Suspect is Disowned by Clan; Price Put on His Head.

Chinatown slept with one eye open last night.

If the terror-stricken inhabitants enjoyed any dreams their dreams were of Lillie Lem Lee, for it was the heart of this Chinese maiden that broke the bond of friendship between the Bing Kong and the Hop Sing tongs, causing the death of two Bing Kong tong men and probably fatal injuries to another.

Throughout the fearful night Chinatown waited for the coming of four most worshiped leaders of the two tongs, whose word is holy to the clansmen and who are hastening from the San Francisco tong headquarters to prevent further bloodshed here. These leaders will meet today with delegates of both local tongs and their word is to be the law. If an armistice can be arranged, then there will be no more killings, but if the two delegations cannot agree the war of the tongs will be waged.

The Hop Sing tong denies any complicity in the deaths of the two Bing Kong members Thursday night. The Hop Sing leaders declare that Quong On, charged with the actual shooting, is an outlaw member of their tong. He has failed to pay his dues for four months, and, though he had told the Hop Sing brethren, it is stated, that he was going to slay the Bing Kong men who had stolen the heart of Lillie Lem Lee, he was warned by the Hop Sing men that if he slew them, then his life should be sacrificed to the Hop Sing tong. But it appears that Quong On had paid $2000 to Loi Wut, Lillie Lem Lee's husband, for the girl and he swore he would not have her stolen by the three men of the rival tong, so he killed two of them and wounded the third, it is asserted.

REWARD OFFERED.

Now the Hop Sing men are incensed. They desire to avoid an open clash with the Bing Kong tong, as a testimonial of their sincerity they have placed a price of $500 on the head of Quong On, their outlawed member, dead or alive. They have also told Wong Unt, the auto driver, who spirited Quong On out of the city and who is a Hop Sing member, that unless he tells the police where Quong On is hiding, then he, too, will die. But the anger of the Bing Kong men cannot be easily assuaged. During the last year five of their numbers have been slain by Hop Sing men and not a single Hop Sing man has paid the blood sacrifice.

Lillie Lem Lee married Loi Wut in August, 1918. But the three Bing Kong men, Wong Lung, Yee Fat and Wong Sen Wing, were too attentive to Lillie Lem Lee and as Loi Wut sold her, the police say, to Quong On. Even after Quong On paid the purchase price, the Bing Kong trio contined to visit the girl, it is declared. Three nights ago all the men met in Lillie Lem Lee's room in China Alley and Quong On swore then that he would kill the three men, according to information given to the police.

While Lillie Lem Lee was playing a Chinese lute at a fan-tan game Thursday night, Quong On and the Bing Kong trio were present. When the Bing Kong men left, Quong On and two of his friends also departed. A short time later came the killings in Nigger Alley.

IN THE NORTH.

[EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—Outbreak of hostilities between the Bing Kong and Hop Sing tongs of San Francisco's Chinatown is expected by the police today and hundreds of residents of that quarter were searched for concealed weapons. Deadly hate between these two powerful tongs has been fanned into flame by the murder of two Chinese in Los Angeles last night.

Chief Daniel O'Brien today conferred with Detective-Sergeant Harry Walsh, head of the Chinatown squad, and it was decided to take every precaution to prevent murder.

Oh Hoy was arrested by Detectives M. Broslin and J. E. Silvia for carrying concealed weapons. A heavy automatic pistol was found in his pocket.

The police at noon today reported that leading members of the two rival tongs had gone into hiding and that none appeared on the streets of Chinatown.

COLLEGE FRATERNITY SELECTS WILL HAYS.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

ATLANTA (Ga.) Dec. 31.—Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee, was elected president of the Phi Delta Theta at the national convention of the fraternity today. He joined the fraternity at Wabash College, Ind., where he was graduated in 1900.

BANK EARNINGS GREAT.

[BY A. P. DAY WIRE.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Total earnings of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in 1920 amounted to $51,500,000, its monthly review of credit and business conditions disclosed yesterday. This is approximately 2½ per cent on its capital stock.

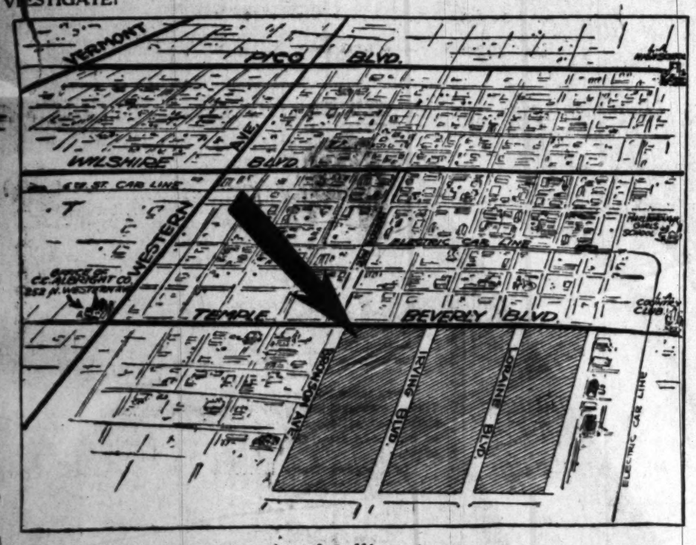
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We adjoin New Windsor Square (where lots are selling from $4000 to $10,000) we are near the West Sixth Street (Melrose) carline, only two blocks from Van Ness Avenue Grammar School, near new Wilshire Country Club. Our lot prices range from $1650 to $2250, less present special discount of 10%. There is nothing to compare with in in all Wilshire.

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"Goodbye 1920"

As we tear the last sheet from our 1920 Calender we do so with a certain feeling of pride and appreciation. Pride in the fact that we have come nearer to our ideals of service and appreciation for your patronage and confidence.

It has been the greatest year in our history.

"Welcome 1921"

To all our good friends we pledge our best efforts to anticipate and meet your requirements in merchandise, service and integrity. May you retain your old friends good and true, come a little nearer to your ideals and be generously prospered is the wish of

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ANUARY 1, 1921. Vol. XLI. No. 29.

VAIT ACE.

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good and true, come a lit-
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ATTEMPTS TO AID FRUIT MEN.

Osborne Pleads for California Before House.

Urges Benefit of Up-to-Date Market Service.

Avers Fluctuating Prices Mean Severe Loss.

BY ROBERT B. ARMSTRONG.
[EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—To restore the California fruit and produce growers the benefit of an up-to-date market service with the use of leased wires and every modern aid to scientific marketing Congressman Osborne yesterday appeared before the subcommittee in charge of the appropriation for agriculture.

Congressman Osborne had explained to Congressman Anderson, chairman of the subcommittee, that the California producers of perishable crops had been forced of late to send goods East on consignment into fluctuating markets that sometimes meant loss not only of the product but cash outlay for freight as well and that the days of selling for cash f.o.b. California were gone for all time. In view of the statements made Chairman Anderson granted a hearing and to the committee Congressman Osborne said in part:

IN FULL SYMPATHY.

"I am in full sympathy with the movement for economy in governmental expenditures, but I cannot sympathize with the curtailment of governmental service to the public when such curtailment becomes tantamount to public waste. Such, it seems to me, is the case as respects the discontinuance of leased wire market news reports when the agricultural products of the region thus denied remain unharvested and rotting largely for want of adequate marketing facilities.

"I have received from my district, Los Angeles, the following telegram from the Produce Exchange:

"'We understand agricultural appropriation bills now being considered. California vegetable industry now in very serious condition account increased railroad rates and industrial depression in East, needs all possible assistance to efficient marketing. We ask you to do all possible to assure sufficient funds for bureau of markets which has done great work for California shippers and producers enabling them to give us complete service and reopen Pacific Coast stations.

WIRE IMPORTANT.

"'Believe it is important to extend leased wire to Pacific Coast markets to assure accurate and efficient news service. Cost of leased wire, we understand, is not excessive, as it will be used by other projects. California farmers and distributors face severe crisis and need this practical help of bureau of markets. Will appreciate your assistance in obtaining this increased appropriation.'

"I submit to the committee seven other telegrams received from prominent marketers of my district in behalf of this service, urging an adequate appropriation for it.

"From Chamber of Commerce:

"'Telegraphic market news reports fruits and vegetables more urgently needed California than any other State in the Union. California by far the leading State in commercial production and shipping fresh fruit and vegetables is at great distance from markets and dependent in a large measure on reliable market reports which can only be furnished properly by disinterested governmental agency like bureau markets. Withdrawal this year telegraphic news service government leased wire Kansas west to California has been irreparable loss California fruit vegetable interests. Over 40,000 carloads vegetables annually shipped east out California 8000 to 15,000 carloads cantaloupes, almost 50,000 cars citrus fruits, and California is leading dry bean and honey-producing State, with over five and one-half million pounds of latter produced annually and from five to eight million bushels dry beans.

"'Service on last two commodities has been eliminated entirely. Owing lack appropriations nineteen tonnage, twenty-three million five hundred eighty-one thousand, value two hundred seventy-eight million, one hundred one thousand dollars, we urge strongly sufficient appropriation be included for bureau markets for this specific purpose releasing their leased wire service to California for fruits, vegetables, and placing this market on same satisfactory basis as held last year, which we understand calls for not less than $75,000.'

MANY SEND WIRES.

Other telegrams were read from the California Vegetable Union, Vail Company, W. E. McCaslin Company, J. B. Vaile, president of Los Angeles county farm bureau; Randolph Marketing Company and from L. K. Small Company, all of large import.

"The appropriation asked for and necessary in order to re-establish the leased wire news service of the bureau of markets to the Pacific Coast is one for the good of the whole nation," continued Congressman Osborne.

"Our country is broad and of varied climates. In the north are our most numerous manufacturing centers and the fields of hardy grains, in the south more temperate climates grow the more sensitive fruits, cotton, tobacco and other products which the northern climate will not nurture. This is true of the great breadth of the land from the Pacific to the Atlantic.

"Our country's population has grown from the East to the West and remains greater in the East, but that population is fed by the meats, the grains and the fruits of the West. The governing markets are New York and Chicago, where speculative changes may make or undo the western producers.

"It is unfairly discriminatory against western marketers to deny them advice which in the past has served to alleviate the disadvantages under which they trade at such a distance from the control points and it is to speak against such discrimination and in favor of re-establishment of that equalizing service that I am here.

"As the telegrams which I have placed before the committee show this disadvantage is distance between production and controlling markets is now accentuated by the efforts of the government to rehabilitate its great transportation system, and it becomes more than ever necessary to save the producers on our western coast from utter ruin by doing everything which the government can do to equalize the conditions under which their crops are marketed.

"The House has within a fortnight recognized that this is a situation of the most emergency which has resulted from our unprecedentedly changed economic conditions and has passed a measure carrying a tariff which though it be inadequate affords at least some measure of relief against the difficulties arising from great distances of our land."

NITRATE TRUST ROBS FARMERS, IS ALLEGED.

REPRESENTATIVE ALMON ASKS FOR MONEY TO FINISH ALABAMA PLANT.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Charges that the farmers of the United States have been "robbed by the Chilean nitrate trust," which, he declared, was opposing the development of the government nitrate plant at Muscle Shoals, Ala., were made today in the House by Representative Almon, Democrat, in whose district the plant is located.

The Representative made his charges during debate on the sundry civil bill. He urged inclusion of an appropriation of $10,000,000 to be used in continuing work on the government dam at Muscle Shoals, which he said was needed to furnish power for the near-by nitrate plant. Operation of the plant during peace times for the manufacture of fertilizer was declared by Mr. Almon to be needed to insure a cheap supply to farmers of this country.

Representative Almon asserted that American farmers, because of their inability to obtain nitrates for fertilizer in sufficient quantities, have been obliged to pay the Chilean government since 1879 a total of $153,000,000 as export duty on nitrates shipped to the United States from Chile. If the manufacture of fertilizers in this country had been encouraged, Mr. Almon continued, importations could have been curtailed and payment of the tax avoided.

OPEN CUSTOMHOUSE AT MEXICAN CAPITAL.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 31.—The Mexico City customhouse will open January 1, after having been closed nearly seven years, in order to help relieve the freight congestion which at present threatens to tie up many lines of industry.

The Treasury Department, in ordering the opening today, issued a statement saying that goods may be transferred direct from steamships at Vera Cruz and Tampico to Mexico City, where they will be inspected, thus obviating long delays at the ports.

Several weeks ago it was stated authoritatively that 400,000 tons of freight had not been moved for months and that this amount had been added to, rather than decreased. In some instances Mexico City merchants have been forced to suspend various lines because of the lack of supplies here, although there are plentiful stocks held up in Vera Cruz. One merchant asserted that he had been unable to move anything to Mexico City since last July. An interchange of freight cars at border points through an arrangement with the American Railway Association, it is believed here, will offer material aid in the emergency.

McGANNON JURY IS UNABLE TO AGREE.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

CLEVELAND (O.) Dec. 31.—The jury in the case of William H. McGannon, Chief Justice of the Municipal Court, on trial for second-degree murder of Harold C. Kagy, on May 8, was unable to agree on a verdict tonight and was discharged by Common Pleas Judge Maurice Bernon.

The jury received the case Wednesday evening and had been deadlocked since. Judge McGannon was placed on trial December 14.

POLITICS HAD LIVELY YEAR.

Events of Passing Year Are Reviewed.

Campaigns of Both Parties Busy Ones.

Battle Was Over Unamended League.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The political events of 1920 record the history of the Presidential campaign, the party conventions and the national election in which Senator Harding defeated Gov. Cox by a plurality of 7,515,368 in the popular vote and the Republicans carried Congress by a large majority in both houses.

While a multiplicity of candidates in both parties were maneuvering for advantage in the preconvention primaries, the issue of the contest began to take shape early in the year. Dissatisfaction with the Wilson administration was widespread on the score of extravagance and waste, the failure to check profiteering, inefficiency, pampering of the Democratic South and dissipation of executive energy in striving to settle the affairs of Europe to the neglect of domestic problems.

In January President Wilson decreed that unless the Versailles Treaty should be ratified by the Senate the Presidential election should constitute a great and solemn referendum on his League of Nations plan. The Senate rejected the treaty for the second time in March, returned it to the President and the campaign opened with the question of indorsing or repudiating the Executive in the foreground.

PRIMARIES LIVELY.

The Republican primaries were enlivened by the personal canvasses made by the major candidates for the nomination, Gov. Lowden of Illinois, Gen. Leonard Wood and Senator Hiram Johnson of California. Gen. Wood captured the largest number of delegates, while Senator Johnson had the largest total popular vote. Senator Harding carried Ohio, though not by a large plurality, while Gen. Wood won nine Ohio delegates, and he ran fourth in Indiana—altogether being a minor factor in the primaries.

A fortnight before the convention opened in Chicago the contest appeared to be between Gen. Wood and Gov. Lowden. An unexpected turn of events, however, was produced by an investigation of campaign expenditures by a Senate committee headed by Senator Kenyon of Iowa. The testimony disclosed that the managers of Gen. Wood had expended $1,800,000, while Gov. Lowden had spent about $400,000. Two Lowden delegates from Missouri admitted that they had received $2500 each from the Lowden fund and had pocketed the amounts.

CANDIDATES SUFFER.

These revelations produced a sensation and reacted unfavorably to Wood and Lowden. On the first ballot in the convention Wood had 287½ votes, Lowden, 211¼; Johnson, 133½, and Harding, 65½. On the fifth ballot Lowden forged ahead of Wood, on the sixth they were tied and then the convention was deadlocked for twenty-four hours. On Saturday, the last day of the convention, Lowden, after a further futile effort, withdrew and threw his strength to Harding, who was nominated on the tenth ballot. Gov. Coolidge was then nominated for Vice-President.

In the meantime the convention had adopted a platform, which condemned the Wilson covenant, indorsed the action of the Senate in rejecting it, and advocated an association of nations for the development of international justice.

Three weeks later the Democratic convention met in San Francisco with Gov. Cox of Ohio, former Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo and Atty.-Gen. Palmer the chief contenders for the nomination. The proceedings commenced with a bitter fight between William J. Bryan and the administration forces over the platform. Bryan wanted a bone-dry plank and an acceptance of reservations to the League of Nations covenant. The administration was in complete control, however, and he was defeated 2 to 1 on every proposition.

DEADLOCK ON BALLOT.

The balloting on candidates developed a deadlock, which held the convention over Sunday. Hour after hour the roll was called with Cox and McAdoo see-sawing with approximately 400 votes each, while Palmer had close to 200. Most of the Federal job-holders and the drys supported McAdoo, while the wets and the antiadministration forces were with Cox. Finally, on the night of July 6, Palmer withdrew and his support went mainly to Cox, who was nominated early Tuesday morning. The convention reassembled that afternoon and nominated Franklin D. Roosevelt for Vice-President.

The Socialists nominated Eugene V. Debs, who is serving a term in prison for seeking to discourage recruiting durink the war. Radical labor and farmer elements and a group of "intellectuals" met in Chicago to form a third party. The labor faction dominated, and after the withdrawal of the "intellectuals," nominated Parley P. Christensen to head the Farmer-Labor party.

HARDING'S CAMPAIGN.

Senator Harding retired to his home at Marion, O., where he conducted his campaign mainly from his front porch, though he made several short trips to the Middle West, south and east to deliver set addresses. Gov. Cox made a "swing round the circle" in a special train, addressing the voters in almost every State save the solid south.

The Democratic candidate enlivened the campaign at the outset by charging that the Republicans were raising an election fund of $15,000,000, which he later raised to $20,000,000. The Senate committee promptly began an investigation, Gov. Cox did not appear to testify, but sent representatives who submitted copies of Republican quota sheets assigning quotas of the campaign fund to various cities. The committee found that the Republicans were seeking to raise about $3,000,000.

FIGHT FOR LEAGUE.

The campaign discussion revolved around the League of Nations. Senator Harding appealed for rejection of the Wilson covenant and promised an association of nations which would not be an alliance abridging the independence of the United States. Gov. Cox, who had visited President Wilson early in the campaign and received his indorsement, upheld the Wilson covenant without essential modification.

With Bryan and the drys holding aloof and the Irish and similar elements off the reservation on the League question, the Democratic disaffection reached such a stage that the overwhelming defeat of Cox soon became a foregone conclusion.

Women had been enfranchised during the campaign when Tennessee completed the ratification of the suffrage amendment to the Constitution, and as a result 27,000,000 persons voted in the election. Harding carried thirty-six States, including Tennessee, in the solid South, and Oklahoma, which never before went Republican, and received 16,465,187 popular and 404 electoral votes.

Cox carried twelve States, all in the South, and received 9,149,819 popular and 127 electoral votes.

Credit Must be Extended.

[BY A. P. DAY WIRE.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The Western Union Telegraph Company was ordered today by the Interstate Commerce Commission to extend credit for tolls on messages transferred to it from the Postal Telegraph Company. The commission said the practice of the Western Union in refusing such credit, while extending credit on messages when tendered otherwise than through the Postal, including those of the same senders, was an unreasonable practice.





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If we have pleased you in the year which has just ended, we hope to please you much more in the year which has just begun.

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1921
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A Happy and Prosperous
New Year
Sincerely
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Particulars are furnished by competent attendants and by correspondents to the general public regarding rates and attractions of railroad and steamship lines, hotels and pleasure and health resorts. Descriptive circulars and transportation literature are kept on hand for inspection and distribution. This service is absolutely free. Literature may also be obtained at the New Times Building, Broadway at First street.

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Kroonland ....Feb. 5, Mar. 12, Apr. 16
New York—Hamburg
Manchuria....Jan. 15, Feb. 24, Apr. 7
Mongolia ....Jan. 27, Mar. 10, Apr. 27
Phila.—Liverpool
Haverford ....Jan. 31, Mar. 6
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Finland....Jan. 15, Feb. 19, Mar. 26
Zeeland ....Jan. 22, Feb. 26, Apr. 2
Kroonland ....Feb. 5, Mar. 12, Apr. 16
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URGE BAR TO JAP IN CHILE.

Santiago Newspaper Editorial Full of Alarm.

Warns Workers of Invasion by Nipponese.

Declares Country Should Follow Our Actions.

BY J. W. WHITE.
[BY CABLE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]

SANTIAGO (Chile) Dec. 31.—Coincident with the widespread publicity on the approaching visit of the Japanese squadron and the publication of the elaborate plans made by the government to entertain the officers and men, the Diario Ilustrado launches an editorial campaign against Japanese immigration and calls upon the working classes to note that they are being replaced by Asiatics who will work for very low wages.

This appeal to the workers is highly significant, since the workers, who just won the closely-contested Presidential election, occupy a more important position in Chile's political life than ever before and they are firmly determined to bring about certain reforms which they have already outlined.

RESTRICTION NECESSARY.

The editorial says:

"Some time ago in these columns we said it would be advantageous to begin diplomatic conversations with nations on the Pacific Coast to formulate plans to defend ourselves against an immigration frankly exotic and impossible of assimilation, such as is the Asiatic. Today we cannot say such a conference would be advantageous, for we are now obliged to say it is necessary and probably obligatory.

"Every day we see the development of the United States' policy regarding Asiatics. Without compromising themselves directly by adopting an anti-Nippon policy, the United States continues firmly in the path of resistance against all Asiatic immigration and Japan accepts these measures as long as they are general in character and do not signify an odious exception.

"Why, while the United States impedes such immigration, should we continue to leave our coasts and our laws wide open to races which do not bring us internal force, but, on the contrary, suck the sap from our national life?

NO DESIRE FOR JAPS.

"News dispatches detail the understanding between Japan and the United States for solving this difficult problem. We must not remain alone, we cannot remain isolated. Our history and our traditions have no connection with Asia or Africa. Chileans have no desire to invade Japan and it is indispensable that we obtain reciprocal freedom from Japanese immigration.

"Nations are obliged to be prepared if they wish to save themselves. Nothing is clearer than that the Japanese race—marvelously equipped for intensive labor, with low salaries, poor food and with extraordinary economy—can and will drive out the principal part of the laboring population of Chile and at the same time keeping out European immigration, which we most need. We want Germans, Poles, Belgians, Spaniards and Italians, but not Asiatics, to make up the deficiencies in our laboring population. We call the attention of Chilean laborers to this problem of Asiatic immigration."

PLAN CAMPAIGN.

The anti-Japanese campaign, begun by the Diario Ilustrado and which will be continued indefinitely, is based on information, which the paper considers reliable, that plans are under way to dump a large number of Japanese colonists in the rich agricultural regions of Chile and on the fear that once this is begun Chile will become the Mecca for Japanese from California, who are seeking less hostile surroundings.

A prominent Chilean, who is in close touch with the political situation, informed The Times correspondent that the government is aware of the plans and has already notified Tokio that it will not permit the unloading of consignments of Japanese colonists in Chilean ports though it will not take measures, for the present, to prevent the continued immigration of Japanese families. The new administration is reported to be considering anti-Japanese legislation to prevent immigration en masse if the warning is not heeded.

NOTABLE INCREASE.

There has been a noticeable increase recently in family immigration to Northern Chile, where one or two families arrive on each steamer of a recently subsidized Japanese line, thereby slowly but steadily increasing the Japanese population to the north of Valparaiso. Japanese immigration hitherto has largely been confined to the northern part of the republic, but it is reported that the Japanese now want to enter the rich agricultural regions in Southern Chile, where they would encounter climate and conditions similar to those in Southern California.

In Northern Chile, the Japanese have already supplanted the Chileans as peddlers and as proprietors of small cafes and stores catering to the residents of the nitrate ports.

It is stated here that the Chileans have determined that the Japanese shall not be permitted to enter the agricultural regions south of Valparaiso because it is feared they will supplant Chilean farm labor as well as other kinds of labor in this region, on account of the ability of the Japanese to live on lower wages than the Chileans.

In addition to the arrival of Japanese from Japan recently there has been an influx of Japanese from Peru into the northern provinces.

IRE AROUSED.

A circumstance which particularly arouses the ire of Chileans opposing the planned immigration is the report that the colonists will be recruited from the same outlying islands from which colonists are being delivered on contract to the Brazilian coffee plantations.

These are the very lowest grades of coolies in Japan and they will receive no such welcome in Chile as they received in Brazil. The immigration plan seems to be a project of the same colonization corporation which is supplying 20,000 Japanese to the Brazilian State of Sao Paulo.

The Diario Ilustrado hopes to so awaken the interest of the public, and especially the working classes, to the dangers of such an immigration that the government will no longer be able to resist the popular demand for anti-Japanese immigration measures.

COTTRELL RESIGNS AS MINE BUREAU CHIEF.

ANOTHER CALIFORNIAN RECOMMENDED FOR PLACE BY SECRETARY PAYNE.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Frederick G. Cottrell, director of the Bureau of Mines, presented his resignation to President Wilson today through Secretary Payne of the Interior Department. Director Cottrell, before coming to the bureau as assistant director in September, 1919, resided in Oakland, Cal.

Secretary Payne, in presenting the resignation, recommended that H. Foster Bain, also of California, be appointed to the vacancy.

The resignation is effective tomorrow when Dr. Cottrell plans to take up his duties as chairman of the division of chemistry and chemical technology of the National Research Council.

Dr. Bain, who has been recommended as Dr. Cottrell's successor, is a geologist and mining engineer, who served as one of Herbert Hoover's assistants in London on Belgian relief work during the war. For a time during the war he was assistant director of the Bureau of Mines, but at the close of the war retired to private life. He was at one time editor of the Mining and Scientific Press of San Francisco and later editor of a mining magazine of London, Eng.

KNOWN IN OAKLAND.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

OAKLAND, Dec. 31.—Frederick Cottrell was formerly a professor of chemistry at the University of California and before that a school-teacher in Oakland. His discoveries on methods of preventing fumes from smelters by electric precipitation some years ago was followed by his organization of the research corporation from the royalties on his inventions. The profits of this enterprise go to chemical research under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution.

HAGENBECK CLOSES WORLD-FAMOUS ZOO.

HAMBURG GARDENS ALSO SHUT DOWN, LACK OF FUNDS IS GIVEN AS CAUSE.

[BY CABLE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]

BERLIN, Dec. 31.—Carl Hagenbeck, world famous as a trainer of wild animals, today relinquished his zoological park in Hamburg. Also, today the Hamburg City Council decided to close the municipal zoo. Lack of funds was the reason in both cases.

During the war Hagenbeck was confronted by a vexing problem. He had thousands of animals assembled in Hamburg for export to circuses and zoos in all parts of the world, but it was impossible to secure food for them. It soon became a case of survival of the fittest, the more powerful animals feeding upon the others.

The Hamburg municipal zoo struggled through the war, but after sixty years of existence was closed today.

INDICT MINE CONCERN AS COAL PROFITEERS.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—The Federal grand jury today returned indictments charging the Haddock Mining Company of Luzerne, Pa., and the Von Storch Collieries Company of Scranton, Pa., and their exclusive agents in this city with profiteering in the sale of domestic sizes of anthracite coal in violation of the Lever Act.

BERLIN WIRE REPORTS MASSACRE OF REDS.

[BY CABLE AND ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The Bolsheviki in the Crimea have shot 12,000 persons, according to the latest reports from Russia, say a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Berlin dated Thursday.

Silver Peak Guest Ranch.
For table reservations, phone Pomona 8ch. 28.

Steamships
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AIRES
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Regular sailings of luxurious steamers, 17,000 ton displacement, especially designed for travel in the tropics. Company's Office, 42 Broadway, New York, or Thos. Cook & Son, 615 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, California.

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Steamships
$25.00 ROUND TRIP TO SAN FRANCISCO SAILINGS, 9:30 P.M. JAN. 1-6-9-12.
White Flyer Liner—Str. Humboldt—Every four days. Low rates to Portland and Seattle. Steamship tickets to Europe, Mexico, South America. Hotel reservations.
AMERICAN TRAVEL BUREAU, 317 South Spring St. Tel. 62156.
Railroad Time Tables or Hotel and Resort Folders mailed upon request.
Enclose two cents postage.

SCIENTISTS END MEETING.

Advance Sex Determination is Discussed.

Development of Foreign Resources Urged.

Need Trained Geographers to Develop Trade.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—Concluding sessions of affiliated societies of the American Association for the Advancement of Science marked the closing day of the quadrennial meeting here. The annual meeting on a smaller scale will be held next year at Toronto and the following year at Boston, it was announced. Experimental evolution and the determination of sex in advance of birth were topics before the naturalists' section and development of foreign resources was urged through an American board of trained geographers before the geographers' section.

TELLS EXPERIMENTS.

Oscar Riddle of Carnegie Institute, Pittsburg, Pa., told of his experiments with pigeons in developing the physiological process of the birds. He found, he said, that the males responded at much greater speed than the females and by subjecting birds to oxygen pressure, male monsters were developed which, although they eventually died, outlived the female birds. If this process can be developed, he declared, it may be possible to induce artificial development by which sex can be determined in advance.

INCREASED SIZE.

Other experts on heredity and evolution told of experiments with flies and rabbits. Dr. E. Ehlenhuth of Rockefeller Institute, New York, reported on his experiments with salamanders, in which he fed them on cattle brains, increasing their size to three times normal. He was able, however, to produce this effect only on cold-blooded animals.

Dr. Wallace W. Atwood, recently elected to head Clark University, Worcester, Mass., advocated a body of trained geographers to develop American trade, industry, diplomatic relations and development of activities in foreign countries. Many European countries have geographic societies, he said, which make a constant study of foreign conditions leading to heightened facilities for trade and the exchange of commodities.

URGES GEOGRAPHERS.

Dr. Atwood urged a national body of trained geographers, who would study conditions by up-to-the-minute observations in travel and place American industry and commerce in possession of the latest trade conditions in countries all over the world.

During the week's session fifty-nine sectional meetings, representing all the physical and natural sciences were held. Officials said that more than 3000 delegates attended the meetings.

OIL CONCERN HEADS RESTRAINED AGAIN.

TROUBLES OF TEXAS COMPANY TO BE THRESHED OUT IN COURT TODAY.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

HOUSTON (Tex.) Dec. 31.—Injunction proceedings which for a week have kept the affairs of the $20,000,000 General Oil Company and S. E. J. Cox of Houston, its organizer, in the courts here, were brought to a head today and are to be threshed out in District Court tomorrow.

Cox's forces prepared letters to stockholders explaining his position in receivership proceedings, which were filed against the company and other litigation. The receiver obtained an injunction to prevent mailing.

The injunction expired and a few minutes later another injunction was issued, but letters were mailed in the interim. The letters were stopped and today were returned to Cox. Meanwhile, the Cox forces had prepared other letters on stationery other than that of the General Oil Company, the specific point of dispute, and mailed them.

An injunction late today restrains Cox and his associates from representing themselves in Federal court as officers of the General Oil Company. The company has thousands of stockholders.

LOST BILL BECOMES LAW AUTOMATICALLY.

SMOOT-REAVIS ACT, MISLAID AT WHITE HOUSE, PASSES TEN-DAY PERIOD.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—A "lost" bill today became a law.

The Smoot-Reavis Bill, providing for the appointment of a Congressional committee to study reorganization of government departments, was passed finally by Congress ten days ago and sent to the White House where all trace of it was lost. The ten days' period having expired, the bill became a law today without the President's signature.

White House officials in explaining that the official copy of the measure either was mislaid in the executive offices or in one of the departments to which it was referred for recommendation, said it was the President's intention to sign the bill. Request was made today of Congressional clerks for a duplicate copy for filing purposes.

OKLAHOMA FARMER'S SLAYER IS SOUGHT.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

ADA (Okla.) Dec. 31.—County authorities today are searching for the slayer of Tim Hadsell, a farmer who was found dead in a cotton field twelve miles northwest of here late yesterday.

Officers were led to the field by Mrs. Hadsell, who told them she had escaped from her husband's slayer at night after he had made her a prisoner for several hours.

TO start the New Year right, you will, of course, have dinner at the Rosslyn Cafe. $2.50 per plate from noon on. Best food obtainable. Exact dishes shown.

AUCTION SALES

To Be Conducted by Members of Los Angeles Auctioneers' Association.
Auction Advertisements of the Auctioneers' Association are printed on pages 6-7, Pt. II in Sunday's Times

I Wish You a Most Happy and Prosperous New Year
LEWIS S. HART
Los Angeles' Progressive Auctioneer, 61534

Wishing
Our Many Friends and Patrons
A Very Happy and Prosperous New Year
C. H. O'CONNOR, AUCTIONEER
626 Pantages Bldg. 7th and Hill Sts. 64282, 558985

AUCTION
Happy New Year to all.
STROUSE & HULL
Auctioneers
325 Story Bldg. 62705.

AUCTION
RHOADES & RHOADES
Expert Live Stock Auctioneers
Bert. A. Rhoades and Harold B. Rhoades
Sales conducted in all parts of California and adjoining States.
Offices:
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W. Dwight Hammond
AUCTIONEER
Quality and Largest Auction House in the Southwest
2009-15 SO. MAIN PHONES 63545 & 67970
"BUY AT AUCTION"
Expert in Every Branch of the Auction Work—Watch Ads for Big Sales. Phone for Information.
Member L. A. Auctioneers' Ass'n.

S. W. KOHN,
THE RELIABLE AUCTIONEER
Wishes you all
A Merry Christmas and A Happy New Year

AUCTION
GROCERIES
S. W. KOHN, the Reliable Auctioneer, will sell next week two extra large stocks and two complete sets of grocery fixtures.
For full particulars see Sunday's Times' Auction Page.
Member L. A. Auctioneers' Association.

AUCTIONEER
LEWIS S. HART
Los Angeles' Progressive AUCTIONEER
Real Estate, Livestock, Merchandise, Furniture and Household Goods.
We buy for SPOT CASH or sell on COMMISSION.
1859 So. FIGUEROA ST.
Phone 61894.
AUCTIONEER

SAN QUENTIN FOR PUGILIST.

Judge Recommends Fifty Years for Gangster.

Motion for New Trial Denied; Lawyer Warned.

Barbary Coast Girls Plead for Their Jobs.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—Edward (Knockout) Kruvosky, pugilist, who was the second of a group of men to be convicted for attacks on young women here, was given an indeterminate sentence today of from one to fifty years in San Quentin prison.

The sentence was pronounced after denial of a motion for a new trial. He was convicted December 23. Edmond (Spud) Murphy is now serving a like sentence in San Quentin.

Judge Louis Ward, in passing the indeterminate sentence upon Kruvosky, made a recommendation to the State Board of Prison Directors that the maximum term of fifty years be imposed upon Kruvosky. Judge Ward made a similar recommendation in the sentencing of Edmond (Spud) Murphy, first of the gangsters convicted.

CHARACTER ATTACKED.

Previous to the passing of the sentence defense counsel attacked the character of the principal witnesses, Miss Montgomery and Miss Stanley in affidavits to substantiate a motion for a new trial. The attorney's remarks were objected to by the court, who said: "I am afraid that some attorney in these gangster cases will be sent to jail before we get through."

The motion was denied and the counsel was not permitted to read the affidavits.

James Carey has been found guilty in the same case and will be sentenced Monday, at which time Thomas Brady will face the court as the fourth member of a group of five accused by Miss Jessie Montgomery of criminally attacking her and Miss Jean Stanley, November 24.

Thomas Allen McDonnell, fifth man, is awaiting trial.

Activities of the gangsters led to the killing of three peace officers at Santa Rosa by men whom they were questioning regarding the attack, and the subsequent lynching of three men, accused of killing the officers.

Denied an opportunity to plead before the Women's Vigilant Commission, investigating vice conditions here, that the campaign to close their establishments be dropped, 150 girls from the Barbary Coast and other dance halls waited on Theodore Roche, president of the Police Commission, and asked him to aid them. He advised them that he would be unable to take any action until the commission decided the fate of the dance halls at its meeting on Monday night.

The girls told Mr. Roche that if the dance halls were closed their livelihood and that of many of their dependents will be gone.

The so-called "closed" dance halls, employing women instructors, were ordered closed at midnight tonight. No action has been taken as yet against the "Barbary Coast" and other public resorts.

GANG LEADER JAILED.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

FRESNO, Dec. 31.—J. W. (Jinks) Emmick, alleged leader of the Fresno gangsters, was today committed by Superior Judge McCormick to San Quentin State prison to an indeterminate sentence of from one to fifty years as provided by the statutes. Emmick tok his sentence with no emotional display beyond the nervousness shown throughout his appearance in court here. No relative or close friend was in the courtroom. Emmick pleaded guilty to a county grand jury indictment charging assault on Bonnie Owens, a 15-year-old Fresno salesgirl in a local department store. He will be taken to San Quentin tomorrow or Sunday.

Frank Silva and Charles Mutchler are also under grand jury indictment here for the same offense, but both pleaded not guilty and will stand trial January 11 and 12.

COMBINED STATEMENT OF CONDITION
HEAD OFFICE AND BRANCHES

Bank of Italy

SAVINGS COMMERCIAL TRUST
HEAD OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO
MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

December 30, 1920

RESOURCES

First Mortgage Loans on Real Estate	$40,555,851.91	
Other Loans and Discounts	$4,571,764.30	$85,127,680.21
United States Bonds and Certificates of Indebtedness	$16,293,881.00	
State, County and Municipal Bonds	11,761,983.72	
Other Bonds	3,813,562.47	
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank	330,000.00	
TOTAL U. S. AND OTHER SECURITIES		$37,199,447.19
Due from Federal Reserve Bank	$ 6,506,874.33	
Cash and Due from Other Banks	11,133,820.04	
TOTAL CASH AND DUE FROM BANKS		$17,640,694.37
Banking Premises, Furniture, Fixtures and Safe Deposit Vaults		5,050,335.99
Other Real Estate Owned		300,853.71
Customers' Liability under letters of Credit and Acceptances		978,927.86
Interest Earned but not Collected		846,154.56
Employees Pension Fund (Carried on Books at)		1.00
Other Resources		320,654.19
Total Resources		$157,464,685.08

LIABILITIES

DEPOSITS		$140,993,545.37
*Capital Paid In	$9,000,000.00	
Surplus	2,125,000.00	
†Undivided Profits	1,788,240.24	
TOTAL CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS		$12,913,240.24
Dividends Unpaid		541,617.71
Discount Collected, but not Earned		132,863.67
Reserved for Taxes and Interest Accrued		154,490.23
Letters of Credit, Acceptances and Time Drafts		978,927.86
Federal Reserve Bank (United States Obligations)		1,750,000.00
Total Liabilities		$157,464,685.08

All charge-offs, expenses and interest payable to end of half-year have been deducted in above statement.

A. P. Giannini and W. R. Williams, being separately duly sworn each for himself, says that said A. P. Giannini is President and that said W. R. Williams is Cashier of the Bank of Italy, the Corporation above mentioned, and that every statement contained herein is true of his own knowledge and belief.
A. P. GIANNINI.
W. R. WILLIAMS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of December, 1920.
THOMAS S. BURNES, Notary Public.

*Authorized capital $10,000,000.00 will be fully paid up July 1, 1921.

†A special dividend of $900,000.00 was paid July 14, 1920, by the bank on account of its stockholders to the Stockholders Auxiliary Corporation (capital stock owned by the stockholders of the Bank of Italy.)

The Story of Our Growth
As Shown by a Comparative Statement of Our Resources

December, 1904 ..... $235,438.97
December, 1908 ..... $2,574,004.90
December, 1912 ..... $11,228,814.56
December, 1916 ..... $39,805,995.24
December, 1919 ..... $137,900,700.30
December, 1920 ..... $157,464,685.08

NUMBER OF DEPOSITORS, 221,788

Savings Deposits made on or before January 10, 1921, will earn interest from January 1, 1921

Los Angeles Branches
Broadway at Seventh Temple and Spring
Pico and El Molino

nducted by Members of Los Angeles Auc-
tioneers' Association.
Advertisements of the Auctioneers' Associa-
rinted on pages 6,7, Pt. II in Sunday's Times

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ART
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TIONEER
64282, 558985

AUCTION
GROCERIES

S. W. KOHN, the Reliable Auctioneer, will sell next week two extra large stocks and two complete sets of grocery fixtures.

For full particulars see Sunday's Times' Auction Page.

Member L. A. Auctioneers' Association.

LEWIS S. HART
Los Angeles Progressive
AUCTIONEER
Real Estate, Livestock, Merchandise, Furniture and Household Goods.
We buy for SPOT CASH or sell on COMMISSION.
1016 So. FIGUEROA ST.
Phone 61824.

MENT OF CONDITION
AND BRANCHES

of Italy
MERCIAL TRUST
SAN FRANCISCO
RESERVE SYSTEM
30, 1920

URCES
.....$40,555,881.91
..... 64,571,784.30 $95,127,880.21
.....$16,293,881.00
..... 11,761,983.72
..... 8,813,582.47
..... 330,000.00
ITIES.. $37,199,447.19
.....$ 8,506,874.33
..... 11,133,820.04
NKS ... $17,640,694.37
..... 5,050,335.99
..... 300,853.71
..... 978,927.86
Books 946,154.56
..... 1.00
..... 320,854.19
..... $157,464,685.08
TIES
..... $140,993,545.37
.....$8,000,000.00
..... 2,125,000.00
..... 1,788,240.24
..... $12,913,240.24
..... 641,617.71
..... 132,863.67
rued 154,490.23
Time 978,927.86
..... 1,750,000.00
..... $157,464,685.08

ayable to end of half-year have been

r separately duly sworn each for himident and that said W. R. Williams is on above mentioned, and that every e own knowledge and belief.
A. P. GIANNINI.
W. R. WILLIAMS.

th day of December, 1920.
AS S. BURNES, Notary Public.

e fully paid up July 1, 1921.

paid July 14, 1920, by the bank on ders Auxiliary Corporation (capital k of Italy.)

Our Growth
tement or Our Resources
.....$235,438.97
..... $2,574,004.90
. . . $11,228,814.56
. . . $39,805,995.24
. . $137,900,700.30
..$157,464,685.08
TORS, 221,788

ore January 10, 1921, will
nuary 1, 1921

ranches
Temple and Spring
Molino

—THE—

BIGELOW-HARTFORD CARPET COMPANY

"Established in 1825"

Manufactured ALL the CARPETS and RUGS Laid in

THE AMBASSADOR HOTEL

Los Angeles, California

Bigelow-Hartford carpets and rugs have proved for nearly a century that they are fabrics of Quality.

Fairly priced and always dependable, the product of these mills are America's best floor coverings.

Carpets are made in solid colors as well as with designs in wide range of fabrics and in all widths.

Rugs are made stock sizes as well as special sizes in complete range of cloths of qualities for use in every room of Home, Hotel or Public Building. Two hundred and fifty designs and colors shown in rug lines.

Carried in stock by your best dealers. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

A. F. TOWLER, Western Agent

770 MISSION STREET SAN FRANCISCO

FITZGERALD'S
"For the Advancement of Music"



MISHA GUTERSON
Conductor of Grauman's Symphony Orchestra.

is shown above, with his daughter and son at the new

KNABE GRAND PIANO

—Mr. Guterson's Christmas gift to his daughter

Concerning his choice, Mr. Guterson said:

"I selected the Knabe for my daughter because of its superior tonal quality as a concert piano, as well as the perfect instrument for the drawing-room, and because of its incomparable craftsmanship."

FITZGERALD MUSIC CO.
HILL STREET AT 727-729

Cuticura Be Your Beauty Doctor

Soap, Ointment, Talcum. Sts. everywhere. Formula of these and Cuticura Book, free. Address: Dept. X, Malden, Mass.

ASTHMA

and Bronchitis are needless and can be speedily ended IN ANY CLIMATE. Hemlock 100 gives incomparable results. See demonstrator daily, 12 to 2 p.m. Nesom's Drug Store, 4th and Hill Sts. Write Hemlock Mills Laboratory, 600 South Hill St., Los Angeles, Cal.

DRS. SHORES & SHORES

Catarrh, Deafness, Asthma, Rheumatism, Eczema, Piles, Epilepsy, Goitre and other Blood and Nervous Diseases, Gallstones, Torpid Liver, Constipation, Indigestion, Cancer, Rheumatism. Consultation FREE.



Hours: 9 to 5. Twenty-one Years in Los Angeles.

Bladder Trouble Quick Relief Absolutely Free

A remarkable discovery that gives quick relief without pain or operation. To all who apply within Ten Days we offer a sample Treatment ABSOLUTELY FREE. Come at once, before it is too late. 316 S. Broadway, Room 716. Hours, 10 to 5. Sundays, 10 to 12. Wednesday evenings, 6 to 8.—[Advertisement.

After All Others Fail
Get CHAMBERLAIN'S HERBAL MEDICINES
For all Stomach and Pain'd Diseases, Gallstones, Torpid Liver, Constipation, Indigestion, Rheumatism. Consultation FREE.
E. E. CHAMBERLAIN, New Zealand Herbalist, 324 West Eighth St.
Hours: 9 to 5. Twenty-one Years in Los Angeles.



1921

Wishing You—

A NEW YEAR OF HAPPINESS — New Friendships; Old Friendships endeared; Prosperity gained through faithful endeavor; The reward of an occasional pause to enjoy the richness of surrounding Beauties of Nature; Serenity of Mind; A kindly Will and a Generous Thought for Others—

—All this we Wish for You and Yours, Today — A NEW YEAR REPLETE WITH HAPPINESS AND GOOD FORTUNE!

The Army & Navy Department Store
530-536 So. Main St.
Los Angeles

APPROVES PLAN OF GUARD UNITS

Governor Accepts Details of Allocation Scheme.

Infantry and Field Artillery Los Angeles' Share.

Eight Companies Here Already Fully Organized.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

SACRAMENTO, Dec. 31.—Gov. Stephens today approved of the allocation in California of the National Guard troops allotted to this State and which are to be organized prior to June 30, 1921.

The troops allotted are two regiments of infantry, one regiment of field artillery (75mm.), one ambulance battalion, one tank company, one signal company and ten companies of coast artillery.

Following is the allocation: Infantry, Los Angeles, eight companies; Pasadena, one company; Santa Ana, one company; Burbank, one company; Redondo Beach, one company; Berkeley, two companies; Fresno, four companies; Sacramento four companies; Oakland two companies; San Jose, two companies; Petaluma, one company; Santa Rosa, one company; Palo Alto, one company, and Hayward one company.

Field artillery, Oakland, two batteries and one headquarters company; Stockton, one battery; Los Angeles, three batteries.

Coast artillery, San Francisco, six companies; San Diego, four companies; one tank company, Stockton.

Signal company, San Francisco.

The following units have been organized:

One battalion field artillery, Oakland; one company coast artillery, San Francisco.

Sixteen companies of infantry, located as follows:

San Francisco, two companies; Sacramento, one company; Fresno, one company; Berkeley, one company; Los Angeles, eight companies; Burbank, one company; Santa Ana, one company; Redondo Beach, one company.

There are several companies of coast artillery and one signal company practically ready for muster.

WAS A DISHWASHER; APPEALS TO POLICE.

[BY A. P. DAY WIRE.]

SACRAMENTO, Dec. 31.—Charles Harbough, vice-president of a produce company at 238 Davis street, San Francisco, walked into the police station here yesterday and asked for help in determining his identity. He did not know his name. Upon examination of his clothing a tag was found in a pocket in his trousers which read: "C. O. Harbough—March, 1919—Sam Bernstein, 150 Sutter street, San Francisco."

It was several hours before he was able to get any meaning from the tag. At last he wrote, "Charles Harbough." He had been missing from his home in San Francisco since December 14. He told the officers that he realized that something was wrong when he found that he was washing dishes in a construction camp at Sunol.

LEFT-WINGERS WIN IN RUSSIA.

Lenine Only One of Right Wing Left in Saddle.

Trotzky is Removed from Control of Army.

Middle Class Held Down and Many Starve.

BY FLOYD GIBBONS.

[BY CABLE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]

REVAL (Esthonia) Dec. 31.—Left wing extremists won practically all persons in the Russian soviet voted on in the recent Moscow elections, according to reports reaching here from Russia. Of the right wing Communists only Lenine retains his position in the government, according to reports.

M. Lunacharsky, Commissar for Education, and M. Bruevich, Supervisor of Religious Activities, two of the most moderate Communists, have been forced to resign, and M. Trotzky has been removed from control of the army. Trotzky, who plays Damon to Lenine's Pythias, has been named chairman of the people's commission for economy, replacing M. Ryckoff.

EXTREMIST TRIUMPH.

The changes swing the government even farther to the left than the position maintained by M. Bucharin, and are a triumph for the extreme radicalism of M. Zinovieff and Karl Radek.

The Sukhareff market and the downtown market at Theater Place were closed by a government decree on December 15, thus forcing the remnants of the middle-class population either to tramp into the country for food or to accept the soviet ration.

The soviet ration for the middle class is a third of that given the working people. In this ration the bourgeoise receive a quarter of a pound of black bread, and little else, daily.

VALUABLES DEMANDED.

The peasants recently refused to sell food in the markets just closed for soviet money, demanding valuables and jewelry in exchange for their wares.

The much feared "extraordinary commission" has renewed its activities on a much larger scale. On the night of December 13 a thorough search of houses in Moscow began and continued for several days. Many middle-class men and women were shot or stabbed in an orgy of terror. Even the apartments occupied by the Esthonian commission were raided.

Optimists who had dreamed of evolution to moderate Socialism are losing heart in the unequal contest. The condition of the people is appalling. The suffering from starvation and disease is far worse than it was last winter and the population is dying by the thousands.

CHILE PAPER LAUDS WILSON'S HUMANENESS

AVERS IMPORTANCE OF COLBY VISIT LOST BY THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

[BY CABLE AND ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SANTIAGO (Chile) Dec. 31.—Much of the importance of the visit of Bainbridge Colby, American Secretary of State, to South America, has been lost from the standpoint of international policy, because the incoming Republican administration "surely will not accept the doctrines of President Wilson nor continue his policy," said El Mercurio today, in commenting upon the Secretary's trip, however, the newspaper admitted it was of continental interest as a new manifestation of a desire to strengthen Inter-American relations.

"The high humanitarian idealism of Wilson was defeated," the newspaper continued, "and we do not know as yet how far Mr. Harding will carry the tendency of his party toward opinionated pride, and imperialism. We must suppose, however, that this tendency has been modified by the requirements of the times and the new currents dominating the world."

SANTA FE ALLOWED TO ABANDON MOLE.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—An order permitting the Santa Fe Railroad to return to its terminal at Ferry Point, Richmond, and abandon joint occupancy of the Oakland Mole with the Southern Pacific Company, was issued by the State Railroad Commission here today. The order will remain operative pending an investigation as to whether the joint occupancy is demanded by public policy.

Both roads have stipulated that from a legal standpoint the joint occupancy remains unchanged and physically it will be renewed if circumstances justify it.

SMALLPOX EPIDEMIC HITS INDIANA TOWN.

[BY A. P. DAY WIRE.]

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—Half of the city of East Chicago, Ind., is under quarantine today following the outbreak of an epidemic of smallpox yesterday afternoon. Seventy-four cases were reported and about 12,000 persons are confined in the quarantined area. Five cases were reported at Hammond, Ind., another Chicago suburb.

Health officers today were considering closing many large industrial plants in the district. All public gatherings were forbiden and theaters were ordered closed at East Chicago.

LANE PAYING VISIT TO NOTED DOCTORS.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

ROCHESTER, (Minn.) Dec. 31. Franklin K. Lane, former Secretary of the Interior, arrived here this morning, accompanied by his wife and son, Franklin K. Lane, Jr.

Mr. Lane came here for consultation with Drs. Mayo regarding his physical condition. Mr. Lane, Jr., said his father had been ill for the past six months and came here to determine the exact nature of the

CLASSIFIED INDEX.

	Page.
ONE-TIME NOTICES	6
LOST, FOUND, STRAYED, STOLEN	6
SPECIAL NOTICES—Miscellaneous	6
PERSONAL—Business	6
NEW YEAR'S DINNERS	6
BUSINESS ANNOUNCEMENTS	6
EDUCATIONAL	6
WANTED—Help, Male	6-7
WANTED—Help, Female	7
WANTED—Help, Male and Female	7
EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES	7
WANTED—Situations, Male	7
WANTED—Situations, Female	7
WANTED—Situations, Male, Female	7
WANTED—To Rent	7
TO LET—Rooms	7
TO LET—Flats	7
TO LET—Apartments	7
TO LET—Houses	7-8
TO LET—Country and Suburban Homes	8
TO LET—Beach Property	8
TO LET—Stores, Offices, Etc.	8
TO LET—Flats, Apartments, Houses, With Furniture and Lease For Sale	8
FURNITURE WANTED	8
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS	8
MACHINERY	8
FOR SALE—Miscellaneous	8
WANTED—Miscellaneous	8
SWAPS—All Sorts	8
AUTOMOBILES—Miscellaneous	8-9
HORSES, MULES, CATTLE, Etc.	9
POULTRY AND PET STOCK, SUPPLIES	9
HOUSES For Sale	9-10
HOLLYWOOD—Miscellaneous	10
GLENDALE—Miscellaneous	10
PASADENA—Miscellaneous	10
CITY LOTS—for sale	10
APARTMENT, FLAT PROPERTY	10
BUSINESS PROPERTY	10
INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY	10
INCOME PROPERTY	10
SUBURBAN PROPERTY	10
BEACH PROPERTY	10
COUNTRY PROPERTY	10-11
MOUNTAIN AND CANYON PROPERTY	11
EASTERN AND NORTHERN PROPERTY	11
SAN DIEGO PROPERTY	11
GOVERNMENT LANDS	11
OIL PROPERTY	11
ORANGE, LEMON, WALNUT GROVES	11
POULTRY RANCHES	11
REAL ESTATE—Miscellaneous	11
WANTED—To Purchase Real Estate	11
FOR EXCHANGE—Real Estate	11
MONEY TO LOAN	11
MONEY WANTED	11
MORTGAGES, TRUST DEEDS	11
STOCKS AND BONDS	11
MINING AND MINING STOCKS	11
HOTELS AND ROOMING HOUSES	11
APARTMENT-HOUSE BUSINESSES	11
BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES—All Kinds	11
BUSINESS CHANCES—Many Kinds	11-12
PARTNERS WANTED	12
BUSINESS CHANCES WANTED	12
LEGAL NOTICES—Of all Kinds	12
TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY	12

Advertising Rates and Rules.

CLASSIFIED RATES.

(Effective October 1, 1920.)

Minimum space, 3 lines 12 words. 15 cents a line each daily insertion. 20 cents a line each Sunday. 14 cents daily 10 cents Sunday. (3 to 29 consecutive times.) $4.20 a line by the month (30 days.)

For all classifications except those listed below.

Strictly "Situations Wanted" advertisements, 14c a line daily and Sunday; minimum charge, 28c. 12c a line 3 or more consecutive times. Advertisements for the subheadings "Carpentering, Painting, Paperhanging," "Dressmakers and Seamstresses" and "Nurses" are not classed as Situation Wanted advertising, and will be charged for at the general classification rates of 15c a line daily and 20c Sunday.

18c a line daily and 25c a line Sunday for advertisements under the headings of "Society Meetings," "Personal Notices," "Stocks and Bonds," "Street Improvement Bonds," "Money to Loan—Salaries and Chattels," "Money to Loan—Diamonds and Jewelry," "Money to Loan—Automobiles," "Physicians," "Dentists," "Sanatoriums," and "Baths and Massage." Minimum charge 36c daily, 50c Sunday.

$3.10 a line by the month (30 days.)

All classified advertising from foreign territory (everything outside of Southern California,) 18c a line daily, 25c a line Sunday, $3.10 a line by the month (30 days.) Minimum charge 36c daily, 50c Sunday.

Minimum charge applies to each single and consecutive insertion. Count seven words for each line in advertisements not indented, lined up or capitalized.

Rates for display advertising will be furnished on request.

The inadvertent omission or incorrect publication of advertising will be rectified only by cancelation of the charge made for the service rendered.

TIMES WANT-AD SUPREMACY.

THE TIMES averages 1000 more Want Ads per day than any other paper in Los Angeles, while on Sunday it leads the second Sunday paper by more than 50 per cent. All Want-Ad readers are attracted by this stupendous variety of offerings. For it is well recognized that no matter what newspaper a man subscribes to, he invariably reads THE TIMES when seeking Want-Ad information.

ONE TIME NOTICES.

SARDONIAN RESTAURANT—
GENUINE SPANISH DINNERS.
100 NORTH SPRING STREET.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Handbag, monogramed, containing articles valuable to owner only. Please return intact, and receive reward. No questions asked. Address and phone number.

404 Blanchard Hall. 10092. MISS FISHER.

LOST—ANIMALS LOST OR STRAYED will be taken care of for a reasonable time if brought to the S.P.C.A. at 1412 South San Pedro street. To make inquiry, call, or phone 22142. Also, if owners of animals no longer desiring to keep them will bring them to the S.P.C.A., we will endeavor to find good homes for them.

LOST—Reward of $250 will be paid and no questions asked for the return of black leather suit case lost off of auto on highway or detour near Van Nuys, Los Angeles, Monday afternoon, Nov. 22; locked. Contained wearing lady's clothing, toilet articles, etc. Please communicate with Mike E. HANNIG, VIG. 40 Rasweod ave., San Mateo, Cal.

LOST—Will the party who found package on the writing table, Realty Bank, 7th and Broadway, Thursday morning, containing lead purse, peacock design, please return to owner and receive reward. It was a Christmas present, by one very dear. 1043 EVERTON ST., Bdwy. 1135.

LOST—Baby's pet toy male puppy, color mixed brown and white. Last seen near Ralphs store, corner Normandie and Pico, Thursday a.m. Kindly phone information to West 345, or call 2745½ W. 12TH ST. Reward.

LOST—Pair of brown leather gauntlet gloves, between 62nd and Vermont and downtown district. Great sentimental value. Will finder please phone WEST 1040. Reward.

LOST—Pair of brown leather gauntlet gloves, between 62nd and Vermont and downtown district. Great sentimental value. Will finder please phone WEST 1040. Reward. VERMONT 7105.

LOST—Black purse and gloves at Horn's Dancing School, Saturday night. Purse contained valuable papers and bank book. Finder please return for $25 to W. SIXTH ST., care of Herrel & Trapp Realty Co.

LOST—Gold-rimmed bowed spectacles in case on Pasadena ave. near Avenue 45. Please return to MRS. MARY ELLIOTT, Fig 'n Whistle, 712 S. Broadway Rewar'

LOST—Or Stayed: From the home of J. R. Mitchell, 707 S. Verdugo Rd., Glendale, A small biscuit-colored Pekingese dog with black mask. Phone GLEN. 890-J. Reward.

LOST—Box of electrician's tools between Windsor Square and Wilshire, or Western between Wilshire and Jefferson. Reward. Phone VERMONT 5729.

LOST—On trail between Sturtevant's Camp and Mt. Wilson, yellow Velour sport hat, with 2 pearl pins and 1 gilt hat pin. Makers name "Bendel." Reward. 21074.

LOST—At Vermont and Georgia, or West Adams car, Friday morning, La Tausca pearls, diamond clasp, opera length. Phone WEST 6487. Reward.

LOST—On Valley Blvd., one tire rack, tail lamp, new tire, license plate 237806. FULTON ENGINE WORKS, 1000 Alhambra Road.

LOST—Box of mechanic's tools, consisting of small wrenches, screwdriver, etc., on Washington car. Liberal reward. 646 W. WASHINGTON. West 2764.

LOST—Team mules, one mouse colored, one red, about 900 lbs. each; left home Dec. 15, dragging tethers. R. M. Cartwright, Gardena, Cal.

LOST—Gold chain purse, on Adams st., near Grand ave., on Christmas Day. Finder return to 2944 PORTLAND ST., or Ph. 24464. Liberal reward.

LOST—About two weeks ago, a diamond and pearl circle pin, in Robinson's store or the business district. Call ALHAMBRA 756-R. Reward.

LOST—Probably on Seventh near Main; silver Fyne Point pencil. Return to G. WATERS, 834 Higgins Bldg. Full value of pencil as reward.

LOST—Christmas, from 52nd and Central a female Boston bull named Tiny, dark mahogany, white blaze breast, and foot; button tail. Reward. 991 E. 32ND ST.

LOST—Diamond brooch, large diamond, surrounded by 20 smaller ones. Reward, $50. CALL ONTARIO 370-W.

LOST—Brown collie dog, with white neck, breast and feet; strayed Monday from 3024 DALTON AVE. Reward, Vermont 6204.

LOST—Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 29th, on Hill st., girl's crocheted blue tam. CALL 74697. Reward.

LOST—Black Boston Bull, male, 4 white feet and breast. Answers to name Tipperary. PHONE 69062.

LOST—Entrance Brack-shops, lady's silver-handled umbrella with engraved letter H. Please notify MR. HERRON, 60019.

LOST—A large caney brooch. Reward. Phone Wilshire 3454. Address 1301 ORANGE ST. Mrs. Ineles.

LOST—Pocketbook, between 33rd and 32nd, s. Main. 2620 W. 11th st. Address F, box 372, TIMES OFFICE.

LOST—Bunch of keys on Wilshire blvd., Sunday, with name No. 231. Notify MR. BARKER, 10621. Reward.

LOST—In Europa Cafe, Thursday, blue parasol. Finder phone 60881, rm. 454. Reward.

FOUND—Small cameo brooch, near 8th and Broadway. Call 1018 S. FIGUEROA (rear.)

LOST—Sailing (saddle from auto tow dollie.) Reward. Phone CHAPIN, 54282.

LOST—Purse in Robinson's lavatory. Finder please phone VERMONT 4040. Reward.

LOST—Handbag containing money, glasses, shoes, etc. Liberal reward. 623 S. GRAND.

LOST—BEADED PURSE. $10 REWARD. HOLLY 800

LOST—Lady's crescent-shaped pin, set in pearls. Liberal reward. 535814.

LOST—Brown and white fur cape on Pico near Mariposa. Reward. Call 28803.

FOUND—A man's overcoat. Identify same at 447 N. Figueroa. MISS EDELSTEIN.

LOST—Billfold containing currency and check. Liberal reward. BROADWAY 4074.

PERSONALS—Business.

PERSONAL—I BUY DIAMONDS AND DIAMOND JEWELRY.
HIGHEST CASH PRICES—ANY QUANTITY.
THEO. J. HININ.
208 UNION OIL BLDG., 7TH AND SPRING.

PERSONAL—Income tax adviser, experienced in preparing returns, making appointments now; wants to rent office with telephone and desk privacy necessary, from January 15 or February 1 to March 15. Address F, box 144, TIMES OFFICE.

PERSONAL—JOIN OUR CLUB.
Exchange Souvenir Postals. Refused people here and elsewhere. Ten postals and particulars 25 cents. ANGELA'S SOUVENIR CLUB, L. A.

PERSONAL—Any person witnessing accident at intersection 10th and Broadway, Thursday Dec. 23rd, 8:45 a.m., when lady was hurt by auto, please communicate with undersigned. MISS BRODA MATHEWS, 2191 W. 27th st. Phone 71054.

PERSONAL—Wanted—Gentleman requires a dancing partner for a refined exhibition, good salary and clothes provided to the right party. Lady should be an expert ballroom dancer. Height about 5 ft. 4 or 5 in. Address F, box 150, TIMES OFFICE.

PERSONAL—Notice. All unclaimed garments consisting of ladies' dresses suits, waists, sweaters, feathers and hats, also men's suits, overcoats and hats, will be on sale Monday, Jan. 2nd, at the main office of the HALCOMB DYE WORKS, 854 S. Hill st.

PERSONAL—Doctor of medicine and osteopath physician, studio unincumbered, with wide experience, desires to give full attention to private case, baby or gentleman's case, very reasonable. Out travel if desired. Address F, box 119, TIMES OFFICE.

PERSONAL—M. E. FIRMAN,
DETECTIVE SERVICE.
TO AVOID PUBLICITY, CALL
SUITE 210 AMERICAN BANK BLDG.
Pico 129. Open eve. and Sunday. 18468.

PERSONAL—Middle-aged gentleman wishes the acquaintance of party interested in Italian, French, Spanish literature and conversation. Address F, box 20, TIMES OFFICE.

PERSONAL — American woman, educated, capable, wants employment 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Local references. Address M, box 448, TIMES BRANCH.

PERSONAL—MADAME ROSE,
PALMIST, GIFTED CLAIRVOYANT.
ROOMS 10 TO 8.
907 W. NINTH ST., NEAR HILL.

PERSONAL—Gentleman who has ability, integrity, wants partner or will buy interest offered, who can furnish cash. Investigate. Address E, box 378, TIMES BRANCH.

PERSONAL—EXPERT SWEDISH MASSEUSE ALSO FACE AND SCALP. FIRST LADIES ONLY. 1275 W. 42ND ST. 70-J.

PERSONAL—Dodge, careful lady driver, familiar city and country. Reasonable rates; family and invalid instruction self-fed. 577829

PERSONAL—Would like to accompany anyone driving to San Luis Rey by auto. Address F, box 244, TIMES OFFICE.

PERSONAL—Bell Shorthand School opens for enrollment Saturday, 606 Black Bldg. Short.

PERSONAL—I repair, buy, sell, exchange anything electrical. 744 S. SPRING. 10810

PERSONAL—Will buy Signorette, 2x3. W. LIGHT, 909 Title Gu. Bldg. 6th-Bdwy. 69091

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Lady's hand bag at Merritt Jones Hotel reg. room, Ocean Park, or on boulevard to Pasadena. Contained small black leather purse and handkerchief. Liberal reward to finder. C. F. LONGLEY, in care Bishop & Co., Los Angeles. Phone 10983.

LOST—Knight Templar watch charm. Return to office, 420 STORY BLDG. Phone 64186. Reward.

FOUND—Pins on rim, Dec. 28, 31x4½, in Hollywood. G. C. GREGORY, Porter Hotel, San Fernando.

LOST—Bunch of keys on ring, 2 keys No. 20. Finder please call MAIN 7758 and receive reward.

LOST—Male Airedale dog, Nov. 5. $100 reward. Box 1224 BEVERLY HILLS P.O.

LOST—Wirehaired fox terrier; license No. 10847. PHONE 74350. Reward.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Miscellaneous.

STANDARD FILM LABORATORIES.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Standard Film Laboratories will be held at the office of the said corporation, No. 130 West Fifth street, in the city of Los Angeles, California, on the 11th day of January, 1921, at 2 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of electing directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before said meeting.
S. M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.

LADIES Attention. If you have your own material we make suits, $12; coats $8; also remodel suits to the latest fashions. All work guaranteed. Established 20 years. 317 W. 6th st. C. BELOWITZ.

LETTER EARLY THAN TO MISS OUT—
TELEPHONE YOUR SUNDAY ADS TO THE TIMES FRIDAY OR EARLY SATURDAY. PICO 700—10000.

EXPERT accountant will open or close books, prepare income tax returns, in spare time. Reasonable. Phone BDWY. 2110.

COURT OF HONOR, New Year's dance, Alvy Hall, Central and Vernon. Sat. eve., Jan. 1, 1921. Admission 25c.

Baths and Massages.

RADIUM SULPHUR SPRINGS—
Natural radio active mineral water. Drink and bathe in liquid sunshine. It sparkles and foams like champagne. Purifies blood, keeps you young. Hot bath treatment for rheumatism, neuritis, colds, sore muscles, sciatica, stomach, liver, kidneys, bladder, heart disease, blood, nervous and female troubles; electric, medical, scientific treatments; doctor's advice free. Melrose ave. and Gower st. Melrose-ave. and W. 6th cr. car line direct to springs. PHONE 577104.

ACUTE and chronic disorders, spinal affections (nerves) by chiropractic and physical exercises; this system is fundamental to osteopathy and chiropractic, also Battle Creek medical and rational methods, electric and therapeutics, hydropathic measures, baths, etc. Operation; both sexes. Room 311, Lissner Building, 740 S. Broadway, Los Angeles.

CARLSBAD Therapeutic Treatments. Cabinet sweats and massage. Valuable for liver troubles, elimination, neuritis, etc. Thermal light and violet ray, electrotherapy. Graduate nurses. 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. Sundays 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. 507 BAKER-DETWILER BLDG. Fifth and Hope sts.

MASSAGE, sweats, oil treatments, for nerve complication; liver trouble, etc. Suite 202 AYCOCK MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 8 Hill.

WILSON'S Sulphur steam baths and massage for ladies and gentlemen. APT. 110-12, 548 S. Hill. 10778; 21174.

CABINET sweats, Swedish massage, oil treatments. 222 UNION LEAGUE BLDG., 2nd and Hill.

ELECTRIC sweats and massage. 225 W. HELLMAN BLDG. Bdwy. 2105. Sun. 11-6.

ELECTRIC or hand body massage. Hours 12 to 5. Phone PICO 68.

Medical.

MEN—Six to eight Telerida treatments generally sufficient for any uncomplicated case, germ or infectious disorder; treatment $1; pay as you receive it. Consultation free; strictly reliable. DR. EDWIN RAYMOND, 950 S. Olive. Hours 10-4. Sundays, 10-12. PH. WILSHIRE 1.

Dr. Heinrich Loring of Dresden, Germany, urinary, skin and blood diseases a specialty. Office hours 10 to 5. Evenings, 7 to 8. 204-5 CROCKER BLDG., 6th and Spring.

PRICE Chiropractic treatments, Los Angeles Chiropractic College, day or evening. DR. CARL PRICE, 1st floor, 1511 Wilcox.

DOCTOR FOR MEN—SPECIALTY 30 YEARS. New methods. Free exam. Permanent results. 219 DOUGLAS BLDG. 2nd and Spring.

WOMEN'S diseases. All troubles. Specialists. 419 CALIFORNIA BLDG. 2nd and Bdwy.

Sanatoriums.

REST INN—
IN THE PERSIAN GARDEN.
For the restless, tired or nervous. Verdugo Woodlands 5 miles from Glendale's center. Main 2100 or DR. FAREED, 1102 Black Bldg., Los Angeles.

THE MOUNTAIN VILLAS, a small home-like Sanitorium at the foot of Mt. Wilson. Ideal for consumptives. Terms moderate. Dr. Chester Stoddard, Phone Sunset 4-W.

AN IDEAL home of comfort for convalescent and nervous cases. U.S. preferred. GARVANZA 4923.

MILK diet and rest cure. DR. GILZLAND, 3 years with Dr. Porter. Phone 51124.

CAPA de Renoso, cares for invalids. 184 N. IVY, Monrovia. Tel. Blue 190.

GLEN HEIGHTS LODGE, Rose Springs. Beautiful grounds. Milk or general diet. 26014.

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Detective.
Late manager W. J. Burns Agcy., Denver.
All investigations given personal attention by principal.
204 80 BROADWAY. PHONE 14791.

RICHARD B. TAYLOR—
502-3 INTERNATIONAL BANK BLDG.
TEL. 60749. NIGHTS, 317294.
20 years in U. S. Secret Service. Work is sure to secure dependable service. Consultation free.

NEW YEAR'S DINNERS.

SPECIAL— —SPECIAL.

START THE NEW YEAR RIGHT
AT THE
A—P—O—L—L—O C—A—F—E,
DINNER, $2.50 PER PLATE.
421 W. EIGHTH ST.

IN THE WOODWARD HOTEL,
FOR RESERVATION,
PHONE 14325.

TURKEY DINNER—
$1.00—NEW YEAR'S DINNER—$1.00
5 to 7:30 p.m. MENU 5 to 7:30 p.m.
Roast Turkey, Oyster Dressing
Cranberry Sauce Waldorf Salad
Mashed Potatoes Boiled Corn
Hot Rolls Candied Sweets
Tea Coffee Milk
Ice Cream Plum Pudding
NORWOOD HOTEL.
605-609 W. PICO ST.
Corner of Flower st.

PERSONALS—Business.

PERSONAL—Notice is hereby given that George Chan has sold the meat market located at 347 Main st. to Pacific Market and Grocery Co., and that all outstanding bills must be presented to him at that address, before January 1, 1921, for payment.

PERSONAL—Homeseekers, don't pay two or ten for a home. I know values and locations thoroughly. Let me be your guide. Inst. $10 and save $1000. Address F, box 94, TIMES OFFICE.

PERSONAL—Would admit healthy, attractive boy, 8 to 12 years; full particulars. Address B, box 445, TIMES BRANCH.

PERSONAL—For sale, Brentwood Country Club resale membership. Save $100 if taken immediately. WIL. 2215.

PERSONAL—Wanted, load for two-ton truck paving for Fresno Monday. Call WEST 5305.

PERSONAL—San Gabriel Country Club membership for sale. For information PHONE 13715.

PERSONAL—Gentleman wishes to exchange Pierce for Spanish dancing. Lady preferred. Address box 804, TIMES OFFICE.

PERSONAL—Liberal loans on diamonds, jewelry. 307 PACIFIC SAVINGS BLDG. 6th-Hope.

PERSONAL—Liberty Bonds and W.S.S. cashed. ROYAL SEC. CO., 405 S. Hill st.

BUSINESS ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED — ALL CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE SUNDAY TIMES MUST BE RECEIVED BEFORE 8 P.M. SATURDAYS.

FROM GARRET TO CELLAR IN ONE DAY. Windows, woodwork, rugs cleaned, floors waxed. ACME CLEANING CO. Pico 1960.

PERSONAL—COLLECTIONS. We collect or we sue. No obligations, no charge. MERCHANTS LAND BUREAU, 1st floor Belvue Bldg. 8th-Hope.

TYPEWRITING 5 CENTS FOLIO; CARBON COPIES 2c PAGE. 726 CHAMBER COMMERCE BLDG. BDWY. 758.

BUSINESS LETTERS, TYPEWRITTEN, 12½c page. Steno., 700 FERGUSON BLDG., 3rd & Hill.

ATASCADERO COSMOPOLITAN.
908 CONSOLIDATED REALTY BLDG.
PH. 67451. E. A. BERRY, REPRESENTATIVE.

UMBRELLAS recovered, repaired, made to order. Phone 10-J. 2201 E. BDWY. Ter.

LOS ANGELES CAN CO., 308-314 N. AVE. 20, phone LINCOLN 889.

TYPEWRITING, 5 CENTS A FOLIO.
536 CHAMBER COMMERCE BLDG.

Attorneys and Counselors.

TRUETEN P. DYER, attorney, notary. Dyer Law & Collection Co., has branches in all counties. Offices made everywhere. 820-21 Washington Bldg., 3rd and Spring. Tel. 11514.

C. C. CANNELL, attorney. Porter. Phone 51124.

General Practice and Advice.
Aftric Fee. PAY BLDG. 3rd and Hill.

LAS VEGAS, NEVADA. FREEZE & HINMAN, ATTORNEYS and COUNSELORS.

ALL kinds of Matters Consultation free. W. E. JENKINS, 910 Marsh-Strong. 9th & Main.

W. S. HARNER, "the poor man's attorney." 508 Bdwy. Bldg. Bdwy. 2nd and Spring.

PRICHARD & GLIDDEN, Attys. 405 Free Bldg., 2nd and Bdwy. Phone 65087.

Furs.

EASTERN lady wants to sacrifice beautiful seal dolman, just like new, for half the price. Call mornings. WILSHIRE 4442.

HAVING rooms to let, will trade for hides, deerskins, tanners, furriers, remodeling and dyeing, fully equipped tannery. 843 E. 1ST.

Patents and Patent Attorneys.

HAZARD AND MILLER, Pioneer Patent Agency, established 42 years in Los Angeles. Library contains record of all United States patents; examine without charge and avoid applying for something already patented. Miller & Evans examine in U. S. Patent Office. Hazard's Book on Patents free. 5th Floor Central Bldg., 6th and Main.

Pianos, Rug and Paper Cleaners.

9-12 HOUR washing, dusting, etc., $3.50. Expert cleaning, repairing, sewing, laying Orientals, Navajos and all first-class carpets; ink stools, moth proofing. LINDLEY CARPET CO., 1428 Maple. 21782

RUGS—New and Second-hand. Hamilton-Beach motored Elec. Rug & Carpet Washer Co.—60163.

Manicuring, Chiropody, Facial and Scalp Treatments, Hair Dressing.

NATIONAL SCHOOL OF COSMETICIANS.
We teach all branches of beauty culture, also have expert department. Students work on Thursday and Saturday p.m. at half price. 721½ HILL STREET. 62085.

SOMETHING new, Bonnaffon facial preparation for deep lines and blackheads. MISS TAYLOR, 420 S. Broadway, Suite 411.

SCALP treatments, face massage MISS HUDSON, 711 Pay Bldg. Open Sunday.

RINE RIBBON electrical facial sweats, shampooing, massage. 324 W. 11TH ST.

ELECTRIC facial, scalp treatments, manicure. 321 S. HILL ST. Office 204.

SENORITA MENDEZ, first-class manicurist, facial and scalp. 2711½ W. FOURTH ST.

LILLIAN BURTON, Virginia Rhodes, manicuring, Permanent Waving. 2nd and Hill.

JEAN MARKELL, scalp Treatment. 1225 W. Third st., room 123. Open Sundays.

MANICURING, 50c. 753 W. THIRD. Open till 7 p.m.

Contractors and Builders.

"PAY LESS AND BUILD BETTER."
YOUR "BEST BUILDER"—
Who Specializes in BUILDING "HOMES, SWEET HOMES"
PLANS ON PERCENTAGE.
646 N. LARCHMONT. 577940.

WILL build or remodel your home, new 5-room colonial bungalow, $2500 up; 6 rms., $3000; 8-room double bungalow, $4800; work guaranteed. C. F. DIXON, 408 Byrne Bldg. 69473.

GENERAL CONST. CO. is an organization of builders. Phone Underhill 1-Bdwy. 1-Hope. You are going to build, save the middleman's profits. Call 315 WEST SIXTH ST. Phone 10258.

FOR BETTER painting telephone us. Prompt, efficient reasonable. Let us tell you what it's worth. Phone 20852. JAFFELL-MYERS CO., 5078 Hollywood blvd.

CONTRACTOR.
Will build flats, courts and apartments, rent 10% per cent, or contract. 5-room house $2500 up. Children's house $550 up. C. A. FEVERILL, 1404 Hill st. Bdwy. 3807.

ELECTRIC wiring and fitting. Estimates by qualified electrician of long experience. C. C. MUHLHOFF, 1819½ Ruffetus Ave.

WE will lend you money on a clear lot and build you a home. Why pay rent? Get our plans before letting your contract. 53827. VER. 3099.

WANTED—Lathing contracts $7.50 per thousand. Phone 61-J. 1501 E. HOWARD JONES, 84th W. 39th.

GUARANTEED CEMENT WORK.
FOR CEMENT FLOORS, DRIVES OR CONCRETE FOUNDATIONS, PHONE 597-296.

WHY PAY RENT?
Let us furnish money and build

BUSINESS ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Roofing—New and Old.

OLD roofs our specialty, repaired, painted or recoated with hot asphaltum; backed by over 27 years' experience; estimates furnished free. R. E. M. ROOFING CO., Phone 79566.

MAKE your old roof repaired and painted new; all work guaranteed. BURKHART ROOFING CO., 1218 S. St. Phone Pico 3667.

ROOFS repaired, painted; reasonable. SCOTT THE ROOFER, 3213 Central. South 43.

EDUCATIONAL.

Miscellaneous.

TUTORING by selected expert teachers, college, high, elementary, commercial, civil service, English; tutors for adults, children needing special attention. L. J. COACHING SCHOOL, 730 S. Broad. Phone 57678.

Musical and Dramatic.

GLAD-ESTHER MITCHELL,

Formerly Expression and Dramatic Art of Curry School of Expression, Boston, Director of Dramatic Art and John Farleton College, Stephensville, Texas, announces voice development, pantomime, story-telling and impersonation.

Available for programs.

KRAMER STUDIO BUILDING, 1550 S. Figueroa st. Telephone 26840.

Professions and Languages.

WANTED—Graded pupils to coach. Address L. box 370, TIMES BRANCH.

Dancing.

The—PRIVATE lessons, any time; class lessons, 10c; 837½ S. MAIN.

WANTED—HELP—Male.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—

DO YOU WANT A BETTER JOB?

Learn by correspondence and become independent of your boss and sure of a good paying job in any part of the country. Only few weeks' time required under our practical system of training. Real garage and repair shop system on all kinds of engines; starting, lighting and ignition system, storage battery service, ignition, carburetion, machine shop practice, driving, etc. No experience required. Visit our big interesting shops and see for yourself. Many graduates now are getting themselves and prepared for this business. Don't decide anything without seeing us. Write today for catalog and free booklet.

NATIONAL AUTOMOTIVE SCHOOL,
800 S. Figueroa. Corner 9th and Figueroa. Visitors welcome. (See 2nd ads.)

WANTED—

MURRAY & READY,
Leading Employment and Labor Agents,

2 Painters, $6.00 day; Repairman, office help, $90 mo; Dental Boss; Engineer, $6.00 day; Plasterers, $6.00 day; Carpenter and Cutter, machine, 50c hr; Cement Finisher, $5.00 day; Engineer, Gallup, $175 mo, board; Dishwashers, Butcher, $32.50 week; Delivery Driver, $100 mo; Pantry Porter, $80.00 wk; Waiter, country, $60 mo and found; Waiter, city, $90; Elevator Operator, $65.00 mo; Male nurse, $60 mo; Bookkeeper, $85 mo; room; Bookkeeper, $100 mo; Stenographer, $90 mo; Shipping Clerk, $100 mo; Salesmen, Follow Ups, Collectors, Office Men, Etc.

WANTED—Live wire salesman, $150 to $250 per week. Call 1111 S. BIXEL Monday from 10 to 12, and from 2 to 5.

WANTED—Experienced man or salesman, town of 10,000, to sell Ford cars. Write, stating salary and glance of advancement. Prefer married man. Address R. Mackay, Mackay Business College, Ninth and Main sts.

WANTED—An experienced comptometer and calculating operator. FIGURES CO., 825 Mercantile Bldg.

WANTED — Young lady stenographer and book-keeper between age of 20 and 25 (if possible). Must be willing to start out Monday. PHONE 288370.

WANTED—Experienced cashier, opposite Y. M. C. A. Apply 9 to 10 a. m. 1111 S. BROADWAY.

WANTED—Man to prepare for acctg. positions. W. W. Babcock, 524 Title Ins. Bldg.

WANTED—Thoroughly experienced man to take charge of finance, auditing, accounting and cost accounting departments in large industrial company about to be organized in Los Angeles. Applicant must have analytic industrial experience, training and executive ability to qualify him for high-class position, paying large salary. Permanent position assured. Give complete age and give accurate detailed statement of training and experience, giving names of former employers as well as other references. Address K. box 372, TIMES BRANCH.

WANTED—Experienced correspondent able to write forceful letters and handle large mail order work. Only responsible party with good references will be considered. An opportunity to make your connection count for ability. Apply between 9 and 12 a. m. or 2 and 5 p. m. 1015 S. BROADWAY, ROOM 409.

WANTED—A good salesman acquainted with fixtures, refrigerators and showcases; one have an interest if desired. Particulars exchanged.

ARMANO SHOWCASE AND FIXTURE CO., 1805 Ana st., Fresno, Cal.

WANTED—Young man, salesman, with some study position to right party. Apply in own handwriting giving experience and salary expected. P. O. BOX 1, CARMEL, Stockton, Cal.

WANTED—Experienced man, book-keeper. Apply 614 S. SPRING, third floor.

Salesmen and Solicitors.

WANTED — Bare spendid proposition guaranteed by local bank, open to those of ability or good personality and clean record; live leads furnished. Full co-operation given, including services of a real estate manager. Position is high class and commensurate with responsibility. Call 1111 Title Insurance Bldg., 5th and Spring.

WANTED—Man opening in terrace of Wash. for high-class specialty; must be man who has covered this territory thoroughly and is well acquainted with buyers. In addition to compensation proposition party must be able to finance himself. For full particulars see MR. MARKS at 1015 S. BROADWAY, ROOM 409.

WANTED—Salesman for Arizona and part of southern California territory by W. Paul Cook Auto Wheel adjuster; must be a shoe man and must have road experience. Give full particulars of experience employed which will be kept confidential. Address P. box 140, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—Experienced local financial institution increasing its capital $1,000,000 has opening for salesman to handle high-grade investors, object co-operation. Exceptionally attractive to salesman possessing character, personality and ability. Apply 707 VAN NUYS BLDG.

WANTED—Salesman to sell Waterman fountain pen; can earn good money and learn the practical application of fountain pen sales. Permanent position open now. Ask for interview at office of Woodill & Hulse Bros. Inc., 111 E. 3RD st. Monday from 10 to 12, and from 2 to 5.

WANTED—Experienced salesman, town of 10,000, to sell Ford cars. Write, stating salary and glance of advancement. Prefer married man. Address R. Mackay, Mackay Business College, Ninth and Main sts.

WANTED—Salesmen, 4 live workers for road to interview merchants, lumbery and implement trade; salary and steady; state age, previous employment and when can start. Address P. box 139, TIMES BRANCH.

WANTED—Salesman, experienced, for antiques, energetic man, learn to be junior associate in business; must be of good appearance and have definite purpose to work several hours overtime; splendid chance for ambitious party; part payment on new 2½-ton dump truck; must have highest references; will be able to invest $1,000 to $2,000 in business. Call 1015 S. BROADWAY, ROOM 409.

WANTED—Salesman to sell Waterman, the original self-filling, self-cleaning, lever-filling and irrigating machine, splendid opportunity for BABCOCK AGENCY, 1015 S. BROADWAY, ROOM 409.

WANTED—A RELIABLE MAN to sell Wilshire District, REAL ESTATE OFFICE, 6th and Mariposa. APPLY ADDRESS A. BOX 190, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—HIGH-GRADE SALESMEN TO SELL A SOUND FINANCIAL SECURITY. DIRECTORATE OF BANKERS. CALL 203 MERCANTILE BLDG., 9 A.M.

WANTED—Young man with some experience selling to learn showcase and store fixture line; state age and salary wanted. Address M. box 378, TIMES BRANCH.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN WHO can sell trucks. An exceptionally good proposition will be made to those who can qualify. Call 1015 S. BROADWAY, ROOM 409.

WANTED—Solicitor, call on retail trade, good proposition to right party. Must be experienced, state age, experience and references. Address P. box 194, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—Salesmen, 21 to 40, good high class stock. See MR. BAKAR, 1111 Broadway.

WANTED—Wholesale notion salesman, some experience necessary, good salary to right party. Call 1015 S. BROADWAY, ROOM 409.

WANTED—Salesman for acreage headquarters, Riverside; must be hustler. Coffee. GUY H. HILL CO., 315-17 Bryson Bldg., Los Angeles.

WANTED—Good live salesman with auto to call on dairies; $25 per week. Call 521 W. 8TH ST., 9 a.m.

WANTED—Cigar salesman. Must be experienced; good salary and commission. Call 930 LAKE SHORE AVE.

WANTED—I have a good proposition for live salesman. Call 1111 S. BROADWAY, 11 a.m. 516 GROSSE BLDG.

WANTED—Experienced shoe salesman. GUDE'S INC., 537 S. Broadway.

Trades.

WANTED—HOLD YOUR JOB and prepare for a position in Los Angeles; day and night C.S. students in Los Angeles who realize that a person must study these days in order to get ahead. Write or call for catalog describing 150 courses to select from. INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS, 1020 Byrne Bldg. Entrance 219 W. 7th st. Phone 62708.

WANTED—Experienced man who can cut and make pompadoes; must be first-class; permanent position; steady work; good wages. Inquire at Ebell Barber Shop, 1154 S. Los Angeles st. (See Inst. ad.)

WANTED—Experienced man who can cut and make pompadoes; must be first-class; permanent position; steady work; good wages. Inquire at Ebell Barber Shop, 1154 S. Los Angeles st. (See Inst. ad.)

WANTED—At once, Granite cutters, letterers, polishers; surface machine operators; steady work the year round. Open shop. 2041 SANTA MONICA BLVD.

WANTED—DRAFTSMAN.
ACQUAINTED WITH INTERIOR SHIP JOINER WORK PREFERRED.
APPLY SUPT.
RALPH J. CRAIG SHIPBUILDING CO.,
WILMINGTON, CAL.

WANTED—By Jan. 2, first-class machinist on auto and truck repairing; state salary to start. Address P. box 139, TIMES BRANCH.

WANTED—Single man to drive milk route; $100 a month basis. Good paying route; $1500 cash bond required; will help raise cash bond. Take Glendale car to DORAN'S CREAMERY, 1 block west Glendale Creamery Co.

WANTED—Experienced cutter and retoucher, steady work. Apply Artcraft Photo, Breeze ave. and Ocean front, Venice, Cal.

WANTED—Auto mechanic and ignition expert for repair shop; steady work; spare time for practical application. Terms reasonable. Call 1015 S. BROADWAY, ROOM 409.

WANTED—Tinner, sheet iron worker, first-class; steady work; good town and living conditions. St. Nicks & Foucher, Dinuba, Cal.

WANTED—Machine st, must understand setting and operating flat-bed printing presses. SHAW MACHINE & TOOL CO., 1122 Temple st. (see Inst. ad.)

WANTED—Tailor; experienced cutter for small Alhambra manufacturer, to work on coats; $45 per week. 15 PALM AVE., Alhambra. Phone 92-W.

WANTED—Finish carpenters to take labor contract; must be good workmen. Address Box 548 Route 1, Box 548, Los Angeles.

WANTED—Licensed helping engineer for electric hoist. Apply 731 H. W. HELLMAN BLDG.

WANTED—Expert repair man to open service station in connection with electric garage. Write R. E. H., 926 S. Hope.

WANTED—Young man experienced in making ready, and platen press. Apply C. S. HOLLOWAY CO., 712 S. Gladys ave.

WANTED—Carpenters, bid on building 3-room house. Call home, Tel. SOUTH 2363-W.

WANTED—Foreman for cake shop, must be A1 baker and capable of handling help. MERRITT BAKING CO., San Diego.

Professions and Vocations.

Gentleman or lady with wide knowledge of international affairs to prepare copy for book. Must have literary ability, style and as experienced writer. Address P. box 139, TIMES BRANCH.

WANTED—Harp or harmonitar player. BOX 102, TIMES OFFICE, Pasadena.

Farm and Garden.

WANTED—Gardener. For new place on Wilshire blvd., in Hollywood, every other day or one-half of each day. Must be experienced and thoroughly familiar with work. Phone 2178490, or address N, box 300, TIMES BRANCH.

WANTED—HELP—Female.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—
American Employment Agency.
101½ SOUTH BROADWAY.
Cooks, $70 to $120; maids and housegirls, $40 to $60; nurses and governesses, city hotel and cafeteria help. Man and wife, hotel and cook, boarding and cook, chauffeur and cook. Many others.

WANTED—Position open for a first-class woman to handle millinery trade. Must be able to create original patterns adapted for the individual trade; no copying wanted. Apply FASHION HAT CO., 512 So. Broadway, 4th floor.

WANTED—SKPS 42INO, chg ofs.....$100
TELEPHONE OPS.....$90
STENO., biting, Auto Co.....$90
STENO., correct, clerical.....$90
THE PACIFIC AUDIT & SYSTEM CO., INC.,
656 Story Bldg., corner 9th & Hope.

WANTED—Capable bodied, patient, cheerful woman attendant for helpless invalid of 80; all conveniences; 2 rooms and bath; Sunday st. Call 4296 CALIFORNIA ST., 7 to 10 a.m. 1 to 2 p.m. Take Angeles Mesa car or Temple street car to 8th.

WANTED—Assistant for society dept. National Illustrated News, Douglas Building, 3rd floor. Must understand the service; able to work for three months without salary. Ask for MISS KNIGHT.

WANTED—COSTUME DESIGNING.
Professional and private. Day and evening classes. Write or call for catalog. FRENCH DRESS SCHOOL, 810 Byrne, 145 S. Spring.

WANTED—Lady for light work evenings, exchange for room, board and free course in stenography, book-keeping, 204 Douglas Bldg.

WANTED—Learn picture acting; Hollywood Studio, 5624 Virginia ave, Phone 58162 South Hollywood car. See instruction adv.

WANTED—Lady to learn cutting, fitting and finishing; position guaranteed. Call 1015 S. BROADWAY, ROOM 409.

WANTED—Lady or gentleman to solicit contracts for contractor and builder, salary and commission. An investment of $500 and up required; drawing 8 per cent interest. For personal interview PHONE 15966.

WANTED—
BY PACIFIC ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY, WOMEN CAR CLEANERS (WHITE); STEADY WORK.
Apply ROOM 202 P. E. BLDG.

WANTED — Certified teachers, all grades, college, high. FISK TEACHERS AGENCY, 510 Spring.

WANTED—At once, sample hands, experienced or inexperienced. PASADENA LAUNDRY CO.

WANTED—Efficient operator for shampoo parlor, Harper preferred. Address P. O. box 1295, Riverside.

WANTED—Young ladies as ushers. Steady position. Call at once. MANAGER GLOBE THEATRE, Jefferson at Central.

WANTED—Finisher on men's shirts; only those who need apply. 111 S. SPRING.

WANTED—A lady janitress at the BRYSON BLDG., 145 South Spring. Call at room 410.

WANTED—Woman to clean and dust, offices. Apply Room 416, 607 S. HILL.

Store and Office.

WANTED—Competent bookkeeper and stenographer, experienced in manufacturing business preferred. State experience and salary expected. Address M, box 304, TIMES BRANCH.

WANTED—Gregg shorthand teacher, 11 years' experience, business and commercial teaching, will take pupils for intensive training. Secretarial course. Positions for graduates. HOLL) 1581.

WANTED—Experienced saleswoman required for retail seed store in Tucson, Arizona. Kindly state where previously employed, give references, wife and salary expected. Address TUCSON SEED & FLORAL CO., Tucson, Ariz.

WANTED—Experienced librarian filing clerk and correspondent; opportunity for advancement. Call between 1 and 2 with letter giving business experience and references. 640 BROADWAY BLDG.

WANTED—Girl for stenography and light book-keeping, in law office. Call 1015 S. BROADWAY, ROOM 409. Must be able to write.

WANTED—Double entry book-keeper, also capable taking full charge office in manufacturing establishment; to $150 per month salary expected. Address F, box 286, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—5 girls to assist in office in exchange for complete secretarial course; experience necessary. Apply R. Mackay, Mackay Business College, Ninth and Main sts.

WANTED—An experienced comptometer and calculating operator. FIGURES CO., 825 Mercantile Bldg.

WANTED — Young lady stenographer and book-keeper between age of 20 and 25 (if possible). Must be willing to start out Monday. PHONE 288370.

Woman experienced cashier, opposite Y. M. C. A. Apply 9 to 10 a. m. 1111 S. BROADWAY.

WANTED—Young lady to wrap bundles and make cash in meat market. Call between 10 and 12 a. m. 1200 VERMONT AVE.

WANTED—Experienced cashier. Apply 9000 BROTHERS' CAFETERIA, 426 S. Hill.

Salesmen and Solicitors.

WANTED—A reliable lady to call on corporations to sell high-grade fac-simile letter work and direct-by-mail campaigns. Permanent position for right party. Good salary expected. Address FF, box 266, TIMES BRANCH.

Trades.

WANTED—Competent gown fitter. Also experienced dressmaker. Apply HEAD of GLOVER, 713 W. 7TH ST.

Household and Domestic.

WANTED — Middle-aged woman for light housework; must be neat and good cook; small family; permanent position. Washing done; small wash. Phone owner 9th. 37 NINTH ST., Hermosa Beach, Box 95.

WANTED—Pleasant home and income with good family for intelligent girl who is fond of children. Address P. box 373, TIMES BRANCH.

WANTED—Experienced woman for general housework; must be good cook; family sorry to competent girl; no washing. Phone owner or call 1265 9TH AVE. Pico car.

WANTED—Woman for general housework. Family of five. City references required. Apply in person, 1024 S. GRAMERCY PL. Telephone West 6565.

WANTED—Rising room girls, school. Experience not necessary. $60. Call Saturday morning STAR EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 307 Yale Bldg., entrance 209 W. 3d. Main 8477.

WANTED—Middle aged girl, between 21 and 35, to care for 2-year-old child. Good home and good wages. Call Saturday or Sunday, 5086½.

WANTED—Experienced woman for general housework. Call 344 VISTA PLACE, Garvanza, or Phone 39447.

WANTED—Woman without children for middle-aged widower's home; flat outside city; $40 month. Call HOLLYWOOD 1571.

WANTED—Woman to cook in boys' school. See MRS. CARVIN, room 320 Clark Bldg., 5th and Spring.

WANTED—A woman for general housework, family of two adults. Call 1015 S. BROADWAY, ROOM 409.

WANTED—Woman for general housework, 2 adults in family; good wages. 39524.

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Apply 739 S. CATALINA.

WANTED—Young girl as mother's helper in family of two children. Phone 10-W.

WANTED—Girl for housekeeper. State age and wages. Call 64, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—Girl for light housework; good home. 5846 HABOLD WAY, Hollywood.

Hotel, Restaurant, Club.

WANTED—Waitress for lunch room, no Sundays. Studio Grill, 1000 S. BIXEL.

WANTED—Experienced soaping girl for cafeteria. 1009 S. FIGUEROA.

WANTED—HELP.

Male and Female.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Man and wife to work on small ranch near Los Angeles. Man must be experienced in citrus work; man to do chores and help around home of family of five months of the year. Couple without children preferred. WALTER OVERELL, 700 S. Main st.

WANTED—Cotton pickers, with families and without, $1.00 per 100; good camp conditions; 2 miles Arvin, Kern county, 20 miles southeast of Bakersfield. Inquire at ARVIN GIN, Arvin Grocery or Phone 24-R-3 Edison, 24707.

WANTED—Saxophone or clarinet player, one playing both instruments preferred; a concert and dance player might do; state. Address N, box 302, TIMES BRANCH.

WANTED—Chauffeur and mechanic and wife for family of three, Westlake dist. 54798.

Investment Required.

WANTED—Lady or gentleman to solicit contracts for contractor and builder, salary and commission. An investment of $500 and up required; drawing 8 per cent interest. For personal interview PHONE 15966.

WANTED—Capable office manager. Must have high class credentials and invest $2000 in corporation with good interest guarantee. Permanent position. Salary $250 to start. Address F. box 257, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—Agents for Pasadena and Hollywood. Will teach you and start you in the carpet cleaning, dyeing and sizing business for $100 for the Xcay method with which we guarantee wonderful results. Mr. GARDNER, 2014 Central Ave., City.

WANTED—Salesmen with Ford cars can clean up selling our specialty. SPECIALTY MFG. CO., 632 Metropolitan Bldg.

Instruction Course.

WANTED—Window trimmers make large salary. Why not get out of the rut and learn this highly paid profession? Enroll now in the Pacific Coast Window Trimmers' School. A few weeks' intensive training will qualify you to command $40 to $100 per week. Our long experience in the leading eastern houses has enabled us to quickly prepare you to become proficient in which we assist you in securing. Room 432 MASON BLDG. 15516.

WANTED—1921 RATES, $5 WEEK.
Shorthand and Typewriting.
Double Entry Bookkeeping.
Comptometer and Calculator.
Bank Statement Machine.
Dictaphone, Elliott-Fisher.
Secretarial or Accountancy.
Positions for Graduates.
Central Business Col., Chamber Com. Bldg.

WANTED—Lighting fixtures and gasoline piping taught in 10 to 20 lessons. Send for information. CHRISTENSEN SCHOOL, 730 Spring.

WANTED—Auto mechanic and ignition expert can take two students every time for complete course. Terms reasonable. Address L, box 339, TIMES BRANCH.

WANTED — Girls to learn marcel waving, hairdressing, etc.; beginners, half mfl. FLORENTINE COLLEGE, 227 Mercantile Bldg.

WANTED—Students, join the Gregg shorthand class. Spring term opens Monday, Feb. 7. Address F, box 286, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—Practical auto and tractor course; terms reasonable. Call or write 1015 S. BROADWAY, ROOM 409.

WANTED — PACIFIC COAST AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 1118 S. Olive. Phone 67819 (Inst. ad.)

WANTED—Learn picture acting; Hollywood College, estab 12 years, 226 MERCANTILE PL.

WANTED—Actor and extra people for the movies. Apply 332 GERMAIN BLDG.

WANTED—Learn more, earn more; International for Schools, 320 Haas Bldg.

WANTED—Learn picture acting; Hollywood Studio, 5624 Virginia ave. Phone 58162. See instruction ad.

WANTED—Lessons in ballroom dancing; training free. Good wages. Call 6274 SOUTH MAIN.

WANTED—Masseur Hot springs. Call this morning. SWEDISH AGENCY, 1015½ South Broadway.

Chauffeurs, Teamsters, Etc.

WANTED—Position as chauffeur by a neat clean cut gentleman, strictly business and no jag rider; prefer family of gentleman in professional business. Call PICO 2755. Ask for SODERSTROM. It's worth your trouble to call.

WANTED—Position by a New England man, married, experience in auto truck construction and pattern making. One year's experience with Five tester as supervisor of assembling and testing. Can furnish best of references. Address F, box 139, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED — By a man who has 5 RUNS, 3 TRIPS over the Republic of Mexico and has good connections there, speaking Spanish, would like to go to Mexico City or to Tampico for oil or commercial concerns who would utilize his experience and services. Good correspondent and accountant in English and Spanish. Address 1904 OAK ST.

WANTED—Position by young married man who understands machinery, experienced in purchasing, sales and correspondence; has best of references; state what you have to offer? Address F, box 14. TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—English boy, 18, strong, height 5 ft. 9, High School education, wants job of fruit business; will start at small salary. Write, CUNLIFFE, 8, Eddystone Road, Los Angeles, Cal.

WANTED—Work by man just past fifty. Of- fice, clerk, watchman, salesman, any work not too hard. Address P. box 124, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—Boatsman desires to renovate boats, paint, varnish, etc.; will work by hour, by owners; salary or commission. R. BOWEN, 1107 Los Angeles st.

WANTED—Green and dried fruit buyer thoroughly experienced in purchasing and packing; handled large quantities; state salary. Address A, box 80, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—Steady work for 2-ton state truck; can furnish truck if necessary. Call ER, San Gabriel, R. 2, Box 808, Alhambra 1-F-22.

WANTED—Man, lately, simple experience, desires connection trade dept., inside or road work; reasonable salary to start. Address F, box 15, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—Position as chauffeur; private family or carpet. Broadway 1108, 1108 McPHERSON ave.

WANTED—By professional chauffeur, High class family reference. Phone MAIN 1065.

Professions and Vocations.

WANTED—First-class mechanical draftsman wishes extra work. Tel. SOUTH 3959.

Farm and Garden.

WANTED—Married man, no children, wishes position taking care of citrus ranch. Fifteen years citrus experience; has handy help and make tractor; also first-class irrigator. Address L, box 576, TIMES BRANCH.

WANTED—Situation, by experienced single middle aged man on stock ranch or private place; handy with tools; can milk. Fair wages, room and board. M., 1015 S. BROADWAY, ROOM 409. Call.

WANTED—Position, as gardener, private place, by month, thoroughly practical florist and gardener; best references. WILSHIRE 2807.

WANTED—Position on ranch; middle-aged man, experienced. Write M. S. BOYER, 1040 Wilde st., Los Angeles, or phone Main 2506.

WANTED—Gardener desires to take up contracts to do gardening. JEAN FAURIE, 812 Lyon st.

WANTED—Landscape gardener, experienced, good manager, buyer, saver, also experienced in grafting, good fruit, hard pruner. Address F, box 92, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—Position, building superintendent or foreman; many experiences in all classes of construction. Architectural designer. Thoroughly capable and reliable. Wants steady job. Address H, box 131, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—First-class storage battery and auto repairer. Good reference. Would take a position as chauffeur. Two years' driving experience in city. PARK OAKS 1994.

WANTED—Position by experienced meat cutter, in meat market, or desires partner in meat market. Address VINCENT FLASKA, 242 E. 27th st.

WANTED—Painter, job; good display man; will work by piecework or by the day; reliable in or out of city. Address F, box 22, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—By lumber, job in city, carpenter- ing or odd jobs. Address L, box 122, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED — Plastering. Call W. JACKSON, SOUTH 2008-J.

WANTED—Work in garage as helper, by reliable sober man. 1015 S. BROADWAY.

Chauffeurs, Teamsters, Etc.

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WANTED—By lumber, job in city, carpentering

TO LET—HOUSES—Furnished.

TO LET—

FREE RENTAL INFORMATION.

Save yourself time, worry and expense. See us in the morning and be settled in your new home by night.

HOUSES, BUNGALOWS, FLATS, APARTMENTS Furnished and Unfurnished. In Wilshire, Westlake, Hollywood, Southwest.

QUICK, EFFICIENT, RELIABLE SERVICE GIVEN TOURISTS AND STRANGERS.

Houses, bungalows, flats for rent in Wilshire, Hollywood, Southwest, All sizes, all prices.

HARRY CROSSMAN,

Los Angeles Leading Rental Office. Member Los Angeles Realty Board. 203-4-5 Flint Bldg. Seventh and Broadway. Phones: 64074. Main 1362. 63471.

TO LET—

4 COMPLETE UP-TO-DATE LIST of houses, flats, bungalows, both furnished and unfurnished in the best residence districts of Los Angeles and vicinity. New ones being listed daily. If haven't what you want today let us take your application and notify you when it can be filled.

WRIGHT-CALLENDER-ANDREWS CO., Wright and Callender Bldg., 107-15 S. Hill St. Main 8040. Established 1897.

TO LET—
ROOMS
HOUSES IN ALL PARTS OF CITY
FLATS
BUNGALOWS
FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED.
Automobile service for clients.
Call MISS MARTIN, Rental Dept.
J. B. KEEL CO., Realtors.
Wilshire Blvd. at Western Ave. 587293

TO LET—

RENTAL SPECIALISTS.

Let us We have furnished and unfurnished from bungalows and flats in Wilshire, Hollywood and treating Westlake, ranging in prices from $125 to $1500 per month. Rental prospects by near appointment. Call 10381 or 66850. R. M. GALE CO. her 1543 S. Hill St. meet Wilshire district, owner's home, fort and quality, comfortably, completely furwor wide, walnut and mahogany sources, rug, large gas furnace, gas BOLSA range, garage. $75. 2622 W. 7th. DRIVE. 868894.

While FURNISHED HOUSES. continues South Pasadena. across the Houses unlisted, to let. German Acreage. Commun MANWARING, Phone 351282. favor ar Oaks are, Colorado 619. Germa Beautiful 10-room suburban home, fully furnished, 20 minutes' ride; the In boulevard; will lease to refined per- sale. son 1 year or more if desired. Will be guaranteed. Mr. home, suitable for 2 families. Address M. box 353, BRANCH.

TO LET—Furnished home, Hollywood way, 6 rooms, sleeping porch, fully tiled bath, stationary tubs, hardwood floors throughout, large yard, fruit, flowers, fish pond, garage for 2 machines, location Highland Park, within one block of branch library on Pasadena ave., at Piedmont avenue. Rent $100 month. Apply at the house, 6247 S. MARMION WAY. Phone Gar. 1362, or apply Monday, 210 Douglas Bldg. Phone 12058. Automatic 10422.

TO LET—House of 8 rooms, large reception-parlor, living-room, dining-room, kitchen, 4 bedrooms, hardwood floors throughout, large yard, fruit, flowers, fish pond, garage for 2 machines. Rental information FREE.

STRANGERS AND NEW ARRIVALS GIVEN SPECIAL ATTENTION.

BARKER BROS., 724 S. BROADWAY. Members L. A. Realty Board. Pico 1840. Main 8870. Automatic 10423.

TO LET—House of 8 rooms, large reception-parlor, living-room, dining-room, kitchen, 4 bedrooms, hardwood floors throughout, large yard, fruit, flowers, fish pond, garage for 2 machines. Rental information FREE.

STRANGERS AND NEW ARRIVALS GIVEN SPECIAL ATTENTION.

BARKER BROS., 724 S. BROADWAY. Members L. A. Realty Board. Pico 1840. Main 8870. Automatic 10423.

TO LET—Do you want a home? Here's your chance. I will rent you 5-room mission bungalow, new and modern, for $70 per month and give you the privilege to purchase within 1 year, applying all money paid in rent upon purchase price, with the additional sum of $1000, less 1 per cent interest. Your choice of three of bungalows at $5000 each. Call 74787 between the hours of 6 and 9 p.m.

TO LET — Unfurnished, beautiful 8-room house, house with bath, two lavatories; hardwood floors throughout, gas furnace, automatic water heater, garage; north Wilshire district, close to Hollywood; one block from Western, are car line, perfect in every way; newly decorated; $125 per month. Call any time. 4816 FLOWOOD AVE.

TO LET—Unfurnished cottage to rent, $35 per month, all conveniences, three rooms and bath, large garden, lotus pond, etc. Tenant liking occasional game birdas especially welcome. Apply premises, 2020 DRACENA DRIVE, Hollywood.

TO LET—New Dutch colonial, 9 rooms, 3 baths, Wilshire district. Just what you have been looking for, $200 per month. MISS MILLER, FRANK MELINE CO., Wilshire at Vermont. WI. 1464.

TO LET— WILSHIRE RESIDENCES. THE McCARTHY COMPANY. $125. $150. $175. $200. 631 UNION OIL BLDG.

TO LET—House. Non paying rents, more in today. $200 cash only $5 week's buys a homer home and big beautiful lot. Monets-Manchester car to 11218 S. or Soto. Main 9077. Owner evenings 8:30. All day Sunday.

TO LET—6-room colonial bungalow, new, $50 per month. 4010 ROLAND ST. Take Garvanza car to Ave. 52 and walk north. Inquire next door.

TO LET—Modern 2-story unfurnished 5-room house, between Adams and Washington, $100 per month, ideal location. WILLIAMS, Washington at Eighth ave.

TO LET—Do you want a home? Here's your chance. I will rent you 5-room mission bungalow, new and modern, for $70 per month and give you the privilege to purchase within 1 year, applying all money paid in rent upon purchase price, with the additional sum of $1000, less 1 per cent interest. Your choice of three of bungalows at $5000 each. Call 74787 between the hours of 6 and 9 p.m.

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TO LET—New Dutch colonial, 9 rooms, 3 baths, Wilshire district. Just what you have been looking for, $200 per month. MISS MILLER, FRANK MELINE CO., Wilshire at Vermont. WI. 1464.

TO LET— WILSHIRE RESIDENCES. THE McCARTHY COMPANY. $125. $150. $175. $200. 631 UNION OIL BLDG.

TO LET—House. Non paying rents, more in today. $200 cash only $5 week's buys a homer home and big beautiful lot. Monets-Manchester car to 11218 S. or Soto. Main 9077. Owner evenings 8:30. All day Sunday.

TO LET—6-room colonial bungalow, new, $50 per month. 4010 ROLAND ST. Take Garvanza car to Ave. 52 and walk north. Inquire next door.

TO LET—Modern 2-story unfurnished 5-room house, between Adams and Washington, $100 per month, ideal location. WILLIAMS, Washington at Eighth ave.

TO LET—House of 8 rooms, large reception-parlor, living-room, dining-room, kitchen, 4 bedrooms, hardwood floors throughout, large yard, fruit, flowers, fish pond, garage for 2 machines. Rental information FREE.

STRANGERS AND NEW ARRIVALS GIVEN SPECIAL ATTENTION.

BARKER BROS., 724 S. BROADWAY. Members L. A. Realty Board. Pico 1840. Main 8870. Automatic 10423.

TO LET—House of 8 rooms, large reception-parlor, living-room, dining-room, kitchen, 4 bedrooms, hardwood floors throughout, large yard, fruit, flowers, fish pond, garage for 2 machines. Rental information FREE.

STRANGERS AND NEW ARRIVALS GIVEN SPECIAL ATTENTION.

BARKER BROS., 724 S. BROADWAY. Members L. A. Realty Board. Pico 1840. Main 8870. Automatic 10423.

TO LET—Modern 2-story unfurnished 5-room house, between Adams and Washington, $100 per month, ideal location. WILLIAMS, Washington at Eighth ave.

TO LET—House of 8 rooms, large reception-parlor, living-room, dining-room, kitchen, 4 bedrooms, hardwood floors throughout, large yard, fruit, flowers, fish pond, garage for 2 machines. Rental information FREE.

STRANGERS AND NEW ARRIVALS GIVEN SPECIAL ATTENTION.

BARKER BROS., 724 S. BROADWAY. Members L. A. Realty Board. Pico 1840. Main 8870. Automatic 10423

AUTOMOBILES, Etc. — Miscins.

SHERWOOD
CAN'T BE BEAT.
IN HIGH-GRADE USED CARS.
My PRICES are ALWAYS the
LOWEST. My GUARANTEE is GOOD.
Ask anybody.
COMPARE THE FOLLOWING CARS
and PRICES with OTHERS.
[illegible] WINTON Six, late model, like
new, $1750.
[illegible]ARD TWIN SIX, 7-passenger, plate-
glass, good tires, mechanically A1.
[illegible] 48 model, 7-passenger, per-
fect, $1750.
[illegible] 6, 7-passenger, like new, $1750.
[illegible]ER, 7-passenger, new car, $1700.
[illegible]ER 6, 7-passenger, engine fully
guaranteed, $1250.
[illegible] Six, used very little, $1200.
[illegible] 6, 1917, 7-passenger, wire
wheels, $1250.
[illegible] 6, chummy, 7-passenger, wire
wheels, $1250.
[illegible]ER electric, new car, cost $7000;
sacrifice, $2500; will do 100 per. This car
is a BEAUTY.
[illegible] 17 model, 7-passenger, runs good,
this car is a steal, $1000.
[illegible]ORD touring sedan, '12 model, ex-
cellent condition, $900.
[illegible]OWN-KNIGHT 4, limousine, like
new.
[illegible]LET steamer, car been driven only
a few miles, practically new.
[illegible]AL CADILLAC 8 phaeton, California
[illegible] wheels, special fenders, $2500.
[illegible]CH HUDSON 6, like new, cost $3000,
sell for $2000.
[illegible] CHEVROLET baby grand, $1050.
[illegible] 1918, like new paint and top; runs
[illegible]
[illegible] 1916 Light Six, new paint and
[illegible]
[illegible]TON Runabout, 7-pass., new paint, me-
[illegible]ally good, $1000.
[illegible]TZ 1918 5 model, new paint, plate
[illegible], $950.
[illegible]TZ, practically new, 4-passenger, $3200
[illegible]E FIFTY-5, new paint, new top, new
[illegible] tires, looks and runs like new, $2250.
[illegible]RTY others, far below MARKET
[illegible] in and see. No advertising; my prices
[illegible].
[illegible] A. SHERWOOD. 118 W. Pico st.
Phone 64022.

[illegible]NHAM for FORDS
[illegible] are sure of finding here just the car
[illegible] want—all models and prices—and you
[illegible] what you get.
[illegible]NHAM AGENCY, 1250-60 W. 7th.
[illegible]NHAM for FORDS
[illegible]TOURING, $1350 up.
[illegible]NHAM AGENCY, 1250-60 W. 7th.
[illegible]TOURING, taken by first one for sale
[illegible] Will sell at a sacrifice. Call for
[illegible]appointment address R. F. CLARK, 2283½
[illegible] Los Angeles, Cal., or telephone
[illegible].

1920 FORD ONE-TON TRUCK
WITH
FORD ELECTRIC STARTER
AND PANEL BODY.
CAN'T TELL IT FROM NEW.
SAVE $250.

DEALERS—SOME OF THESE CARS YOU CAN
BUY AND RESELL AGAIN AT PROF-
IT. ALL MUST GO BEFORE
INVENTORY.

NOTICE— AUCTION. —NOTICE—
Auto dealers, take notice. At the result
of drug addiction we are over-
stocked with good used cars, rebuilt, re-
painted and thoroughly overhauled. We are
going to offer to the dealers and garage
public a few of our select cars. These
cars will be sold to the highest bidder
Jan. 15, at 11 a.m., at 1212 S. MAIN ST.,
KING BROS., 1212 S. Main. Will be sold to any-
bidder, regardless of price. We will be
on hand another time deals on cars sold at
the auction. Further notice will be announced
day of auction. We have on hand the
largest assortment of cars that will be
offered in the near future in buying a
car. Don't miss this sale. Come early, come
to 1212 S. Main and inspect our large
stock. Any make you desire to pick from,
all to be sold to accept any cash offer made
for them. Following a list of a few:
[illegible] BUICK
[illegible]DSON CADILLAC ROAMER
[illegible]SEBAKER MAXWELL
OLDSMOBILE OVERLAND, OAKLAND
[illegible]CH PACKARD PIERCE-ARROW
[illegible]MOBILE SAXON CHANDLER
[illegible]VROLET STEARNS RED
[illegible] For further information regarding this
sale see
KING BROS., 1212 S. Main.
DWIGHT HAMMOND, Auctioneer.

WE HAVE THE FOLLOWING USED
Cars for sale, all in good condition.

1918 STUTZ Bear Cat roder, 5 wire wheels,
used tires, new top and in excellent
shape, $1250.
1917 NATIONAL Limo. New paint, thor-
oughly overhauled. Special body, an excep-
tional car, $2150.
1919 BUICK 7-pass. touring, new paint,
new top, in A-1 condition, a bargain at
$1650.
1916 MODEL 5 NUP. 7-pass. touring car in
good shape. Make offer.
1918 OVERLAND 90, 5-pass. Good shape.
Make offer.
1921 FORD sedan, $875. Just like new.
1918 FORD touring, $325, good shape.
We have the nicest line of used cars under
the sun. Come in and look them over,
we have the prices and the terms.
Next to where Broadway meets Pico.
MANKIN MOTOR CAR CO.
Pico 2178. 126 W. Pico.

CHEVROLET.
$527.13 DOWN.
$20.29 per MONTH
FOR TWELVE MONTHS
WILL BUY A DANDY NEW CHEVROLET
for the family. Same as in
use on:
[illegible] baby grand sedan, A1 shape, $500 down
[illegible] Chevrolet 4-30 tour.....$150 down
[illegible] Chevrolet 4-90 tour.....$100 down
[illegible] Imperial Four.....$100 down
1916 4-90 Chevrolet tour.....$75 down
[illegible] Studebaker 6 tour.....$200 down
SEE US TODAY.
[illegible] GUASTI,
Succeeding Buena Garage,
1401-N Broadway. Lin. 2891.
OPEN NEW YEARS & SUNDAY.
3 AUTOS SACRIFICED.
One 7-passenger Hudson—1918.
(Newly painted.)
One 5-passenger Hupmobile—1917.
(Newly painted.)
One roadster—Reo.
The above cars were accepted as a pledge
at less than one-half their actual value,
and to sell regardless of cost. Here is
your opportunity to get a BIG value for
money. See MR. W. H. COOK, at 1006-1008
[illegible].
Phone, Broadway 1029. Phone 64568.

NOTICE— JOHN T. DIX. —NOTICE
BETTER USED CARS.
Showroom Open Until 9:30 p.m.
BUICKS, closed, roadsters, touring.
DODGES, coupes and roadster.
PEERLESS Eight; very late model.
HUDSON speedster; a beauty.
CHEVROLET; nearly new.
524 W. 10TH. COR. FLOWER.
CASH OR TERMS. NO BROKERAGE.
Brand-new Essex touring.
1920 Hudson speedster.
1920 Hudson touring, cord tires.
1917 Hudson roadster.
1920 Chandler chummy.
1917 Buick touring.
1916 Hudson touring, six shocks.
JOHN BALK.
908 S. Olive st. Phone 62374.

DUNHAM for FORDS
$100 and $150 up.
Touring, roadsters, delivery cars and
[illegible] what you pay.
[illegible]NHAM AGENCY, 1250-60 W. 7th.
W. H. COOK. —USED CARS—
Trade in your Old Car on
1920 CHEVROLET SEDAN
1919 BUICK touring.
1920 STUTZ Bear Cat, sport.
1918 BUICK tour. and roadster.
1917 DODGE touring.
1917 HUDSON touring.
Liberal Terms.
W. H. COOK, 1006-8 Olive. Broadway 1029.

FOR SALE—CADILLAC EIGHT.
$1000 CASH.
All overhauled, repainted, etc. Call GARDEN
COURT APTS., Apt. 102, Holly 2420.

TOURISTS, ATTENTION.
If you are looking for a BARGAIN in any
kind of SLIGHTLY USED FORD CARS SEE
US FIRST. Guaranteed. Cash or terms.
FAHY-ATTERBURY CO.,
AUTHORIZED FORD DEALERS.
2600-12 S. Grand ave. Bdwy. 1500
LEAVING [illegible] EAST
Will Sell My 1920 Cleveland.
Perfect Condition. Will Accept Terms.
Address
128 WEST 54TH ST.

1920 REO light sed, new.....$2000
1920 BUICK sedan, small shape.....$2650
1919 JORDAN, sport model.....$1750
1919 DODGE sedan, like new.....$1050
1919 DODGE tour., like new.....$950
See Patrick, 1824 S. FLOWER.

PERRIN, ALL MODELS TERMS TO SUIT.
Ford del.—Ford trucks.
All Fords guaranteed 3 months.
1926 W. PICO ST. PHONE 62374.

FOR SALE—Ford ton truck with cab body,
high speed transmission, extra tire and
rim. 2828 FAGER, COLLEGE & KOHN
Tract Office, 1127 W. Adams st.

[illegible] MERCER, 1917
Run [illegible] miles, 4-pass. sport model;
original cost, $4000. Big sacrifice. Will ac-
cept smaller car in trade.
MR. CROXALL—Exch.
CLASSY Pope-Hartford racer. Beach road;
new tires, car painted white, red wheels;
will sell for less than cost of body. 1053
S. MAIN ST.

AUTOMOBILES, Etc. — Miscins.

PRE-INVENTORY
SALE
OF
USED FORD
CARS
BY
HEINIE AUTO
SALES COMPANY.
AUTHORIZED FORD DEALERS.
1918 S. MAIN STREET.
EVERY USED FORD CAR IN THE PLACE
FOR SALE AT LESS THAN COST.
THEY ARE SELLING FAST—SO HURRY.
YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO BUY GUARAN-
TEED USED CARS FROM AN AUTHORIZED
FORD DEALER AT UNUSUAL PRICES.
SOME OF OUR SALES BARGAINS:
FORD ROADSTER [illegible] $150
1917 FORD ROADSTER, READY TO
DRIVE OUT.....$275
1917-1918-1919 FORD TOURINGS AND
ROADSTERS, REPAINTED, OVER-
HAULED AND GUARANTEED..$325 UP.
SAVE $100
ON 1920 FORD COUPES—
JUST LIKE NEW.
ONLY A FEW LEFT.

AUTOMOBILES, Etc.—Miscins.

Touring Cars for Sale.

FOR SALE—
1920 VELIE TOURING CAR.
Has been driven but very little; has
cord tires all around, including spare. Ab-
solutely can't be told from a new car, and
is offered at a tremendous saving on the
new-car price. Guaranteed as to service, the
same as a brand new car, and terms can
be arranged.
1918 S. MAIN ST.

Main 5470. LORD MOTOR CAR CO. 10845.
(VELIE DISTRIBUTORS.)
1015 South Grand ave.

FOR SALE
4-CYLINDER MICHIGAN TOUR. CAR.
In first class running shape throughout,
good tires, painted a French gray; gray
leather upholstery. All ready to go any-
where. $275 cash, or $75 down and $20 per
month. Is.

Main 5470. LORD MOTOR CAR CO. 10845.
(VELIE DISTRIBUTORS.)
1015 South Grand Avenue.

FOR SALE—
CADILLAC.
7-passenger, newly refinished. Beautiful
California top. Cord tires. Bumper and wind
wings. Car in beautiful mechanical shape.
$1,750 buys it. 1916 Cadillac in good
mechanical shape. Plate glass
sides and rear. Weatherproof top. Car has
been well taken care of, used pri-
vately.
STUTZ 6-cyl. Roadster. This is the
6-plate model. Beautiful mechan-
ical condition. Wire wheels. Plate
glass sides and rear of top.
WALTER M. MURPHY MOTORS CO.,
932 S. Hope st.

FOR SALE—
1919 VELIE TOURING CAR.
Has been thoroughly overhauled in our
shops and refinished. Has exceptionally
good tires, and is one of the greatest run-
ning cars to be had at any price. We
sell this one at an exceedingly low price
and we have also cut this extra low price
another 20 per cent. It is one
of our specials for this week only. Think
of it! A 1919 Velie in perfect shape
with extra good tires for $1200 cash,
or $450 cash and $60 per month. NO
TRADES.

Main 5470. LORD MOTOR CAR CO, 10845.
(VELIE DISTRIBUTORS.)
1015 South Grand ave.

ABSOLUTE BARGAIN—
1920 CHANDLER TOURING CAR.
First-class condition. Good rubber. $125 in
extras. Price $1250. You can see this car
at 4000 MISSION ROAD. Phone Lincoln 2068
for owner.

FRANKLIN BERLIN.
In excellent shape throughout, a bargain
at $1050. Peerless touring, 1920 and 1917
and four-passenger touring, all in good
shape and at attractive figures.
OLDS COUPE.
Gardner.
1920 new, considerable saving, $1250.
J. N. PATTERSON & CO., 254 W. Colorado
Pasadena dealer, Pasadena. Phone F.O.

FOR SALE—
1920 FORD TOURING CAR.
This Ford is in exceptionally good shape
throughout, including tires. It is one
of the best running Fords that we have
had in for some time, and is for sale
Main 5470. LORD MOTOR CAR CO. 10845.
$225. Terms can be arranged.
(VELIE DISTRIBUTORS.)
1015 South Grand ave.

1919 ESSEX touring.
This car has been left with us to sell re-
gardless of market price or value, and must
go; good tires and mechanically A1. Will
demonstrate. Terms.
Open New Year's and Sunday.
W. P. HERBERT CO., 1050 S. Flower.
Chandler and Cleveland Dists. 65434

STEARNS .....KNIGHT
Plate Glass Top and Back.
NEWLY PAINTED, PERFECT CONDITION.
122 WEST 54TH ST.

ROADSTER BARGAIN.
8-passenger sport model, Scripps-Booth
roadster. Good tires, 6 wire wheels.
Engine and gear in mechanical condition.
$650, will trade for larger car, diamonds
or anything of value. Phone owner, or
see car at 4090 STEPHENSON AVE.
FOR SALE OR TRADE—AUTOMOBILE TRUCKING
CAR, IN FINE MECHANICAL CONDITION.
WE TOOK THIS CAR IN EXCHANGE ON A
TRUCK. EASY TERMS.
MACK INTERNATIONAL TRUCK CORP.,
AKA FOR MR. JOHNSON.
1628 E. 7TH ST. PHONE BDWY. 2080.

CITY SPORTS CHANDLER DISPATCH.
Elegantly equipped throughout, new cut
down covers, special plate-glass top and side
curtains; bumper, every accessory to make
motoring a pleasure. Must sacrifice, $900.
Open New Year's and Sunday.
Chandler and Cleveland Dists. 60412
W. P. HERBERT CO., 1110 S. Flower.

DUNHAM for FORDS
1918 TOURING—$250.
IT'S TIME TO BUY.
Authorized FORD AGENCY, 1250-60 W. 7th.

1916 7-PASSENGER Chandler, A-1 condition;
price $750. Call at 845 S. SAN PEDRO.

FOR SALE—4-PASS. CADILLAC at a sac-
rifice. Car is brand new and latest type,
30-h. p. motor. Will sell at bargain. Car
owned and best of reasons for selling. No
dealers or trades. Address F, box 180, TIMES
OFFICE.

DUNHAM for FORDS
1920 TOURING, like new. Liberal discount.
Authorized FORD AGENCY, 1250-60 W. 7th.
FOR SALE—Series 4 Cadillac touring
car, good rubber. At mechanically perfect
condition; runs good. A steal at $1400. E.
ATTERBURY, 2600 S. Flower. Main 5640 or
[illegible].

1920 STUDEBAKER Special Six, 4-pass. Per-
fect condition, A-1 rubber.
Will pay Liberal discount. 3012½ RAYMOND.
1920 CHEVROLET F-5 touring; a gift
that a woman will love. Has self-starter
that I must sell. Tires good. Was $858. Will
CURREY, 1242 S. Flower.
FOR SALE—Chevrolet, 490 model, new bat-
tery, new tires, one-man top, A-1 condition.
Terms for cash, $50 S. ALVARADO. Phone
[illegible].
BARGAIN, 1919 sport model touring, has
[illegible] wheels, 6 coach fenders, 3 spare new
[illegible]. The car is honest to $1500. Terms
from responsible party. Phone Pico 90.
FOR SALE—1918 6-cyl. Studebaker 7-pass.
touring car, new tires, new paint, A-1 me-
chanical condition, guaranteed. 1249 WEST
[illegible] CADILLAC touring.
1915 four Studebaker, $700. Good paint
and first-class condition. 1249 WEST 37TH
PLACE.

1918 CADILLAC touring car, A-1 mechanical
condition. This offer is for cash only.
WEST 37TH ST. 22141
1920 Velie touring car, like new, mechanically
A-1, tires A-1. Sale $235 on this rare bar-
gain at $625. Will consider terms to reliable
party. 1407 E. 46th pl.
ST-DEBAKER 6, 7-passenger, late 1917,
$650 cash, mechanically perfect, leaving
city. 1417 W. 24TH PL.
OLE 8-30, 1920, good rubber, motor, me-
chanically perfect. Will sacrifice. Apply
Room 408, JAMIESON APTS., 915 Caron-
delet.
FOR SALE—1921 model, fully equipped, over
$100 extras. Will consider new or 2nd piano
or shorthand in part payment. Information
[illegible] 2nd and Hill sts.
[illegible]ER 6, 1919, FORD touring.
1916 FORD touring, 1917 OAKLAND tour-
ing. All cars FIREWAY tubes. 1850 MAIN
[illegible]ER, 1920 touring, CADILLAC, 8-pass.
condition; 6 tires and rims $300 or would
trade for lot. 612 GLADYS AVE.
1920 DORT touring, perfect condition, 4-90,
looks like new. Price reasonable. Phone
[illegible].
FOR SALE—Or will trade, late model Buick 6
touring car or roadster; terms to suit. See
MR. GRANT, 1000 S. Flower, Main 5040.
1921 FORD touring car, brand new, self
starter, demountable tires, etc. 220 HUNT-
INGTON AVE., Watts. Col.
OLDS six touring in splendid condition. A
real bargain on rear-on terms. BENNETT,
2312 South San Pedro st.
$1650—ESSEX TOURING CAR—$1050.
$900 down. Don't miss this. 917 S. HOO-
VER. Wil. 2288.
FIVE-PASSENGER touring car, cash or terms;
will trade part for furniture. 90. Pico. 2826
S. SAN PEDRO ST.
1918 CADILLAC, perfect condition, forward
control, 7-pass. touring. Beautiful
car. 2607 WILSHIRE BLVD. 584090
STEPHENS SALIENT SIX.
Brand-new, great service. Leaving for
East, must sell. Phone WEST 6858.
FORD touring, bought Dec. 31. Never run
since. $275. Address 1624 S. SPRING.
STUDEBAKER touring, good condition, or
will trade for lot. 3110 CENTRAL AVE.
1920 touring, 5000 miles, like new, starter,
[illegible]. 2224 SOUTH MAIN.
FORD touring, 1918; Bassler shocks. Will
sacrifice. OWNER, 1149 Lafayette.
DODGE touring, 1918; private owned. Good
condition. 1004 W. 11TH.
1917 FORD touring car, this is a nice little
car and priced right. 4834 W. 18TH PL.
LATE 1917 Dodge touring, like new, must
sell. 3020 SOUTH MAIN.
OVERLAND tour. car, fine shape, $406; want
diamonds, furniture. 1020 E. 8TH. 67601.
CHANDLER touring, 1919, seven-pass. sedan
type, wire wheels, bumpers & newly painted car.
Terms. 81272. 1240 S. HOOVER ST.
PIERCE—ARROW 38 five-passenger, good
paint and top, $1800.00. Cord tires, 5
extra. 1158 WESTERN AVE.
1919 OVERLAND touring. A bargain for
cash. 27459. Private party.
CHILES & LEAVITT—FOR EASY IMME-
DIATELY. MUST SACRIFICE.
TIRES & BATTERIES ON EASY PAYMENTS
CREDIT TIRE CO., 2220 W. 9th. Bdy. 451

1920 S.S. CHEVROLET touring
like new. Liberal discount. 2706 E. 1ST.
1914 CHEVROLET 490 touring, fine shape,
$295 takes it. 2701 E. FIRST st.
1919 FORD touring, just like new, $150
down, easy terms. 3701 E. 1ST ST.
1920 DODGE touring, terms or cheaper car
will trade. 317 S. BROADWAY.
CHEVROLET in A1 engine, will sacri-
fice; going east. 1184 CARR ST.
1917 BUICK touring, lots of extras & run
like new. $325. 1126 S. FIGUEROA.

AUTOMOBILES, Etc.—Miscins.

Speedsters, Stripped Cars for Sale.

FORD SPEEDSTER, real class. Priced for
immediate sale. This is a fine looking
little car and in first-class mechanical con-
dition.
HEINIE AUTO SALES CO.,
AUTHORIZED FORD DEALERS.
1918 S. MAIN ST.

Coupes for Sale.

EXCHANGE OR SALE—
Eight-cylinder 7-passenger late touring
car, mechanically perfect; tonneau top and
shield, good tires and paint. Will take
diamonds or what have you? No brokers.
No. 685 I. W. HELLMAN BLDG.

DUNHAM for FORDS
COUPE, electric starter, A-1 shape, $625.
Authorized FORD AGENCY, 1250-60 W. 7th.
FOR SALE—
CADILLAC VICTORIA COUPE, 57.
Just overhauled and repainted; fire cord
tires, bumper, see this car and make us an
offer.
WALTER M. MURPHY MOTORS CO.
Tel. 10165. 932 S. Hope st.
1919 BUICK COUPE—
Miller cord tires, spare, electric signals
and other extras; repainted, refinished and
in A-1 mechanical condition. Topsy.
Open New Year's and Sunday.
W. P. HERBERT CO., 1110 S. Flower.
Chandler & Cleveland Dist. 60412
FOR SALE—
BUICK COUPE, 1918, $1700.
Has been driven very little. Five practi-
cally new tires. Many extras. In excellent
mechanical condition.
WALTER M. MURPHY MOTORS CO.
Phone 10165. 932 S. Hope st.
LATEST SERIES CHANDLER COUPE—
New Royal cord tires, spare, bumper
driving mirror, many other extras. Car
like new; A-1 mechanically and guaranteed.
Open New Year's and Sunday. Terms.
Chandler & Cleveland Dist. 60412
W. P. HERBERT CO., 1110 S. Flower.
FORD coupe, equipped with six wire wheels,
cord tires, other extras; will sacrifice. See
it. 1215 W. NINTH ST.
FAIRY 7-passenger, late 17. Must be sold;
terms, trade or cash. 1310 WEST 2ND ST.
Phone 57764.
COUPE, 1918 Oakland six, upholstered in blue
velvet. Refinished and good tires. A-1 me-
chanically. 1148 S. OLIVE.
DODGE coupe, late model, 6 tires, 2 new,
$1250, will exchange for touring car. 1815
W. ADAMS. 75540.

Sedans for Sale.

FOR SALE—
1919 VELIE SEDAN,
Has been completely gone over in our shop;
has new Fisk cords in the rear and Bear
Firestone cord-size in the front; we doubt
if you can tell it from a new car. We are
offering this car at nearly 50 per cent of
the present new price. It is guaranteed as
to service the same as our new cars, and
terms can be arranged.
LORD MOTOR CAR COMPANY,
(VELIE DISTRIBUTORS.)
Main 5470. 1015 S. Grand ave. 10845.

FOR SALE—
FRANKLIN SEDAN.
This is the latest series out; driven very
little and is in the market for a
Franklin see this job.
WALTER M. MURPHY MOTORS CO.
Tel. 10165. 932 S. Hope st.

DUNHAM for FORDS
COUPE, electric starter, A-1 shape, $625.
Authorized FORD AGENCY, 1250-60 W. 7th.
FOR SALE—
CADILLAC VICTORIA COUPE, 57.
Just overhauled and repainted; fire cord
tires, bumper, see this car and make us an
offer.
WALTER M. MURPHY MOTORS CO.
Tel. 10165. 932 S. Hope st.
1919 BUICK COUPE—
Miller cord tires, spare, electric signals
and other extras; repainted, refinished and
in A-1 mechanical condition. Topsy.
Open New Year's and Sunday.
W. P. HERBERT CO., 1110 S. Flower.
Chandler & Cleveland Dist. 60412
FOR SALE—
BUICK COUPE, 1918, $1700.
Has been driven very little. Five practi-
cally new tires. Many extras. In excellent
mechanical condition.
WALTER M. MURPHY MOTORS CO.
Phone 10165. 932 S. Hope st.
LATEST SERIES CHANDLER COUPE—
New Royal cord tires, spare, bumper
driving mirror, many other extras. Car
like new; A-1 mechanically and guaranteed.
Open New Year's and Sunday. Terms.
Chandler & Cleveland Dist. 60412
W. P. HERBERT CO., 1110 S. Flower.
FORD coupe, equipped with six wire wheels,
cord tires, other extras; will sacrifice. See
it. 1215 W. NINTH ST.
FAIRY 7-passenger, late 17. Must be sold;
terms, trade or cash. 1310 WEST 2ND ST.
Phone 57764.
COUPE, 1918 Oakland six, upholstered in blue
velvet. Refinished and good tires. A-1 me-
chanically. 1148 S. OLIVE.
DODGE coupe, late model, 6 tires, 2 new,
$1250, will exchange for touring car. 1815
W. ADAMS. 75540.

Sedans for Sale.

FOR SALE—
1919 VELIE SEDAN,
Has been completely gone over in our shop;
has new Fisk cords in the rear and Bear
Firestone cord-size in the front; we doubt
if you can tell it from a new car. We are
offering this car at nearly 50 per cent of
the present new price. It is guaranteed as
to service the same as our new cars, and
terms can be arranged.
LORD MOTOR CAR COMPANY,
(VELIE DISTRIBUTORS.)
Main 5470. 1015 S. Grand ave. 10845.

FOR SALE—
FRANKLIN SEDAN.
This is the latest series out; driven very
little car and in the market for a
Franklin see this job.
WALTER M. MURPHY MOTORS CO.
Tel. 10165. 932 S. Hope st.

DUNHAM for FORDS
1917 TOURING, only $250.
Also good buys in roadsters, etc.
Authorized FORD AGENCY, 1250-60 W. 7th.
1919 NASH touring.
Hood cord tires, wire wheels, plate glass
side curtains and other extras, and mechan-
ically right. A sacrifice. Terms.
Open New Year's and Sunday.
W. P. HERBERT CO., 1110 S. Flower.
Chandler and Cleveland Dists. 60412
DODGE BROTHERS TOURING—
Just like new. Motor guaranteed. Must sell
at once. Bargain. Terms.
ALBERTSON MOTOR COMPANY,
Dodge Brothers' Motor Cars.
Sixteenth and Figueroa.

1920 CHEVROLET touring.
Just like new. Motor guaranteed. Must sell
at once. Bargain. Terms.
W. P. HERBERT CO., 1050 S. Flower.
Chandler and Cleveland Dists. 65434

1920 450 CHEVROLET touring.
Has practically original finish and mechan-
ically right; $565; terms. Open New Year's
and Sunday.
W. P. HERBERT CO., 1110 S. Flower.
Chandler and Cleveland Dist. 60412
1919 ESSEX touring.
This car has been left with us to sell re-
gardless of market price or value, and must
go; good tires and mechanically A1. Will
demonstrate. Terms.
Open New Year's and Sunday.
W. P. HERBERT CO., 1050 S. Flower.
Chandler and Cleveland Dists. 65434

STEARNS .....KNIGHT
Plate Glass Top and Back.
NEWLY PAINTED, PERFECT CONDITION.
122 WEST 54TH ST.

ROADSTER BARGAIN.
8-passenger sport model, Scripps-Booth
roadster. Good tires, 6 wire wheels.
Engine and gear in mechanical condition.
$650, will trade for larger car, diamonds
or anything of value. Phone owner, or
see car at 4090 STEPHENSON AVE.
FOR SALE OR TRADE—AUTOMOBILE TRUCKING
CAR, IN FINE MECHANICAL CONDITION.
WE TOOK THIS CAR IN EXCHANGE ON A
TRUCK. EASY TERMS.
MACK INTERNATIONAL TRUCK CORP.,
AKA FOR MR. JOHNSON.
1628 E. 7TH ST. PHONE BDWY. 2080.

CITY SPORTS CHANDLER DISPATCH.
Elegantly equipped throughout, new cut
down covers, special plate-glass top and side
curtains; bumper, every accessory to make
motoring a pleasure. Must sacrifice, $900.
Open New Year's and Sunday.
Chandler and Cleveland Dist. 60412
W. P. HERBERT CO., 1110 S. Flower.

DUNHAM for FORDS
1918 ROADSTER, elec. starter. Fine shape.
Authorized FORD AGENCY, 1250-60 W. 7th.
1920 Buick roadster, brand new tires, ex-
tra tire, front and rear bumpers. Looks
like new, perfect shape mechanically. Price
$1250. 1949 S. HOOVER. Open Sundays.
1920 Chandler touring, 7-passenger, fine
leather upholstery. All ready to go any-
where. $275 cash, or $75 down and $20 per
month. Is.
Main 5470. LORD MOTOR CAR CO. 10845.
(VELIE DISTRIBUTORS.)
1015 South Grand Avenue.

FOR SALE—
CADILLAC.
7-passenger, newly refinished. Beautiful
California top. Cord tires. Bumper and wind
wings. Car in beautiful mechanical shape.
$1,750 buys it. 1916 Cadillac in good
mechanical shape. Plate glass
sides and rear. Weatherproof top. Car has
been well taken care of, used pri-
vately.
STUTZ 6-cyl. Roadster. This is the
6-plate model. Beautiful mechan-
ical condition. Wire wheels. Plate
glass sides and rear of top.
WALTER M. MURPHY MOTORS CO.,
932 S. Hope st.

FOR SALE—
1919 VELIE TOURING CAR.
Has been thoroughly overhauled in our
shops and refinished. Has exceptionally
good tires, and is one of the greatest run-
ning cars to be had at any price. We
sell this one at an exceedingly low price
and we have also cut this extra low price
another 20 per cent. It is one
of our specials for this week only. Think
of it! A 1919 Velie in perfect shape
with extra good tires for $1200 cash,
or $450 cash and $60 per month. NO
TRADES.

Main 5470. LORD MOTOR CAR CO, 10845.
(VELIE DISTRIBUTORS.)
1015 South Grand ave.

ABSOLUTE BARGAIN—
1920 CHANDLER TOURING CAR.
First-class condition. Good rubber. $125 in
extras. Price $1250. You can see this car
at 4000 MISSION ROAD. Phone Lincoln 2068
for owner.

FRANKLIN BERLIN.
In excellent shape throughout, a bargain
at $1050. Peerless touring, 1920 and 1917
and four-passenger touring, all in good
shape and at attractive figures.
OLDS COUPE.
Gardner.
1920 new, considerable saving, $1250.
J. N. PATTERSON & CO., 254 W. Colorado
Pasadena dealer, Pasadena. Phone F.O.

FOR SALE—
1920 FORD TOURING CAR.
This Ford is in exceptionally good shape
throughout, including tires. It is one
of the best running Fords that we have
had in for some time, and is for sale
Main 5470. LORD MOTOR CAR CO. 10845.
$225. Terms can be arranged.
(VELIE DISTRIBUTORS.)
1015 South Grand Avenue.

1919 ESSEX touring.
This car has been left with us to sell re-
gardless of market price or value, and must
go; good tires and mechanically A1. Will
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Open New Year's and Sunday.
W. P. HERBERT CO., 1050 S. Flower.
Chandler and Cleveland Dists. 65434

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of it! A 1919 Velie in perfect shape
with extra good tires for $1200 cash,
or $450 cash and $

HOUSES—For Sale. West and Northwest.

FOR SALE—

$11,500.
MAGNIFICENT 10-ROOM RESIDENCE, situated high and sightly, overlooking one of the beauty spots of California; lot 80x100; cost $20,000; bought with two lots, laid out in rose gardens, fruits and berries; home built by day labor under own supervision; beautiful living and dining rooms, 4 quarters, 5 bedrooms and two inclosed sleeping porches; bath and shower; all modern built-in features; maids' quarters, small cottage for gardener. terms.
$12,000

BEAUTIFUL 6-ROOM SWISS CHALET IN HEART OF WILSHIRE DISTRICT; EXCEPTIONALLY FINISHED, 4 LARGE BEDROOMS, 2 TILED BATHS; EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE; EAST FRONT; BUILT BUT IN THE DISTRICT; EASY TERMS.
$17500

WELL BUILT AND NICELY FINISHED SPANISH CHALET; HARDWOOD FLOORS DOWNSTAIRS; 3 BEDROOMS AND SLEEPING PORCH; EXTRA LARGE LIVING AND DINING ROOMS; OPEN FIREPLACE; TERMS $2000 CASH, BALANCE LIKE RENT.

FOR BARGAINS SEE MR. CLEETON, WITH
SOUTHLAND REALTY CORP.
213 S. HILL ST. PHONE 67704

FOR RENT—Furniture.

Complete 9-room home, furniture and auto; Seaside, Heart of Wilshire. Will do business. Phone owner, 23784.

FOR SALE—5-room modern bungalow, $2500. $1000 down. 413 KERCKHOFF BLDG. Fo. 10706.

FOR SALE—6-room house with bath. Large corner lot; $2900. 2317 BARTLETT, city.

FOR SALE—Modern, well-built, 11 rooms, $9000. Owner, WILSHIRE 2280.

South and Southwest.

FOR SALE—
ALL FURNISHED.
INCLUDING MAXWELL CAR.
MOVE RIGHT IN.
ONLY $2000 DOWN
AND $40 MONTH
BALANCE
A DANDY SIX-ROOM BUNGALOW ON PROMINENT STREET, BUILT-IN FEATURES, GARAGE; ONE BLOCK FROM CAR AND NEAR MANUAL ARTS HIGH SCHOOL; A HOME OF CHEERFULNESS AND SOUTH EXPOSURE. A REMARKABLE BUY.
ONLY $2500
INCLUDING EVERYTHING.

LOCATED ON PRETTIEST STREET IN LOS ANGELES.
ONLY $500 DOWN.
LATEST UP-TO-DATE, FIVE-ROOM BUNGALOW; HARDWOOD FLOORS; GARAGE; IF YOU DESIRE TO SEE THIS TO APPRECIATE WHAT A DESIRABLE HOME YOU CAN BUY FOR THE PRICE ASKED, BE ACTIVE. MUST SELL.

WE ALSO HAVE SOME VERY ATTRACTIVE BARGAINS IN NEW AND DOUBLE BUNGALOWS, PAYING BIG DIVIDENDS ON YOUR MONEY.
IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR INCOME PROPERTY OR A HOME, SEE US AT ONCE. HIGHER & HIGHER.
Main Office, 1000 Vermont ave.
Phone Vermont 1710.

FOR SALE—W. J. THOMPSON CO. OFFERS New Home Corner on Vermont Square; lot 80x160; 10 rooms; 3 baths; 2 sleeping porches; hardwood floors; built-in features; garage; $18,000. Terms. Also Bungalow; $4800.....$1250 down. Bungalow; $5300.....$1000 down. Bungalow; $5500.....$2000 down. Furnished; $3800.....$1000 down. Built right and priced right; the first ray of sun for 5-room new colonial.

FOR SALE—By owner, 6-room bungalow; large lot; colonial; bargain for cash. Phone for appointment. Good location; hardwood floors, built-in features, garage; $4500. 844 W. 36th st.

FOR SALE—Just rent when we can offer you this well built colonial for cash $500 down, $30 per month, 360 st which includes interest. Other bargains, see us.
J. W. THOMPSON CO. Phone 72830.

FOR SALE—Home on Mountain View Ave., Manchester Heights; leads all sections of the city for homes on easy payments and reasonable prices.
Two-room houses, $1500.
Three-room houses, $2000.
Four-room houses, $2500 to $3000.
Five-room houses, $3500 to $4250.
Six-room houses, $4000 to $5500.
Cash, extra. $250 and up.
MOORE & BABER,
8605 Vermont ave.

FOR SALE—My 6-room bungalow, hardwood floors, built-in features, garage, lawn, fruit trees; immed ate possession; terms. Owner for inspection, 1 to 4. 1239 46TH ST. Grand ave. car, 1 blk. of Normandie. No agents.

FOR SALE—Buy direct from owner and save agent's commission; 6-room bungalow, hardwood floors, fireplace, built-in features, garage, fruit trees; immediate possession; terms. 1239 46TH ST. Grand ave. car, 1 blk. of Normandie. No agents.

FOR SALE—Modern 5-room bungalow, lot 50x150. Flowers, fruit and chickens. 974 Vista Drive. The price is $4500; terms $500 cash, $2000 straight 3-year, 7 per cent loan, balance $25 per month including interest. Owner, 1232 N. ALEXANDRIA AVE.

FOR BARGAINS SEE MR. CLEETON, WITH
SOUTHLAND REALTY CORP.
213 S. HILL ST. PHONE 67704

FOR SALE—Bargain; 6-room modern bungalow. All hardwood floors, sunroom, bath, etc. $5000 will handle. 1 BAKER & SON, 780 Santa Monica Blvd. Holly 2493.

FOR SALE—Six-room completely furnished bungalow; lot 50x150. Flowers, fruit and chickens; $3800; very easy terms. BERRY-HILL, 974 South Vermont ave.

FOR SALE—$1500 down, balance like rent, buys new 5-room bungalow, tile bath and sink, hardwood floors, east front. Lot 50x135. Owner, HOLLY 4229.

FOR SALE—6-room modern house; large value for money; hardwood floors, cement basement; rents $40; price $4500; $500 cash, $50 month. 6722 SUNSET.

FOR SALE—Modern 5-room bungalow; 2-room house in rear; income $155 a month. Phone OWNER, Norfolk 2-J.

FOR SALE—Hollywood rentals and real estate; call MRS. EPHLIN, 6509 Hollywood Blvd. Phone 51167. I have my own car.

FOR SALE—Hollywood real estate. See the C. R. WELDEN CO., 6751 Hollywood Blvd. Phone 51167. Expert trade in Hollywood.

FOR SALE—Furnished 5-room bungalow, New Venetian blinds, hardwood floors throughout, 6 closets, 2 sleeping porches, garage, fruit trees. Owner, 5046 WOOSTER PLACE.

FOR SALE—Must sell my 5-room bungalow, 5040 Bonbright; $3000 under value, for quick sale; $500 cash, balance $25 month. Owner, 1232 N. ALEXANDRIA AVE.

FOR SALE—$2750, 5-room modern bungalow, 5 minutes southwest of Girard; 1 block to alley and car; hardwood floors, built-in features, garage, fruit trees; terms. 1239 46TH ST. Grand ave. car, 1 blk. of Normandie. No agents.

FOR SALE—By owner, 6-room modern bungalow, southwest of Girard; 1 block to alley and car; hardwood floors, built-in features, garage, fruit trees; price $6000, half cash, balance $25 month. 1239 46TH ST. Grand ave. car, 1 blk. of Normandie. No agents. No dealers.

FOR SALE—Must return East. Will sell my new 6-room plastered mod. bung., lot 50x150, for $4000; $1000 cash, balance to suit. Also my 6-room bungalow on Manchester Heights for $4000; $1000 cash, balance to suit. Owner, 4379 S. VERMONT.

FOR SALE—Bungalow, 5 rooms, sleeping porch, lawn, fruit trees; immed ate possession; $4250; $1000 cash, bal. $40 per month. 1239 46TH ST. Grand ave. car, 1 blk. of Normandie. No agents.

FOR SALE—Buy direct from owner and save agent's commission; 6-room bungalow, hardwood floors, fireplace, built-in features, garage, fruit trees; immed ate possession; terms. 1239 46TH ST. Grand ave. car, 1 blk. of Normandie. No agents.

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FOR SALE—$2900, 5-room bungalow, hardwood floors, fireplace, built-in features, garage, fruit trees; immed ate possession; terms. 1239 46TH ST. Grand ave. car, 1 blk. of Normandie. No agents.

FOR SALE—$2750

Property For Sale.

AL NOTICE.

W! NOW! DON'T WAIT!!
ADVANCED FROM $100 TO
D EVERY UNSOLD
E WEEK IN JANUARY.
AND HALF ACRES.

W CHOICE LOTS
m $400 to $600.

5 temporary home or
Shop paying rent,
living, to out and see
ly; this 10; two
rent car line, all
ry, improved streets,
ful, wonderful money
ptionally easy terms,
like rent. It pays
ers to own your own
own land.

Only City 5-cent car
ur tract offer to
and Verdugo Road
rand drive No. 1 of
Parades filed. Get
Agents on the tract
Verdugo Rd.

CLEMENTS,
ntas Block
237 S. Spring St.

ACRES
OF FRUIT.
ation. Price at a
ly subdivided at $500
t of California.
Glendale ave., Pasa-
. Call or address me
TIMMER.

acre suburban home, 5-
modern; pavement
ilt, superb soil, all util-
ne paved ave. near Mon-
WHITELAW CO.,
223 Story Bldg.

ing; $4250; $500 cash,
home in Inglewood;
$1400 per A. Owner,
T. W. Heilman, 61742.
Monrovia district, ex-
ELSH-MORELL, 5119

ce location on
and sears, by own-
new house, 4 rooms
Price $4500. Call

SUBURBAN Property For Sale.

San Fernando.

FOR SALE
10 ACRES EAST TO BUY,
platted; close in; $500 per
down one side. Level land,
bearing apricots; must sell at $500 a
cash to $1000 in or near L. A.; 6
terms. OWNER, 1145 S. Broadway. Phone 11276.

VALLEY REALTY COMPANY.

San Gabriel.

FOR SALE—4-room and 5-room, new, modern bungalows; $1000 and $1250; terms. Owner on premises, 1 block south of Broadway, San Gabriel.

Van Nuys.

FOR SALE—

WE HAVE MANY BARGAINS
IN THE VALLEY,
IN LARGE AND SMALL ACREAGE
AND RESIDENCE VALUES.

WE WILL BE PLEASED TO CALL
ON OR GIVE ANY INFORMATION
IN REGARD TO THE PROPERTIES

FRED A. KELLOGG
303 GERMAIN BANK BLDG., VAN NUYS
VAN NUYS 141.

BEACH PROPERTY—For

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A fine bungalow, completely furnished; 6 rooms; fine sun parlor, large living dining room, built-in features, corner lot, located at Venice, within 2 blocks of ocean; owner leaving state, $7500; mortgage $2500. Owner, 2627 HOLLYWOOD BLVD. PHONE

Long Beach.

FOR SALE—Come to Long Beach, the growing city in the world. Time may be divided at $2500 and $3000 and business properties, Cornwell Co., Realtors, any bank in Long Beach. Established 1905.

112 East 3d St., Long Beach.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—Fruit Ocean ave., long beach, 2 improvements, 150x125 ave., 50x125 feet; will trade for $41,000. Three-year note, 6%; value $10,000. Monthly rental income $100; will exchange for 4-flat or apartments in Los Angeles or Hollywood. GEO. W. FLETCHER, 220 East Broadway, Long Beach.

WHITELAW CO.,
223 Story Bldg.

Newport.

FOR SALE—Five beach lots, $200, $250 each. 116 Pomelo st., Los Angeles.

Santa Monica.

FOR SALE—Fine location, 601 WILSHIRE BLVD., 6 rooms and bath, $4800; Owner on premises.

Venice and Ocean Park.

TO LET—At Venice, modern cottage, 5 rooms; cottage in rear, $20, vacant. Phone BDWY. 2127.

COUNTRY PROPTY—For

FOR SALE—
PLANADA FRUIT FARMS.
Down near the ocean, heart of
district. GROWN IN California
let make your start on
10 acres up in figs, peaches, apricots,
almonds, grapes, oranges, lemons;
guarantee 100 per cent stand in 4
years; care, water, taxes, interest, all
to you. Crops should take care of
payments after fourth year. Returns
bearing from start now. The safest, most
profitable investment in California today.

PLANADA FRUIT FARMS CO.,
715 Amalgamated Bank Bldg.,
Los Angeles Cal.

FOR SALE—
4500 ACRES
IMPROVED, IN SOU. CAL.

Finest land development granite soil that
out doors 2 crops a year, suitable for
plants, some alfalfa. Joining orchard
ly, up. Joining orchard
Offered as a whole, sacrifice

$100 PER ACRE.

You can pay three or four times
the price and get no better

STACY REALTY CO., 401 Pac Bldg. M

CALIFORNIA.

Select your home among California's
gated farms in the choicest fruit belts
in the State. Located at Orland, Richvale,
Yuba City, Chowchilla, Fresno and
wide diversity of crops. No killing frosts,
cyclones or thunderstorms. Easy
markets. Good schools, churches, pleasant
town. Best of schools and churches
free. Write today for booklet. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, No. 6 Butte Bldg.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—RANCH

Income-producing property, 25 acres
bearing apricot crop, with some fine
lemons. Located overlooking beautiful
Sacramento River, on Garden Highway,
Sutterland, midway between os Angeles
San Diego.

Will sell all or part for cash or
ments, or will trade for clear property
Wilshire, West Adams district, or
Angeles.

R. W. OSTROM, Elsinore, California
R.F.D.

Wanted.

WANTED—Eastern or northern for $15,000
equity in close Los Angeles home,
block north Wilshire Blvd. near Western
Suite 521, 215 W. SIXTH ST.

WANTED—We specialize in Chicago, Los Angeles property. Make loans, buy, sell and exchange. ROLOFF & HENRY, 524 S. spring st., Chicago, 109 N. Dearborn st.

WANTED—Eastern property in exchange for Orange county land. Address Box 1, CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK, Orange, Cal.

WANTED—Income property; will take part cash on California exchange; state full particulars. Box 3260, A. B. BAILEY, 1111 Story Bldg.

SAN DIEGO PROPERTY—

For Sale, Exchange, Wanted, Etc.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—

My beautiful home of eight rooms with all modern conveniences; garage for three cars; a large store house, chicken houses and corrals; fruit, flowers and shade trees; an unobstructed view of the foothills, the mountains and the ocean; within Jolla and San Diego; ten acres of fine garden soil; water piped over the entire place. Any person looking for a country home with good buildings, good soil, plenty of water, and close to San Diego, should see this place. Any reasonable terms. Price only $14,000. Will sell on terms or take vacant property in part value, or good rental property for full value.

J. C. FLOYD,
Box 106, Pacific Beach, Cal.

FOR SALE—Lots, 1 to 14 and 23 to 32 in Block 16 Electric Line Addition, San Diego. $150 each. Terms. Owner, M. E. HILLIS at Los Angeles Theatre.

GOVERNMENT LANDS—

YOU can secure title to 640 acres govern
ment land in Nevada, including relinquishments, 20 acres under cultivation at $3.50
per acre, or $1.00 per acre unbroken. Can
you make the above improvements; land
suitable for general farming, fruit and alfalfa; will sell 53A CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BLDG.
Los Angeles, 10 afternoons by appointment.

Fifteen to twenty acres wanting
water, have the water right; also a good
place close to town for sale or exchange;
water will be 1000 feet above railroad; will
be 1000 feet above railroad; will
from town of 25,000. G. W. LANGS, box
433, Inglewood.

SALE—Or Exchange—320 acres
limproved, 100 acres cleared, well and
pumping plant; 6 miles from Calexico;
$64 E. 52ND ST.

WELL drilling. Sam Irvin, Irvin, dispatcher wells. Address C. F. LOCKE, Alhambra

GOVERNMENT land near sanitarium. Also Santa Monica Mountains. 3512 WILCOX AVE.

OIL PROPERTY—Miscel.

FOR SALE—Be wise, be quick—save money in land where its value is sure to multiply. Buy cheap patented land in valleys where oil development by other projects are under way. Selected So. Cal. school land carrying unassessable title to oil, minerals, surface, everything. 9 sections 5000 acres carefully chosen; pick from. $1000 buys 80; $1000 buys 160 acres. For smaller investors I have a few 5-acre units at $500 each near L. A. Act while should soar in value. C. R. PRICE, 906 Van Nuys Bldg.

FOR SALE—Deeded land, will sell good prospective oil land in California in fee at $25 per acre. Payable $5 down, balance whenever oil is produced on the land. No drilling obligations. Address J. box 540. TIMES BRANCH.

EXPERTS predict the greatest development in the history of California is just start ing; seven fortunes have been made in oil leases than in drilling wells, and it is the best scientific investment in the world if you will furnish the expense money I know how and where to get valuable leases ahead of actual drilling. Profits back in months. J. box 541, TIMES BRANCH.

FOR SALE—Choice leases adjoining tracts in 15 or 20 counties in Texas at less than wholesale prices; some of these are in proven fields and some productive; large company now closing out their holdings; as they are under a time limit all must be blue prints and other data in office. A. L. COLE, 520 Consolidated Realty Bldg.

OIL LANDS—
Hawthorne—Gusher field expected.

Want someone put wells on my property. Can get from $500 to $1000 acre adjoining where standard, Midway and others now drilling. Will sell quickly. Address F, box 217, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE—Keep posted on the developments in the Santa Fe oil fields; the oil fields that have recently been brought in. The Bradley Daily News, Bradley, Cal., gives you all of the up-to-the-minute reports. Subscription price $5 per year; $2.50 for six months.

FOR SALE—Lady wishes to get in touch with 10 or 12 irrespective oil investors, one of the best proven fields in California; wells drilling; frequent gushers; unusual opportunity; investigation invited; phone Address M, box 357, TIMES BRANCH.

FOR LEASE—5000 acres Texas semi-proven shallow field, center much activity. Drilling contract 1-8 royalty. No bonus. MANNING, 204 Bradbury Bldg. 11604.

FOR SALE—New field, Texas, 20 acres, 5-year lease, rental paid, $100. Address M, box 446, TIMES BRANCH.

COUNTRY PROPTY—For Sale.

San Joaquin Valley.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—
$5,000 acres finest San Joaquin Valley land, level, free from stumps, Fresno. Price $200 acre and up, will take mortgages or income property up to half, long terms on balance. Call 62964.

MR. LAMOND, 520 Byrne Bldg. 3rd and Broadway.

FOR SALE—20-acre tracts at fruitdale cliff tract Cove, Fresno county; best grape land in California. Also fine piano and dictionary, lamps. Call owner, 71166.

H. HAIR, 626 Merchants Nat. Bank Bldg.

San Fernando Valley.

FOR SALE—
20 AC. ALFALFA.
San Fernando Valley, close to boulevard. Abundant water. Good shed, no house. Young stand alfalfa. You can buy this way under value if you act quickly.

VALLEY REALTY COMPANY,
145 S. Broadway. Phone 11277

FOR SALE—20 acres 3-year-old alfalfa, good stand, no better land in the valley, an abundance of cheap water, $200 per acre; 1-4 down, bal. very easy terms at 7 per cent. Three miles northwest of Van Nuys; ¼ mile east of Marvin store. Owner,

MARSHAL,
Room 501 Pacific Electric Bldg.

FOR SALE—Improved alfalfa, vegetable lands, orchards, walnut groves; poultry ranches, country properties. D. W. STANLEY, First National Bank Bldg., Van Nuys, Cal. Phone Van Nuys 124.

FOR SALE—20 acres San Fernando Valley. Ideal place for small farming and poultry. Cheap for cash. Address JOHN BRASHER, 604 International Bank Bldg. 12280

Sacramento Valley.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—Choice property; 1 acre, 2-story house, elec; pumping plant, modern improvements; docks from H. E. Fruit and flowers, chicken yard. Price $3400; terms. Address JOHN A. HOLMES, Chico, Cal., or L. A. PATTERSON, Room 201, Hall of Records.

Santa Cruz

FOR SALE—Ranches, homes, acres. Free list. WILSON BROS., Santa Cruz, Cal.

MOUNTAIN AND CANYON Property—For Sale, Exch., Wanted.

FOR EXCHANGE—2 lots, near Boston, Mass., price $1000, clear, wants L. A. or near by property. LIBERTY REALTY CO., 400 Grant Bldg.

EASTERN AND NORTHERN Property—For Sale, Exch., Wanted.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Or Trade—Two fine lots in St. Albans, N. Y. (City suburb.) Also two lots in Terrace Park (suburb of Cincinnati, O.) Address, P. O. BOX 1875, Los Angeles.

FOR SALE—100 acres, Canada. Fine wheat land, near railroad. Would exchange for Southern California. 922 LUCILE AVE.

For Exchange.

FOR EXCHANGE—4200 acres highly improved, Eastern South Dakota. $150 per acre; will take $500,000 in other real estate, balance long time. Address

HOMER W. JOHNSON,
Room 327 Citizens' National Bank Bldg.

FOR EXCHANGE—
WANT EASTERN CITY.
For $48,000 ranch Imperial Valley 320 acres; 80 under water, 30 more alfalfa, 200 acres lady; only half mile from good town; bank, stores, hotel, school. HARRY D. GOOD MAN CO. first investment Bldg. 03586.

FOR EXCHANGE—72x125 feet on S. Green st. between 8th and 9th; $4500; 8-room district; near 52nd and 54th, Normal; LARGE lot, 50x125, clear, Chicago, Ill., for vacant or improved property in Los Angeles. Address F, box 21, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR EXCHANGE—$40,000, Chicago flats, $25,000, California orange grove, $10,000. Los Angeles residence, will exchange or trade separately for apartments, flats or other income property. Address OWNER, BRASHEAR, 604 International Bank Bldg. 13280.

FOR EXCHANGE—Wanted to trade or sell, clear, Pasadena property, wheat land for L. A. property. Thousand acres. Eighteen hundred dollars first mortgage for alfalfa land. Value $40 acre. A. G. DYDRAK, 244 So. Grand ave.

FOR EXCHANGE—Florida farm land and Missouri farm land for income or equity in Southern California, by owner. Florida property has improved roads and lands. Locate here. Address M, box 347, TIMES BRANCH.

FOR EXCHANGE—53 acres fine land near West Los Angeles, will assume. A. L. COLE, 520 Consolidated Realty Bldg. 11604.

FOR EXCHANGE—Duluth, Minn., clear lots, will exchange for Southern California property. Address owner, 1 ELDER, 253 S. Broadway Room 529.

Etiwanda.

FOR SALE—80 acres, near Cucamonga, $50 firm. MYRICK, 1119 Texas st.

Imperial Valley.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—

Will sell all or part for cash or terms, or will trade for clear property in Wilshire, West Adams district, or Los Angeles.

R. W. OSTROM, Elsinore, California
R.F.D.

FOR EXCHANGE—Close to 1,000,000 acres in Calif. from 320 to 3200 acres.
tion, from $600 to $1000 per acre.
ment, Imperial and Sixth ST.
Cal. Also specialize Chicago, Los Angeles property. Make loans, buy, sell and exchange for L. A. improved. There are some wonderful bargains in Chicago. 109 N. Dearborn st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—
100 acres in Hemet Valley, fine soil, good water, good house, barn and chicken house; electric pumping plant; also 60 acres to be set out this fall to apricots, balance family orchard; the best land in the valley. Price $400 per acre, $5000, can borrow $3000.

815 SPRING BLOCK.
Riverside, Cal.

FOR SALE—FULLERTON LAND.

10 or 20 acres, water piped on land, $ the Wood.

STERN REALTY CO.
602 Blake Bldg.

FOR SALE—

A HANDSOME COLONIAL HOME,
ROOMS, CURVED SLEEPING ROOM
BATHROOMS, HARDWOOD FLOORS,
LENT FURNACE. MORE THAN AS
OF GROUND WITH LARGE SHADE T
PLENTY OF FRUIT AND BEAUTIFUL L
THIS IS A REAL HOME.
ADDRESS R. B. TATNALL, REDLANDS, C

FOR SALE—By owner, 4 acres, 18 in bearing, balance in alfalfa, barley, family orchard, abundance of water, pumping plant, Palomares school district, 1 mile from Pomona. Address M, box 357, TIMES BRANCH.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN RANCHES. 40 acres, pumping plant, 1920 income $4000; 20 acres, 10 acres walnuts, 10 alfalfa $5000 cash down; 10 acres, 5 acres bearing walnuts, 5 alfalfa, 6-room bungalow, $4

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—

WORKS MANAGER.

COMPETENT MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF MACHINE SHOP. MUST BE THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR WITH MACHINE SHOP WORK AND MUST BE A COMPETENT PRODUCTION MAN. A GOOD SALARY WILL BE PAID TO START WITH; OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. A SUBSTANTIAL INVESTMENT IS REQUIRED. IN REPLYING GIVE DETAILS REGARDING QUALIFICATIONS, OTHERWISE YOUR REPLY WILL BE IGNORED.

ADDRESS P. BOX 280, TIMES OFFICE

AUTO AGENCIES AND GARAGES

OVERLAND AND WILLYS-KNIGHT, big county territory, stock, etc.....$7000
HUDSON AND ESSEX, big territory, fine garage business. About.....$8000
BUICK AND OVERLAND, fine territory, big stock, good money-maker....$10,000
STUDEBAKER, fine garage and shop, big money-maker. A bargain at.....$12,000
OAKLAND, 3 big towns close to L. A.
Big bargain for cash; deal.....$20,000
We also have HUP, CHALMERS, DODGE, FORD, REO, DORT and other agencies in all parts of So. Cal. Tell us what you want.
RICH, THE GARAGE MAN.
Garage Managers, Receivers and Brokers.
507 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

OWING to advanced age of owner, the Ford Store in the best business corner, doing $150,000 per year approximately, is for sale. Stock consists of ½ new hardware, with new and good high-class furniture, stoves, tents, trunks, tinware, glassware, crockery, cutlery, jewelry, musical goods, books and office furniture, etc. Store is 75x125, 2 floors, and 25x137 additional floor. Lease expires July 1923. Rent very low. Goods fully paid. No change in business until sold. Stock can be reduced if desired. G. O. FORD, Phoenix, Ariz. Care Washington St.

HAPPY NEW YEAR—

FROM LEO RYAN, THE BROKER IN

Factory heaters, Garages, Repair Shops, Service Stations, Vulcanizing, Tire Stores, Top Shops, Used Car Agencies, Body Works, Paint Shops, Auto Agencies, Battery Works, Auto Parts and Express Lines, Auto Stage Lines.

I handle everything pertaining to the Automobile Industry. Large or Small.

City, Country and Beaches.

I guarantee to protect the buyer. See me before buying

Phone 10 F. 872 S. OLIVE. 60574.

GROCERY SNAP—

Well located, cleanest high-class corner, Confectionery and Fountain opposite Manual Arts High School, rent only $35. Trial of the business will prove it positively netting $400 to $450. Must leave immediately for Owner has other business in the East could not be sacrifice at $4250. Must leave immediately. See Owner 1925 S. VERMONT AVE.

WANTED—BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.

Active partner in machinery business to take charge of executive work. Wonderful opportunity for a man to purchase an equal half interest in an old reliable established business and assume charge. Showing large profits. Business has grown too large for one man to handle and need a partner with short capital. Address A, box 1, TIMES OFFICE.

MARLES HANDLE, leader handling high-grade and nationally advertised line of furniture with best selling proposition, trade has come to where you can come to advantage. Can use good live salesmen or salesmen who is looking for one to invest around $7000 in carrying warehouse stock; salary and $250 per month and a share of the profits will be paid to a competent man. Best of references given and required. Address 31, box 417, TIMES BRANCH.

TO LEASE—MOTION PICTURE STUDIO—ON McMILLAN AVE. AT CULVER CITY. CONTAINS BLDG. WITH PROJECTING ROOM, ETC. DARK STAGE 50X125 FEET, BESIDES DRESSING ROOMS, CARPENTER SHOP, PROP. ROOM, ETC. TRANSFORMER. APPLY TO FRED L. HUNT, OWNER, 732 TITLE INS. BLDG. BDWY. 895.

HERE is a unique opportunity that comes only once in a lifetime. Have agency for a very popular light weight car. One of the four largest sellers in the world. Also the agency for another very popular car. Have beautiful salesroom. Very large repair shop. Place will store 35. Am compelled to sell on account of domestic troubles. Cars invoice at $17,000. Will sacrifice fixtures, etc. Price $10,000. Half cash, will handle on terms to responsible party. Address E, box 17, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE—In the heart of Los Angeles attractive district, one of the best known markets with groceries, fruits and vegetables. Address E, box 250, TIMES OFFICE.

PERFECT WATER PERCOLATOR BUSINESS. Riverside county, sacrifice my equity, cannot meet payments coming due. Owner, 700 E. EIGHTH ST., Riverside.

START THE NEW YEAR RIGHT. Engage in business for yourself. Opening for tailor and barber, have the location. Particulars, 9527 S. VERMONT.

WANTED—To sell one-half interest in good bowling games, with 3-car lease, for $1200. Address Box 866, TIMES OFFICE, Long Beach.

FOR SALE—Neighborhood grocery, stock and fixtures $3000; long lease, rent $45. 3 living rooms, good growing trade. Sickness. Terms. 696 WEST 3RD ST., San Pedro, Cal.

FOR SALE — Feed and fuel business, grain ground to make mixed chicken feed. Owner going to Europe. Address H, box 501, TIMES BRANCH.

GOOD grocery for sale; clean and new stock. Good business, good location, sell reasonable. 1400 WEST PICO ST.

CONFECTIONERY AND LUNCH, BOOZE, world BLVD. $6000. TERMS. BARGAIN. ADDRESS M, BOX 455, TIMES BRANCH.

HAVE a light manufacturing proposition. If interested address K, box 504, TIMES BRANCH.

Financial assistance. Will sell ½ interest in manufacturing the finest seller in existence. Small capital will bring big dividends. Only essential thing money. $250 is all that is required. Address L, box 228, TIMES BRANCH.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LIVE COUNTRY, good Downtown, long lease, cheap rent, clears $70 mo. Always busy; no night or Sunday work. Right for man and wife or two partners. $1,250. S. BDWY. Room 520.

FRAME building and three-year lease for sale, opposite Fox studios, suitable for lunch stand, fruit and vegetable stand; small grocery, barber shop, etc. Call 5015 SUNSET BLVD.

FOR SALE, RENT OR EXCHANGE—Store building in rich orange district. Splendid opening for grocery, general store, or garage. 614 ORANGE ST., Redlands.

GROCERY DOING $2500 MO.
2 rooms and bath, rent $50, good lease. $900 and invoice. Splendid opening. Present owner here 12 years.
Call Room 520 Byrne Bldg. 3RD & BDWY.

FOR SALE—Good paying lunch room, doing $100 a day. 3-year lease. Price $3500. ANGELES REALTY CO., 605 S. Figueroa st.

$2500—SAP eating house, finest position Ocean Park pier, lease, no agents. Address O. P., TIMES OFFICE, Ocean Park.

TO LET—Automobile wash rack at 435 S. OLIVE ST.

PARTNERS—Wanted.

WANTED—Partner with $2000 to $5000. Must be energetic, reliable and of keen business judgment, to join experienced broker opening office handling high-grade bonds and stocks. Half profits; handle own money. References exchanged. Experience not necessary, but selling and office knowledge desirable. Address Box 102, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—A man or woman with some capital to take half interest in an old established real estate and insurance office. Activity more than money desired. SAN PEDRO REALTY CO., 707 Palos Verdes st., San Pedro.

WANTED—Referenced man with $5000 to $10,000 to invest in building material, new idea; big demand; give you mortgage on home for security, principals only. Will select right man today. 459 W. 63RD ST., cor. Figueroa.

WANTED—If you have $1500 cash and a good automobile you can buy a 1-3 interest in a successful real estate firm that has been established for many years. Address J, box 124, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED — Partner for alfalfa and stock ranch, who can invest $2000. Good bldgs. and 300 acres good land. 317 SAN FERNANDO BLDG.

WANTED—Partner with $2000, open Kosher restaurant. Prefer Hungarian; experienced. Safe investment. Address M, box 586, TIMES BRANCH.

WANTED—Experienced tailor to buy one-third interest in manufacturing plant, near Los Angeles; $1500. Address F, box 209, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—Partner to help finance milkable doll factory; new process; going business. Address F, box 210, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—Partner to help finance milkable doll factory; new process; going business. Address F, box 210, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—Would you buy interest commercial business netting several hundred mo.? 201 GRANT BLDG.

BUSINESS CHANCES—Wanted.

WANTED—Active interest in substantial manufacturing or mercantile business; will offer. Cost. Up to $5000. State definitely line and particulars. Must be genuine and reminded. Address M, box 401, TIMES BRANCH.

WANTED—FOR QUICK ACTION see us. Real estate waiter for all lines of business, merchandising, etc; we sell your business quicker than anyone in L. A. MAKE US prove it. IDEAL LOAN & INVESTMENT CO., ph. 15494, 527 H. W. Hellman Bldg., 6th and Spring.

WANTED—ALL CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE SUNDAY TIMES MUST BE RECEIVED BEFORE 8 P. M. SATURDAY.

WANTED—Young man wants to make investment with services in a small concern. Experienced accountant and executive. Address M, box 467, TIMES BRANCH.

WANTED—Have $1500 to $2500 to invest with services in good paying proposition. Might consider good partnership. Address F, box 88, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—If you want to buy or sell a business see us first; we do all the advertising. Quick results. No charge. CRAVENS & CO., 727 Investment Bldg.

WANTED—Have $500 cash to buy which is to buy confectionery, cigars or cookies. Address M, box 485, TIMES BRANCH.

WILL TRADE stock $1000 nor in growing concern, for lot, small garage, furnishings, or confectionery business. Address F, box 487, TIMES BRANCH.

WANTED—To buy confectionery, soda fountain and cigar store from owner, state price. Address F, box 220, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—In Los Angeles or Venice, small candy and soft drinks store, state particulars. Call box 282, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—Newspaper route in live town, Southern California. Address M, box 354, TIMES BRANCH.

WANTED—To buy small piece of business, suitable for lady and daughter. PHONE owner.

WANTED—2 young men have $1400 for interest in business; experience preferred. Address L, box 575, TIMES BRANCH.

WANTED—Small paying grocery in good neighborhood on west side. Give full particulars. Address F, box 90, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—Grocery. Must be bargain. Positively owner only. Address F, box 254, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—Millinery business or location. Will buy, lease, trade or sell. Address F. Mahaney, 307 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

WANTED—Cash for $400 to $600 and service for half interest live business; references only. Address F, box 240, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—Grocery store or delicatessen stand; if priced right I will buy. Address box 26, TIMES OFFICE.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING AND ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Los Angeles Morris Plan Company, a corporation, will be held at the office and principal place of business of said corporation, No. 725 South Spring street, in the city of Los Angeles, State of California, on Tuesday, the 11th day of January, 1921, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, for the purpose of electing the Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The Los Angeles Morris Plan Company has caused its name to be signed and its corporate seal hereunto affixed by its secretary, this 28th day of December, 1920.

THE LOS ANGELES MORRIS PLAN COMPANY.

By W. H. Workman, Jr., Secretary.

Date of first publication December 28, 1920.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CONSOLIDATED SYNDICATE:

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY WILL BE HELD AT GALIFF, CAL., AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M. ON JAN. 3, 1921, AT THE OFFICE OF THE RESIDENT AGENT AND DIRECTOR OF THE COMPANY, FOR THE PURPOSE OF ELECTING THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR THE ENSUING YEAR AND THE TRANSACTION OF SUCH OTHER BUSINESS AS MAY COME BEFORE SAME. THE CORPORATION LAWS OF NEW MEXICO REQUIRE THAT ALL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS SHALL BE HELD AT THE PRINCIPAL OFFICE OF THE COMPANY WITHIN THAT STATE.

By order of
E. KELLY, SECY-TREAS.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

FOR SALE—White rotary sewing machine, almost new, price $60. 2513½ W. 42ND PLACE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—Conn slide trombone in perfect condition, for saxophone. WEST 3102.

WANTED—Stenographer, clerk, permanent position. Call 1102 WASHINGTON BLDG. at 10:30 to 11 a.m. Monday, Jan. 3.

TO LET—Furnished 3-room apt. at 254 W. 42ND PLACE.

ONE-DAY FLIGHT OVER CONTINENT, ARMY PLAN.

WILL TRY TO FLY FROM FLORIDA TO CALIFORNIA IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Army aviators will make a double attempt to fly across the United States from Florida to California in a single day on Washington's Birthday, February 22, it was announced today at the War Department.

One plane, piloted by Lieut. Alexander Pearson, will leave Jacksonville for San Diego, and another plane, the pilot of which has not been chosen, will leave San Diego for Jacksonville. Both are expected to reach their destinations in less than twenty-four hours.

The distance is 2079 miles. The flyers will make stops at Houston and El Paso, Tex. The distances are: Jacksonville to Houston, 804 miles; Houston to El Paso, 660 miles, and El Paso to San Diego, 615 miles.

FORMER ARMY MAN IS SENT TO LEAVENWORTH.

[BY A. P. DAY WIRE.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—John A. Willers, a former captain in the army, who, when arrested at New York December 7, claimed that he had acted as a German spy while serving with the American forces, has been convicted by court-martial of desertion from the army and sentenced to five years in the Federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, it was announced today at the War Department. Willers still is to be tried on charges of theft and embezzlement.

The former captain is charged with absconding with $5000 of funds of his company, 1, Forty-eighth Infantry, December 19, 1918.

WHAT'S DOING TODAY.

Tournament of Roses, Pasadena, parade starts 10.30 a.m.; East-West football game, Tournament Park, 2 p.m. Tournament ball, 9 p.m., Hotel Maryland.

"Uncle Mose" Lowenstein gives annual dinner to 1200 at 1190 South San Pedro street, noon.

Jonathan Club, special luncheon, noon, concert and entertainment, 2:30 p.m.

California Art Club installs officers at Otis Art Institute.

Theta Xi Fraternity, University of California, dinner-dance, Hollywood Country Club, tonight.

Canadian Maple Leaf Club gives masquerade dance and entertainment at the Gamut Club-house, 1044 South Hope street, tonight.

Scribblers' League meets tonight on eighth floor of Brack Shops.

All-day missionary meeting at Peniel Hall, 227 South Main street, opening at 11 a.m.

AMUSEMENTS

Grauman's Rialto—"Heliotrope."
Superba—"Outside the law."
Morosco Theater—"Gilded Cage."
Orpheum—Vaudeville.
Clune's Broadway—"Oh, Lady, Lady!"
Tally's—"The Jack-knife Man."
Majestic—"Clarence."
Pumpkin—"Prairie Trails."
Pantages Broadway—"Musical Revue."
Pantages—Vaudeville.
Garrick—"The Love Flower."
Alhambra—"Everybody's Sweetheart."
Mission Theater—"The Mark of Zorro."
California—"Code of Honor."
Miller's—"A Connecticut Yankee."
Hippodrome—"From the West."
Burbank—"Musical Revue."
Egan's Little Theater—"Slippy McGee."
Grauman's—"Idols of Clay."
Mason—"Breakfast in Bed."
Auditorium—"Way Down East."
Kinema—"Dinty."

THE CITY AND ENVIRONS.

Lecture on Russia.

Tomorrow evening, in Eagles' Hall, over the Hippodrome, Dr. Nathan Kavinsky will lecture on "Russia in 1920." Dr. Kavinsky's father-in-law is the Commissioner of Literature in soviet Russia. Admission free.

Lesson Subject "God."

At the eleven Christian Science churches and two Christian Science societies in this city, "God" will be the lesson-sermon subject tomorrow at 11 a.m. Sunday evening services will be conducted at the First, Second, Third, Fifth and Sixth churches.

Engineer Honored.

Col. C. J. Velarde, an engineer recently of Mexico City, and Mrs. Velarde were the guests of honor at a reception and dance at the Ansonia last evening. Harrison Hendricks was the host and about 200 guests, both American and Mexican, were present.

City Club Program.

The sewer problem will again be considered at the City Club's forum Monday at 8 p.m. Nelson O. Rhoades, president of the Municipal League, will speak on Mexico at the Wednesday noon luncheon. There will be the usual community singing Friday.

Scribblers to Meet.

"How and Where to Market the Short Story" will be the subject of an address to be given by E. E. Harriman at a meeting of the Scribblers' League to be held tonight on the eighth floor of the Brack Shops. Two members will read from their collection of verses and there will be musical numbers on the program.

Sheriff Victim of Plot.

[BY A. P. DAY WIRE.]

COFFEYVILLE (Kan.) Dec. 31.—The mangled body of Frank Blizzard, Sheriff of Elk county, was found yesterday beside his demolished automobile at a creek near Howard, Kan. A man working near by heard an explosion and rushed to the scene. Authorities are working on the theory that the Sheriff was the victim of a revenge plot, a number of sticks of dynamite having been reported found at the spot.

BORROWED ENGINE "ALL IN"

[BY A. P. DAY WIRE.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The borrowed locomotive now used by the Fredericksburg and Northern Railroad, a short line in Texas, is about all in, the road told the Interstate Commerce Commission today in making application for a Federal loan of $20,000 with which to purchase a "good second-hand" engine. Unless another locomotive is acquired by spring, the application said, the road will be forced to suspend.

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

[Advertising.]

The Rosslyn Hotel, Fifth and Main streets, will serve two New Year's turkey dinners today from 11:30 to 2 and 4:30 to 7:30 o'clock. Imperial Valley milk-fed young turkeys will be served, cranberry sauce, roast pig, apple sauce, plum pudding, pumpkin pie, etc. Meals, $1.50 each. Hart Bros, proprietors.

Heard Optical Company, optometrists and opticians. Three stores, 256 South Broadway, 709 South Hill street and rooms 205 to 210 New Pantages Theater Bldg. Main 1468 connects all three stores.

Wanted—All hard-of-hearing people or those with voice defects to know the remarkable results gained by Pacific Coast School of Lip-Reading, 608 Cit. Bank Bldg., L. A.

If you wish to buy fine diamonds, any size, large or small, mounted in platinum or otherwise, you will save money at Kusel's, 306-7 Stimson Bldg., Third and Spring.

The Times Branch Office, 619 S. Spring street. Advertisements and subscriptions taken. Telephones Pico 700, 10391.

Have the best. Stockel pictures.

Legal.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING—THE SOUTHERN TRUST COMPANY

Take notice that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Southern Trust Company, of Los Angeles, California, will be held at the banking rooms of said company at the Security Trust & Savings Bank, Security Building, Fifth & Spring Streets, Los Angeles, California, (the same being the principal place of business of the company), on Tuesday, the 4th day of January, 1921, at 3:00 o'clock p. m. of said day, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors to serve for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. Given by order of the acting President.

Dated, Los Angeles, California, December 20, 1920.

J. H. GRIFFIN,
Secretary.

Date of first publication December 20, 1920.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING — NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the annual meeting of stockholders of TITLE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, in the Title Insurance Building, corner Fifth and Spring Streets, in the City of Los Angeles, County of Los Angeles, State of California, on Tuesday, January 11, 1921, at 4 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of electing a board of directors and transacting such other business as may come before the meeting. WILLIAM H. ALLEN, JR., President; O. P. CLARK, Secretary.

"The Exclusive Specialty House for Feminine Apparel"
Garments of Style, Quality, Popular Prices

Myer Siegel & Co.
443-445-447 Broadway

Wishing You All
A
Happy New Year

Monday, January 3rd
begins our
Annual White Sale
Blouses, Corsets, Undergarments, etc.
at great savings

Garments of Style, Quality, Popular Prices
"The Exclusive Specialty House for Feminine Apparel"

Starr PHONOGRAPH

Built Like a Violin

With sounding board tone chamber that gives vigorous life to the music.

Is it any wonder that the Starr Phonograph has become famous for the sweetness and quality of its tone?

You can enjoy one of these delightful instruments in your own home, for there is a Starr to fit every purse.

We offer terms that will make the purchase of a Starr convenient to you. Come in and let us explain and demonstrate this superior instrument.

Gennett Records

The latest hits can always be heard on Gennett Records. Come in and hear these delightful discs of harmony.

PLAYS ALL RECORDS

without any change. Just a simple twist of the reproducer and the Starr plays any record.



STARR PIANO COMPANY
Factory Salesrooms, 630 South Hill St.

Your Name .....

Address ..... Times 1-1-21

Sign above coupon and mail for phonograph catalog and other information.

Our New Year's Resolution

First To render to our customers the utmost measure of courtesy—be his orders small or large.

Second To maintain and improve wherever possible our present high standard of service—revitalizing our slogan, "Seven floors of Service" for "1921."

Third To give our customers the full benefit of our immense buying power — taking modest profits, but increasing our volume of both friends and business.

Fourth To represent only those Eastern factories whose products we have found most worthy.

Fifth To save our customers the heavy freight from the East, and to help make Los Angeles prosperous — we will display generously the products of the Durard Desk Manufacturing Company, a local institution—with high ideals—and fast growing to a commanding position in the manufacture of office furniture on the Pacific Coast.

THE LOS ANGELES DESK CO.
848-50 South Hill Street
Equipment for
Office, Bank, School, Library and Courthouse

THE WEATHER

[Official Report.]

LOCAL OFFICE, U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, Los Angeles, Dec. 31.—[Reported by H. B. Hersey, Meteorologist.] At 5 o'clock a.m., the barometer registered 30.07; at 5 p.m., 30.01. Thermometer for the corresponding hours showed 50 deg. and 54 deg. Relative humidity at 5 a.m. 93 per cent; at 5 p.m., 87 per cent. Wind at 5 a.m., east, velocity five miles; at 5 p.m., west, velocity six miles. Temperatures, highest, 61 deg.; lowest, 47 deg. Rainfall for season, 2.93 inches; last season to date, 4.29 inches. Barometer reduced to sea level.

WEATHER CONDITIONS—Rain has fallen over the Middle and North Pacific Slope, but fair weather has prevailed in other portions of the country. Mild temperatures continue generally east of the Rocky Mountains. In Southern California fogs or cloudy weather was reported at many stations yesterday morning, but no rain has fallen. Partly cloudy weather is expected in this vicinity Saturday. It will be somewhat cooler and frost is probable in exposed places.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES—Los Angeles, Jan. 1, sun rises 6:59 a.m.; sets 4:55 p.m. Moon rises Jan. 1, 12:11 a.m.; sets 11:52 a.m. Los Angeles Harbor, Jan. 1, high tide, 3:27 a.m. and 3:38 p.m. Low tide, 10:21 a.m. and 9:42 p.m.

ORCHARD REPORTS—Minimum and maximum temperatures from the orchards reported yesterday to the Los Angeles office of the U. S. Weather Bureau were as follows:

Station	Max.	Min.
Bonita	59	36
Citrus	61	41
El Cajon	60	32
Escondido	60	37
Pasadena	58	43
Pomona	59	41
Redlands	60	27
Riverside	62	27
Santa Barbara	59	50
San Bernardino	59	38
San Fernando	60	36
Santa Ana	58	45
Mt. Wilson	51	39
L. A. Harbor	59	49

LOCAL FORECAST.

For Los Angeles and vicinity: Saturday fair.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—State weather forecast: San Francisco and vicinity: Saturday fair, light northerly winds.

Southern California: Saturday fair; light northeasterly winds.

Sacramento, Santa Clara and San Joaquin Valleys: Saturday fair; light northerly winds.

ARIZONA FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Arizona weather forecast: Saturday and Sunday generally fair; colder north; cooler south portion Saturday.

COLORADO RIVER.

YUMA (Ariz.) Dec. 31.—[Exclusive from the U. S. Reclamation Service.] Height, Colorado river, 10.3 feet. Discharge Saturday, 3200 cubic feet; Friday, 9600 cubic feet.

TEMPERATURES.

	Max.	Min.		Max.	Min.
Abilene	57	32	Oklahoma	48	28
Boise	40	32	Phoenix	70	38
Boston	38	30	Pittsburg	44	32
Buffalo	32	28	Portland, Or.	46	36
Chicago	42	34	Rapid City	48	26
Denver	52	32	Red Bluff	54	38
Des Moines	48	32	Roseburg	70	38
Dodge City	60	32	Roswell	70	26
El Paso	70	36	St. Louis	50	42
Flagstaff	46	20	Minneapolis	42	
Fresno	58	36	Salt Fork		20
Galveston	66	46	Sacramento	54	36
Havre	36	34	Salt Lake	34	30
Helena	40	30	San Diego	64	50
Huron	46	30	San Francisco	50	46
Independence		18	S. Luis Obispo	60	34
Kamloops	32	26	Seattle	44	28
Kansas City	62	40	Spokane	40	32
Knoxville	42	30	Tampa	72	48
Los Angeles	60	49	Tonopah	38	28
Marquette	34	28	Tucson	64	30
Modena	40	32	Washington	52	38
Needles	66	32	Winnemucca	40	28
New Orleans	74	56	Winnipeg	12	14
New York	44	36	Yuma	72	38
Northland	46	00			

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND PASSED BY GOODYEAR.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

AKRON (O.) Dec. 31.—Directors of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company today passed the quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on preferred stock due January 1.

"Until refinancing plans are completed and the present impairment of the company's capital has been restored, the company would have no legal right to pay this dividend even though it had at present funds to do so," says a letter sent to preferred stockholders.

Goodyear stockholders, in an adjourned session this afternoon, amended the company's code of regulations to increase the number of directors from seven to eleven, change the fiscal year of the company to coincide with the calendar year and setting the date of the annual stockholders' meetings for the first Monday in March.



Teeth as Low as $5—Best Set $7

Best set, none better, no matter how much you pay, including your choice of tooth plate material (metal ex-cepted). Guaranteed 10 years. $7.00

My Extremely Low Prices

Teeth as low as.....$5.00
Gold Crowns (22 karat).....$4.00
Gold Crowns (22 karat).....$4.00
Bridge Work (per karat).....$4.00
Porcelain Crowns.....$4.00
Gold Fillings.....$1.00 up
Gold Inlays.....$5.00 up
Synthetic Porcelain Fillings.....$1.00 up
Silver Fillings.....50c up
Cement Fillings.....50c up
Tooth Cleaning.....$1.00
Pyorrhea Treatment, per tooth.....$1.00
Gums Reshaped.....$5.00
Tooth Extracted (painless).....50c

No charge for Painless Extracting and Cleaning, when Plates are Ordered.
Old gold is valuable. I pay cash or allow you full value if as dental work.
NOT A DENTAL PARLOR, A PRIVATE, high-class, up-to-date, SANITARY dental offices with sterilized instruments and exclusively operators, whom you will not be ashamed to recommend to friends.

X-RAY PRICES:

Single exposure.....$1.00
Additional exposures (each).....75c
Ten exposures.....$5.00 Complete set.....(12).....$6.00
Perfect Pictures Guaranteed.

EXAMINATIONS FREE
DR. FAIRFIELD
Entire Third Floor, 338 S. Broadway
Hours 8:30 to 6:00. Sundays, 9 to 12.
Phone 60505.

FUNERALS ½

Resolve Today

To call in Godeau-Martinoni and save half the funeral bill.

No Extra Charge for funerals to any part of Los Angeles County.

PHONE Bdwy 2731 Home 54421
GODEAU-MARTINONI
827 South Figueroa St.
San Francisco Oakland Modesto

PYORRHEA $2 CURED $2 PER TOOTH

NO OTHER CHARGES

Hundreds of Satisfied Patients will Testify to My (15 Years) Success as a PYORRHEA SPECIALIST

I Can Save Your Teeth When Other Dentists Would Extract Them.
Consultation and Expert Diagnosis FREE!

R. C. BAKER, D.D.S.
Hours 8:30 to 5:30. Phone 12021.
336 S. Broadway, Room 201.

FURRIER

LATEST FUR FASHIONS
810 S. Broadway. Phone 13613
D. BONOFF

VITAL RECORD.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following marriage licenses were issued yesterday. Name and age given.

AYLESWORTH—YOUNG. Paul C. Aylesworth, 30; Alta Young, 48.
BADGER—ASHTON. William G. Badger, 30; Iris C. Ashton, 21.
BAER—MURPHY. Charles S. Baer, 51; Elizabeth Murphy, 36.
BAKER—ARNOLD. Clermont B. Baker, 24; Ethel Arnold, 24.
BARON—GALLIN. Nathan H. Baron, 28; Lily Kallin, 27.
BEARD—MORTON. Raymond H. Beard, 25; Elizabeth J. Morton, 17.
BERTRAND—LATTA. Martin H. Bertrand, 29; Bessie Latta, 28.
BEUTER—KAUFMAN. Donald F. Beuter, 23; Nelly H. Kaufman, 23.
BORKOVICH—KRAVIC. Pavo G. Borkovich, 28; Katy Kravic, 28.
BORSTNER—KRISMAN. Victor J. Borstner, 31; Josephine G. Krisman, 19.
BOWER—KIRKER. Julian Bower, 23; Elizabeth C. Kirker, 17.
BOYLE—ARNOLD. Ralph E. Boyll, 28; Mabel Arnold, 26.
BROWN—DONOHO. George F. Brown, 36; Adalaia Donoho, 29.
BROWNLEE—Stone. Richard B. Brownlee, 28; Alice Stone, 27.
BUONAGUIDI—BARAGLIATI. Frank B. Buonaguidi, 39; Mary J. Rabagliati, 21.
BURKE—DUNHIE. John F. Burke, 33; Margaret P. Rooks, 25.
BUTTERFIELD—BOVEE. Benjamin K. G. Butterfield, 30; Mary I. Bovee, 40.
CANICH—BAMA. John Canich, 30; Chanita Bama, 27.
CASTAGNA—RUSSELL. Roy Castagna, 27; Theresa Russell, 27.
CHANDLER—THOMAS. Charles H. Chandler, 22; Lorita M. Thomas, 21.
CONKLIN—STILES. Charles W. Conklin, 33; Lelah L. Stiles, 19.
COOK—HARRIS. James E. Cook, 47; Alice F. Harris, 44.
CORDARY—LONG. Nicholas J. Cordary, 37; Paulina A. Long, 21.
CRYDON—MAY. Patrick Crydon, 38; Sadie B. May, 38.
CUMMINGS—FORNILE. Francis M. Cummings, 21; Julia Fornile, 21.
ENDERS—HOLLEY. Arthur B. Enders, 47; Winona V. Melling, 29.
ERNST—WAGNER. Frank B. Ernst, 25; Elizabeth Wagner, 18.
FEILENBAECK—MASCHEK. George W. Feilenbaeck, 29; Ruth Maschek, 19.
FLORES—RIVAS. Porfirio Flores, 27; Cruz Rivas, 23.
FORD—ADAMS. George H. Ford, 29; Anna M. Adams, 28.
FORD—MORELLO. John Ike Ford, 22; Alma L. Morello, 22.
GAISFORD—SUNN. James M. Gaisford, 24; Rita R. Sunn, 25.
GOODMAN—GRIDLEY. Kenneth L. Goodman, 21; Arleen H. Gridley, 20.
GRAHAM—DANIELSEN. David A. Graham, 48; Grace M. Danielsen, 38.
HAMMOCK—ROBERTSON. Luke Hammock, 42; Clara Robertson, 39.
HART—HEMMERLE. Thomas R. Hart, 53; Gertie Hemmerle, 23.
HILL—SMITH. John W. Hill, 20; Gladys R. Smith, 25.
HOLMAN—CREAGER. Harry Holman, 24; Marguerite A. Creager, 25.
HORTA—FUCHS. Harry S. Horta, 33; Mary Fuchs, 24.
HUNTER—WOOTON. Burton L. Hunter, Jr., 21; Beulah L. Wooton, 18.
INGERSOLL—PEARCE. Benjamin F. Ingersoll, 48; Catherine N. Myers, 44.
IRVINE—ARTHUR. Andrew Irvine, 30; Sarah M. Arthur, 20.
KESSLER—PERRY. Frank Kessler, 51; Mary A. Perry, 64.
KOSTUROS—RICKS. Demetros Kosturos, 28; Emily C. Ricks, 21.
LANDIS—WHEELER. Benjamin H. Landis, 22; Lucille C. Wheeler, 17.
LAWRENCE—DEITZ. Leigh C. Lawrence, 43; Ada Inez L. Deitz, 21.
LEAVITT—HAWORTH. Frank W. Leavitt, 21; Pauline H. Haworth, 20.
LEHMAN—FRITZ. William A. Lehman, 38; Eva M. Fritz, 36.
LEWIS—COX. Harry J. Lewis, 24; Thelma L. Cox, 21.
LYNCH—KHOREWKO. Lester Lynch, 28; Arcetina Khorewko, 17.
MACEY—SCOTT. Albert M. Macey, 50; Emma A. Randall, 44.
McCLURE—KOHTZ. Frank C. McClure, 23; Margaret Kohtz, 25.
McDERMOTT—DENTON. Charles McDermott, 40; Myrl Denton, 24.
McLEAN—JOHNSON. James W. McLean, 28; Ida Johnson, 23.
MENZEL—MENZEL. James Menzel, 28; Jessie M. Menzel, 26.
METZGER—POWELL. Charles J. Metzger, 30; Nellie V. Powell, 24.
MEYER—GABELMAN. Harry Meyer, 22; Emma Gabelman, 22.
MILLER—DWALL. Guy Hamilton Miller, 25; Cecile L. Dwall, 21.
MILOSEVICH—MILOSEVICH. Maksim Milosevich, 20; Katherine Bielos, 18.
MORGAN—McMILLAN. Ira Witt Morgan, 35; Mary L. McMillan, 40.
MOXLEY—MEINKES. Edward A. Moxley, 47; Minnie Meinkes, 40.
MURPHY—GEORGE. George E. Murphy, 23; Alice O. Crose, 22.
MUSSER—REINHOLD. Theodore L. Musser, 22; Joan M. Reinhold, 21.
NERI—BUCHER. Jack Neely, 40; Marie Bucher, 44.
NIÑA—SANCHEZ. Rosalio S. Niña, 27; Helen Sanchez, 21.
NORMAN—SAINT. Frank M. Norman, 25; Agnes Saint, 21.
OSTRUP—TAYLOR. Herbert Ostrup, 22; Belle E. Taylor, 22.
PETTIT—DENISON. James B. Pettit, 38; Leonie Denison, 31.
PINE—McDANIEL. Edmund H. Pine, 23; Louise McDaniel, 24.
POLAND—NEHER. Leo Pilman, 19; Lois C. Neher, 18.
RANDALL—WARD. Sidney R. Randall, 25; Viola Ward, 23.
SAMPSON—ADDISON. Joseph Sampson, 31; Augusta M. Addison, 41.
SANCHEZ—RAMIREZ. Ramon Sanchez, 22; Trinidad Ramirez, 20.
SCHWEITZER—ZWEIFEL. Frederic C. Schweitzer, 28; Dora E. Zwiefel, 18.
SEABRIDGE—CRITON. Wilbur L. Seabridge, 21; Willa G. Criton, 22.
SHORT—ADAMS. George H. Short, 32; Elizabeth

Southern California Interests

The Times
LOS ANGELES

Editorials—News—Business—Society—The Drama

VOL. XL. SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 1, 1921.—PART II: 12 PAGES. POPULATION { By the Federal Census—(1910)—[illegible] By the City Directory—(1920)—811,6

NOISY FAREWELL TO PROSPEROUS OLD YEAR; HOPEFUL WELCOME TO NEW

YOUNG ROBBER'S FATHER JAILED.

Arrested as Suspect in Big Theft of Bank's Funds.

Admits Burying Evidence, Say Police; Meant Reparation?

No Trace of Stolen Money is Found Where Boy Says.

T. A. Dutcher, 38 years of age, instructor in mathematics and bookkeeping at the Franklin High School, and step-father of Charles F. Wright, 17 years of age, confessed robber of bank funds with Aubrey Culley, bank messenger, was arrested at his home late yesterday afternoon and charged with knowledge of his step-son's crime. He is held in the City Jail on suspicion of a felony.

The arrest of Dutcher came yesterday following a day of cross-examination of Charles Wright and Aubrey Culley, the bank messenger who planned his own robbery by Wright, by Police Detectives Cahill and Fitzgerald and Supt. Loennecker of the Pinkerton Detective Agency. After Dutcher was placed behind the bars the three detectives left Central Police Station stating that before many hours a woman would probably have been involved in the crime.

From what the police were able to learn yesterday, Mrs. Dutcher learned of the part of her son in the robbery by overhearing a conversation between him and young Culley. When her husband returned from his employment she told him of what she suspected and he questioned the boy. Police officers declared that Dutcher admitted to them that his step-son confessed the crime to him the evening of the day on which it took place. Seeking to repair the wrong done, he said he went with his son to the spot where the boy said he hid the money and intended to return the loot to the bank. The money was gone, but Dutcher stated that he did find his son's overcoat and a pair of glasses near where the boy stated he left the cash. Dutcher said he burned the coat and destroyed the glasses, the police say. They dug up the coat at the spot indicated.



T. A. Dutcher.

A complete written confession was secured yesterday from both Culley and Wright. In Wright's statement he declared that Culley, the messenger employed by the Security Trust

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

GLAD GREETING TO LITTLE 1921.

Celebration's Comparatively Dry, but Thunderous.

Cafes, Streets, Joy Palaces Overflow With Crowds.

Watch-night Services Draw Many to the Churches.

While it comparatively was dry, it was noisy. Last night Los Angeles celebrated the passing of the old year, the best she ever saw, and the birth of the new, hoped to be better yet, with little departure from the customs of other days. The town thoroughly enjoyed itself. The celebrations varied. Many attended watch-night services at the churches and others danced the old out and the new in. And in certain rare and secret cases a toast was drunk to the year a-borning.

Though the lid was clamped the celebration was none the less exuberant. The only difference, seemingly, was that fewer of the male participants insisted on dancing with the head waiter.

The cafes and streets were thronged. All of the joy palaces downtown were crowded to overflowing. The streets and dance halls were jammed with merry-makers and the spirit of joy was in evidence everywhere. The cafes and hotels offered special entertainment for the revelers and thousands journeyed to the beaches and to out-of-town hotels where elaborate programs were given. A large number of private affairs were given in homes and at clubs.

One of the brightest social spots in the city was the Jonathan Club, where the annual formal dinner and ball was held. Dinner was served at 9 o'clock and this morning at 3 o'clock the dancers planned to breakfast at the club.

CAFES CROWDED.

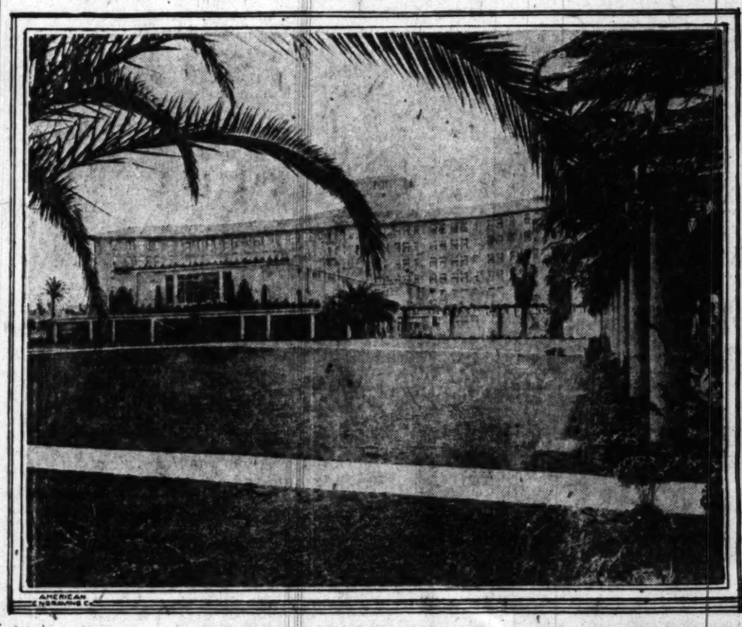
All the cafes presented special attractions for the evening. The Maison Marcel and the Marchetti-Roma both were crowded to the doors and at midnight the din broke forth. The management of both places stated that it was one of the most "jazzy" New Year's celebrations that had ever been held here in spite of the absence of booze.

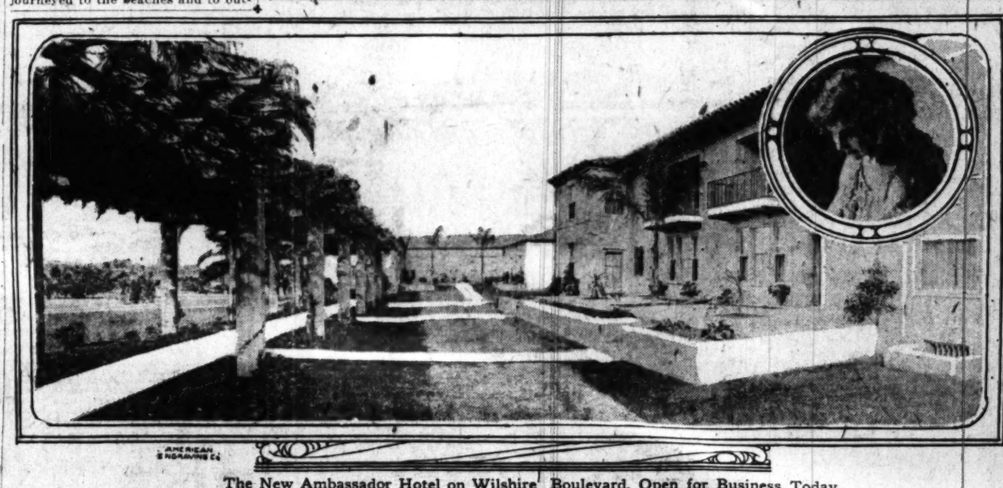
At the Winter Garden, where Sam McKee presided for years, but which recently passed into other hands, the mystic hour was greeted with noise and merriment. At the Victor Hugo the revelers removed the carpet from the center of the dining-room and held an impromptu dance.

At the Blue Bird Cafe, the dining-room was crowded early in the evening. Reservations had been closed several days ago. Unique entertainment had been provided by Gus Mann and at midnight the

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

House of a Thousand Rooms Now Ready for Guests.





The New Ambassador Hotel on Wilshire Boulevard, Open for Business Today.

The upper picture shows the hotel from the Wilshire-Boulevard side. Below is a view of a portion of the quadrangled pergolas, with the guest cottages. In the inset is Miss Genevieve Myers, the hostess.

GEN. LIGGETT HERE ON HIS FINAL TOUR.

Corps Area Commander to be Retired Soon; Plans to Reside in California.

With only three months to go before retirement at the close of forty-six years of service in the United States Army, Maj.-Gen. Hunter Liggett, commanding the Ninth Corps Area, yesterday arrived in Los Angeles on his annual inspection tour of the Army posts and stations in the area.

The general, accompanied by his wife and by his aide, Maj. Ord, reached here in the middle of the afternoon after an automobile trip from San Francisco. He will leave tomorrow for Yuma and then will go to Calexico, later returning to San Francisco, his headquarters.

Gen. Liggett's army record of more than two score years is one of steady promotion, and is made

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

HOW, WHEN AND WHERE TODAY.

Tournament of Roses parade, Pasadena, 10:30 a.m. today.

Parade forms on South Orange Grove avenue and moves over Colorado, Fair Oaks, Dayton, Raymond, Holly and Wilson avenues.

East vs. West championship football game, California and Ohio universities, Tournament Park, 2 p.m.

Annual tournament ball, Maryland Hotel, 9 p.m.

Autos not permitted to park on streets traversed by parade.

Pacific Electric cars will leave here for Pasadena every two minutes in forenoon, unloading at Lake avenue and California street, Pasadena.

After parade 2500 extra football-game tickets on sale at Tournament Park. One to a person.

Reach Pasadena by auto from Los Angeles via North Broadway, Pasadena avenue and Annandale; North Broadway via Huntington Drive and South Pasadena; San Fernando Boulevard via Eagle Rock city; East Ninth street via Stephenson avenue, Coyote Pass and Fair Oaks avenue; North Main street via Foothill Boulevard to Fair Oaks avenue; Huntington Drive via Oak Knoll and Hotel Huntington.

FIVE-MILLION-DOLLAR HOSTELRY IS OPENED.

Ambassador, Latest Link in Southland Winter Hotel Chain, Throws Wide Doors as New Year Comes.

As the clock struck midnight last night, the 1000-room Ambassador Hotel, latest link in the Southland's chain of winter hostelries, flung wide its doors.

To prepare for the opening three shifts of workmen toiled night and day for a week on the finishing touches. Meals were prepared and served to the men at the incomplete hotel.

Five hundred employees were on hand when the hotel opened at midnight to receive guests. This army of servants is headed by Rudolph Frei, formerly chef to the Empress Eugenie and the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, who came from Paris to preside over the cuisine of the Ambassador.

The Ambassador, which represents an expenditure of $5,000,000, occupies twenty-seven acres of terraced gardens on Wilshire Boulevard, near Catalina street. Six hundred guest rooms have been completed and work is under way on 400 more. Each is an outside room, containing not less than two windows, as in designing the building, Myron Hunt, the architect, planned to flood the whole structure with an abundance of sunlight.

ACRES AND ACRES.

The hotel building has thirteen acres of floor space and has 1900 windows and 2200 doors.

Thirty thousand yards of curtain material were used to drape the windows and the floors are covered with 28,000 yards of carpet. Also, 500,000 square yards of plastering were used in the construction.

The decorative scheme of the rooms includes pastel tints in the furniture, delicate cretonne, attractive English prints and original paintings on the walls. Ten thousand chairs were needed to furnish the hotel.

The dining-rooms and grills are so constructed that 4000 diners can be accommodated at one time. Twelve hundred persons alone can be seated in the main dining-room, which covers half an acre of floor space. Hanging window boxes and stately palms provide the decorative scheme. The music in the main dining-room is to be provided by Adolph Tandler's orchestra at luncheon and dinenr each day. On Sunday nights Mr. Tandler will present a concert in the lobby.

The Zinnia Grill, planned for less formal parties, is a creation of black patent leather, red ochre and gold and with zinnia colors interwoven throughout the design. Music in the grill is to be furnished by Max Fisher's dance orchestra every night. Other rooms for diners include the palm room and the parrot porch, the last tinted in blue and orange. Fisher's orchestra will also play for dancing in these two rooms.

In the ballroom 1000 couples can dance. The room is surrounded by loges. With a spacious stage at one end, the room can be converted quickly into an auditorium.

INCLUDES A BANK.

On the arcade floor of the hotel are forty fashionable shops, including a bank. At the extreme end of the arcade is the Ambassador Theater, with a seating capacity of 600.

The hotel is surrounded by spa-

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

FIGURES TELL WONDER TALE OF TWELVEMONTH

Los Angeles Bank Clearings, Revenue, Other Receipts Break All Records; Now Near Top in Building.

Following is in concise form the amazing record of Los An[geles] in 1920 and the same items for the year preceding:

	1920.	1919.
Bank clearings	$3,994,280,519.83	$2,073,851,[illegible]
Building permits	60,023,600.00	28,253,[illegible]
Postoffice receipts	4,180,057.70	3,269,[illegible]
Harbor exports	15,606,121.00	10,496,[illegible]
Harbor imports	9,724,217.00	3,218,[illegible]
Revenue tax collections	54,717,404.67	44,745,[illegible]
Tax collections (county)	35,146,706.65	24,242,[illegible]
Deeds and mortgages, number	256,462	[illegible]
City school enrollment	115,530	[illegible]
Marriage licenses issued, number	11,955	[illegible]

With bank clearings that were just under the $4,000,000,000 mark; revenue collections of more than fifty million dollars; activities in the building line that nearly trebled last year's expenditures, and with more children in our schools than ever before, more marriage licenses issued, and with increases in tax and other collections, 1920 went down into the history of Los Angeles, tenth city of the nation, last night, as our biggest year.

The biggest city west of St. Louis not only set a mark for all the world to shoot at by its population growth in the ten years ending with 1920, but it jumped into fourth place among the nation's cities, in building activities during the year.

Official bank clearings for the year compiled by the clearinghouse at the close of business yesterday afternoon, were within $189,000 of the estimate made by The Times several days ago.

Last year's total was $2,073,851,[illegible] 421.29; the increase for the [illegible]ing $1,920,329,098.19. Dec[illegible] clearings were $330,139,709.06 w[illegible] compares with $265,549,776.75 December last year, which include[illegible] what was then considered to ha[illegible] been a phenomenal season of ho[illegible] day trading. This is an increase f[illegible] the single month of $114,589,932.[illegible] and forms an unanswerable arg[illegible] ment for the stability and underl[illegible]ing strength of Los Angeles bu[illegible]ness.

BREAK ALL RECORDS.

The year 1920 was marked by t[illegible] greatest building activity in the h[illegible]tory of Los Angeles, the figu[illegible] made public at the close of t[illegible] year's business by Chief Building I[illegible]spector Backus showing that t[illegible] enormous total of 28,253 perm[illegible] had been issued. In 1919 the nu[illegible]ber of permits issued was 13,244.

The 1920 totals are approximat[illegible]

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

TO YOU we extend the Greetings of the Season and all the good things that go with it.

For ourselves we desire more and more to merit the continued patronage and good will of our friends and customers, to many of whom we have extended the Season's Greetings each year for nearly a half Century.

"Los Angeles' One-Price Piano Store."

FRANK J. HART SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA MUSIC COMPANY

332-334 SOUTH BROADWAY, LOS ANGELES.

Established 1880

"Everything in Music and Musical Merchandise"

SAN FERNANDO VALLEY

Concerning alfalfa, fruit and walnut land in the San Fernando Valley, irrigation system the best in California, only short distance from Los Angeles and Hollywood, reached by fine Boulevards and Electric Car Lines Passing through fine Residential Section, communicate with

JAS. R. GOLDSWORTHY
Van Nuys, Cal.
Cor. Sherman Way & Erwin Sts.



To All Our Friends We Extend Our Heartiest Wishes for a Happy and Prosperous New Year!

LYON McKINNEY SMITH CO
737-741 SOUTH HILL
Complete Home Furnishers

May the New Year Open the Door of Opportunity To all Home-lovers

DIVORCE SUITS FILED.
ATWATER, Edward D. N., against
BURRIER, Ruby L. against Elmer V.
HARNISH, Elliott against Lenore.
JONES Ola against John J.
LUJE, C. Hernandes against Ventura.
MacMAHON, Alvenian against Marion.
PHILLIPS, William N. against Gladys M.
McCLURE, Ray P. against Ernestine
WATSON, George C. against Laura G.
WELLS, Dora E. against Harry E.
YORK, Opal against Gordon.

DIVORCE DECREES GRA
COLLINGS, Annie from Lewis D.
FOX, Auburn from Arcelia.
HOLLINGSHEAD, Cinderella from
HORTON, Eleanor from Lewis.
OWEN, James F. from Ida B.
SUTTER, Amelia from Charles M.

OFFICIAL DEATH LIS
Name and place of death.—
BARRETT, Fred, Los Angeles
BAXTER, Anna, Los Angeles
BELL, Emeline, Los Angeles
Bissell, Vincent, Los Angeles
COLEMAN, Bert, Los Angeles
DE LONG, Mary, Los Angeles
HOUGHTON, Hosea, Los Angeles
HUGO, Rosa, Los Angeles
KEEFER, Samuel, Los Angeles
KILROY, Marcella, Los Angeles
KIPTLER, Laura, Los Angeles
LEDGE, Flora, Los Angeles
POWNER, Charles, Los Angeles
RYAN, Catherine, Los Angeles
SHERRY, John, Los Angeles
SKIPPINGTON, Anna, Los Angeles
SMITH, Andrew, Los Angeles
STORM, Walter, Los Angeles
VAUGHN, Caroline, Los Angeles
WEBSTER, Rhoda, Los Angeles
WILSON, Dorothy, Los Angeles

DEATHS.
With Funeral Announcements.

ANDREW. At 2307 Michigan avenue, Dan[iel] Joseph I. Andrew, aged 61 years, be[loved] husband of Alice L. Andrew, father of [Mrs.] and Milton Andrew of this city.
Funeral from Vesper & Hans's chu[rch], Fair, First street, Monday, January [3].

BECK. At Norwalk, Mrs. Cora Beck, [wife] of A. Beck.
Funeral services at the Whittier Fr[iends] ogue Church, Monday, 2 p.m. Arthur [Bran]ch director.

BILLINGS. December 30, Rear-Admiral [Frank] Billings, aged 80 years.
The body will lie in state at Brown's [Mortuary] church, Sunday, Interment, Washington

CLAY. Frances J. Clay.
Remains at chapel of Ivy H. Ower[ton].
Notice of funeral later.

DAVIDSON. December 30, Gertrude L. D[avidson] beloved mother of Guy L. Davidson.
Funeral Monday, 2 p.m., from the [home] of Gideon A. Martinoni. Interment, Rose[dale] Park Cemetery.

DOUGHERTY. December 31, Russell F. D[ougherty].
Remains at Brooks Brothers, 853 S[outh] F[igueroa].

EMERSON. Margaret, wife of J. M. Emerson, 64 years, late of Jolietz, N. D.
Funeral services Monday at 2 p.m. Ensinger Funeral Home, 1240 South Fi[gueroa].

HARTZELL. William H Hartzell.
Remains at chapel of Ivy H. Overton.
Funeral notice later.

HICKS. At Sandra, Cal., December 31, Mrs. Hicks, wife of E. F. Hicks.
Funeral Monday, January 3, 2 p.m., family home at Sandra. Interment, Inglewood Cemetery.

HOFF. December 31, Mrs. Hattie Hoff.
Remains at parlors of W. A. Brown, South Flower street. Notice of funeral later.

KELLY. At 1222½ Kohler street, Charles M. Kelly.
Remains at the parlors of W. A. Brown. Notice of funeral later.

LADD. Mary E. Ladd.
Interment at Modesto, Cal. Ivy H. Overton, funeral director, in charge.

LANG. At his home, 1256 South Western avenue, December 29, 1920, Albert S. Lang, husband of Katherine Lang.
Funeral services will be held at the residence of J. D. Faris & Co., corner Tenth and Hope streets, Monday, January 3, at 11 o'clock.

LANGHAM. December 31, Mrs. J. H. Langham.
Remains at parlors of W. A. Brown. Notice of funeral later.

McLEAN. December 31, 1920, Robert Clarke McLean, aged 67 years, beloved father of [Mrs.] H. McLean, A. L. McLean and Charles [Mc]Lean, all of Los Angeles.
Remains at parlors of F. C. Koons, 1[1]1 Washington. Funeral services strictly private Monday at 10 a.m., from the chapel of Inglewood Cemetery. Please omit flowers.

MORAN. At 214 West Avenue 38, William [Mo]ran.
Remains at the Crowe Funeral Home.

PARK. December 31, George Park.
Remains at funeral parlors of W. H. [Mu]ncaster.

RICE. At 1020 West Fifty-fifth street, [Mrs.] Ann Rice, beloved little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Rice and sister of Adolf Rice.
Funeral services will be private, Monday, January 3, at 2 p.m., at the grave in Rosedale Cemetery, Pasadena, Cal. Ivy H. Brown, funeral director.

ROBERTS. At 1256 North Prospect avenue, Pasadena, Irvina H. Roberts, aged 25 years, beloved wife of C. N. Roberts and mother of little Pearl Bassett.
Funeral services Monday, January 3, 2 p.m., from the funeral parlors of W. A. Brown, 1251 South Hope street.

ROSE. December 30, Mary A. Rose, aged 68 years, beloved mother of Thomas Rose and loving sister of Harry and Robert Rose.
Remains at parlors of The White Co[mpany], 1145 South Grand avenue.

RYAN. December 29, Catherine Ryan.
Remains at parlors of Godsun & Mart[in].
Interment, Lowell, Ariz.

RYAN. December 30, at 445 South Berendo [street], Dean E. Ryan, aged 59 years.
Remains at the chapel of Cunningham & [Pl]acentine.
Funeral notice later.

SCHIEFER. The funeral services of George Schiefer will be held Monday at 10 a.m. from the funeral parlors of W. A. Brown.

SIMMEN. John Simmen.
Funeral from chapel of Ivy H. Overton, Hill street at Tenth, Monday, January 3, 11 a.m.

SWAN. December 31, 1920, at 4418 Russell [avenue], Mrs. Marcia A. Swan.
Remains at chapel of Bates, Crane & Hall. Funeral notice later.

CARD OF THANKS.

We wish to express our heartfelt thanks and appreciation to our friends, relatives, Los Angeles Lodge No. 99, B. P. O. E., Harry Scheuerman, Times-Mirror Printing and Binding House and employees, for sympathy, kind deeds and beautiful floral offerings during the late illness and loss of our dearly beloved mother and wife.

VIOLA MAY BAILEY.
WILLIAM E. BAILEY.
186 West Forty-second street. Phone 2[illegible]

FUNERAL DIRECTORS.

C—R—E—S—S—E.
Garrett & Company, 1237 S. Fig[ueroa].
Utter & Ruppe, 4254 Moneta Ave.
J. D. Robinson—Telephone 21[illegible]

FLORISTS.

THE ALEXANDRIA FLORIST
GOOD FLOWER OFFERINGS FOR ALL OCCASIONS. 14037.

BANDITS KILL TWO AND STEAL PAY RO[illegible]

OFFICERS OF A CLEVELA[illegible] FOUNDRY COMPANY SLAIN AFTER ACCIDENT.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

CLEVELAND, Dec. 31.—Wi[illegible] G. Sly, president and George K. [illegible]ner, superintendent of the W. Sly Foundry Company, were m[illegible] dered by five pay roll bandits escaped with $4200 in cash [illegible] holding up the two men at the c[illegible] pany's plant this morning.

The two officials were retur[illegible] from a bank in an automobile [illegible] the weekly pay roll. While cro[illegible] a bridge at the plant, two auto[illegible] biles crowded the machine drive[illegible] Sly, forcing him to crash into [illegible] bridge railing to avoid a coll[illegible]

The bandits then jumped ov[illegible] their machines and demanded [illegible] pay roll. When Sly attempte[illegible] draw a revolver, the bandits [illegible] killing him and Fanner. They [illegible] escaped in one of their cars.

BANK BANDIT SLAIN.

[BY A. P. DAY WIRE.]

NASHVILLE, Dec. 31.—An [illegible] identified man entered the Peo[illegible] Bank at Springfield, Tenn., [illegible] morning, and making his way [illegible] served to the bank vault, he [illegible] himself to $50,000 in bonds. [illegible] stood off bank officials and wou[illegible] an officer.

Taking refuge in a store room [illegible] was killed by officers.

JOIN AMERICAN ASSOCIAT[illegible]

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

SAN ANTONIO (Tex.) Dec. 3[illegible] Effective tomorrow, the Mexican National Lines of Mexico will be admitted to membership in the American Railway Association, according to an announcement made today by L. S. Goferth, district freight [illegible] of the I. & G. N. Railroad.

California and Ohio State Football Teams Settle East vs. West Argument This Afternoon.

BARRING BAD LUCK, THE BEST TEAM SHOULD WIN.

Customers' Voices Will be Cracking as the Bears and Buckeyes Try to Crack Each Other.

BY HARRY A. WILLIAMS.

When East meets West the con ent buckles up, metaphorically aking, and something is bound to ack.

And while California or Ohio is cracking, 42,000 cash customers will be cracking their voices. The crowd will have more cracks in it by the second half than a broken-down violin, which means that everybody except those on the outside will have a cracking time.

CRACKING TIME.

Those on the outside trying to look in might also have a cracking time had not all the cracks in the fence been calked up.

It will be a gala day in Pasadena. Right after pretty girls cease tossing roses at the proletariat planted on the curb along the line of march the football athletes will begin throwing left hooks at each other n the line of scrimmage. Cut owers will mingle with uppercuts. he day's decorations will run o white carnations to black eyes, the cauliflower ear will nestle the circus, with the puffed leeding nose blooming next to date-tinted orchid.

FTER THE GOALS.

ill recline under the century hile vibrant youth toils in hine trying to plant the ball the line for a row of goal he bent and broken human ag gracefully not far from pian limb of the palm. ill be red pepper on the t redder pepper in the ath- midwinter razzberries in thers.

n such a scene as this thau will gaze and wish for a happens to be a cold day. athletes are all hyped up. ring had luck, the best team, ubtedly will win.

GENERAL OPINION.

This not only is the consensus the two coaches, but also seems to be the wish of each of them.

"May the best team win," is the prayer which each coach has issued for publication, but if perchance this shouldn't happen they are willing that it should be decided on some other basis.

With the exception of some of those attending some of the motor speed events, the crowd which today coagulates in Tournament Park will be the greatest ever witnessing a sporting event in California. Master carpenters have hung additional seats on the rim of the stadium's coping walls until it will seat as many as the Polo grounds in New York, and the place looks like the inside of an Egyptian pyramid hollowed out and stood wrong side up.

REALISTIC.

This effect will be further heightened by numerous persons smoking Egyptian cigarettes, creating an odor similar to a mummy being burned.

Overhead will be the blue of California, and in the box office will be the gold of the same State.

The scarlet of Ohio will be worn in the faces of the players, and the gray will appear in Coach Wilce's hair if anything goes wrong with his team.

This disposes of the color scheme, except that it will be extended to the rival goal posts.

Herding all the bull published in the last month, we find the two teams as fit as a fiddle, which is really fit.

BETTING ODDS.

Cold-blooded betters without a ark of sentiment with which to ominate their sordid lives have de Ohio a 10-to-8 favorite, and some cases 10-to 7. The rival anni for the most part, however, backing their favorites at even ey. Several automobiles have bet on the result, with odds in two cases being given. The nique wager of which we have one in which a guy bet ords against a Buick. If ck guy wins, you can pick t in the crowd. Towing his n home he will look like the fireman, conductor and n on a train of flivvers. he Ford guy lose he will e. Either way he wins.

TE DIFFERENT.

al condition of both teams but different. Ohio has grim, dog-goned exa team which feels that ace the home folks again ked. It has a championmaintain, and feels that it ded prop under Middle prestige.

nia appears as carefree as of boys on the way to a The Bears also have a onship to chaperone, but to regard it more in the light a ball game. They appear expecting an enjoyable afternoon. It is doubtful that any of them ave read the dictionary far enough to find the word "worry." The only wrinkled expression seen to date was worn on a Buckeye brow.

Smith's men have not under-rated Ohio, but the importance of the issue seems to weigh more heavily on the Buckeyes.

NOT WORRIED.

Possibly the sons of this sunkissed section are just naturally more light-hearted. Considering the formidable reputation of the Big Ten champions, one would naturally figure the Bears to be nervous, and it's a mighty good sign that they are not.

In practice, California has looked smoother and faster than the easterners, but this it not conclusive. Shadow boxers sometimes look the part of champions until they run into a punch.

California in one way is like Man-O'-War. It has never been fully extended, as Ed Hughes remarked, and therefore nobody knows exactly how good it is. In another way California isn't like Man-O'-War. Everybody knows that Man-O'-War is the best race horse in the world, but it is to California to prove today that it is the best football team in the world, which it looks like.

HOW ABOUT IT?

California has had a lot of football crammed into its cranium, but even so the preponderance of gridiron craft is believed to rest with the veteran Ohio eleven. Ohio is generally regarded as having a larger repertoire of plays. California, however, has quite a Pandora's box of surprises.

Insufficient variation in attack was the chief cause of Oregon's defeat by Harvard last year. Three flashes of the unexpected gave the Crimson a touchdown and the game. Oregon, relying chiefly on straight football, arrived only within kicking range of the goal.

Sure we are all for California, but we won't hesitate to give the Buckeyes a cheer if they put on something good. We must get at least a 50-yard run for our money.

Whatever the result, those present will in all probability witness something that can best be described as the ne plus ultra of football, which is something to put in your literary pipe and smoke. Also it will be an ultima thule. More coal for your cultured calabash.

The three greatest living authorities on football, when interviewed, said:

Harold Hunch—California will win.

Donald Dope—Me and my whole family are for Ohio.

Claudius Chance—I'm the bird likely to decide it.

Joe Gum—Just leave it to me.

LAWSON PLANS A NEW BALL LEAGUE.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

BOSTON, Dec. 31.—Incorporation papers for the Continental Baseball Association which announced plans to put teams in several cities where major league baseball is now played, were filed at the State House today. The capitalization is $60,000. George H. Lawson, organizer of the old Federal League, was named president.

J. Nelson Barry, treasurer, said the teams would play in Boston, Camden, N. J., Baltimore, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Detroit, Indianapolis and either Brooklyn or Buffalo. He added that it was planned to recruit players from the minors, and that an attempt would be made to take over some of the larger minor league clubs.

CUTBILL APPOINTED CAPTAIN OF TEAM.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

BOSTON, Dec. 31.—Harry Cutbill was appointed captain of the Boston A.A. track team today, succeeding Tom Halpin, who has hung up his running shoes after a decade of competition. Cutbill is studying for the ministry at Boston University, but finds time to jog around the track daily in training for the indoor season in which he hopes to best Joie Ray.

PRATT COMES TO BOSTON'S TERMS.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

BOSTON, Dec. 31.—Derrill Pratt, the second baseman obtained by the Red Sox from the New York Yankees in the eight-man trade a month ago, has agreed to terms with the Boston club President H. H. Frazee announced today. Pratt will have to get a release from a contract as coach at the University of Michigan.

COACHES HAND OUT LINE-UPS.

"Brodie" Stephens, a Dark Horse, to Start Game.

Ohio State Goes Through a Light, Final Practice.

Invaders Handed Slight Edge in Football Tilt.

BY PAUL LOWRY.

Awakening from its yearly hiatus, Pasadena, home of Tournament Park, once again has garbed itself in college colors and today will play host to the thousands gathering for the great East vs. West football struggle.

With added fervor and enthusiasm, the Blue and Gold of California and the Scarlet and Gray of Ohio State have been flung aloft in the business and residential sections until they fairly blaze with the hues of the rival varsities.

BY THE HUNDREDS.

Adherents of the two teams poured into the Crown City yesterday by the hundreds. Today will bring its cheering, shrieking thousands.

In preparation for the gigantic combat, generally expected to be the most spectacular and bitterly-fought of any that has been played in the East-West series, Ohio State, under the eagle gaze of Head Coach Jack Wilce, went through a light workout on the Tournament Park turf yesterday afternoon.

California players, on the other hand, were told to forget all the football they ever knew for the day. The Bears indulged in bridge whist in the morning and went auto riding in the afternoon.

EASY WORKOUT.

The Ohio practice consisted of nothing more strenuous than running through six or seven plays, a smatter of passing, considerable punting and a deal of field goal boosting.

The thing of chief interest was the announcement of the line-ups by the rival coaches. These occasioned not a little surprise, California's in particular.

Bob Berkey will not start at left end for the Bears. Brodie Stephens, one of those ace-in-the-hole boys, has won out over Berkey. This was the most startling bit of news from the Bear camp. Stephens has been unheard of all season, but California fans say he has been coming along in wonderful fashion ever since the Stanford game.

TERRIBLY FAST.

Stephens is terribly fast, and this is probably the reason that Smith is starting him in preference to Berkey, who is not in the best of physical shape. Most of Stinchcomb's dashes will be directed around Stephens's flank, and if Stephens needs anything it will be speed to catch Stinchcomb.

The other change in the California line-up is the replacing of Morrison at fullback by Archie Nisbit There is little to choose between the two. Both are splendid punters and hard-hitting line plungers.

In the Ohio State line-up Weiche will go in at right guard in place of Trott, who is moved out to right tackle. Henderson will probably start at right halfback, though either Bliss or Blair may draw the assignment before the game begins. Dr. Wilce said the men would start approximately as they did in the Illinois game.

The Buckeye coach said he never made a pre-game prediction in his life, but he hopes for a clear day and a dry field. The home-grown weather prophets have the eminent doctor all balled up with their conflicting statements. A wire from the head of the Weather Bureau in Washington, one Martin by name, informed Wilce that satisfactory conditions had been ordered.

ONE PROPHET.

Tony Angelo is the only Columbus (O.) man who has come right out and declared that Ohio State will win by so many touchdowns. Tony is the ground keeper of Ohio field, and at present is 2000 miles from the scene of action. But he told Doc Gurney, trainer of the Buckeye team, that O.S.U. would win by three touchdowns, before the team started West. Tony has done so well as a prophet this year that the Buckeyes have great faith in his ability.

Tony Angelo's score may be a little heavy, but for one we stack with Tony on general results. Ohio State has gone through the acid test in four big games this year; California hasn't been forced to meet the same sort of a test on a single occasion.

The grade of football on the Pacific Coast in general, particularly in the Pacific Northwest, has been inferior to that of past seasons. The Northwestern teams have not been of the same caliber as in the past. Football in the Middle West, on the contrary, has not gone back. It has been going ahead with leaps and bounds.

The big question is, can California, unquestionably the best team on the Coast in a year when her rivals were not up to snuff, beat an eleven which has had to fight for her very life in every game of importance? Ohio State is and should be the favorite. Ohio State should win today.

Well, Take Your Choice.



"It's a Shame They Can't Both Win,"

Declares Miss Ruth Renick of Paramount picture fame, who is shown here violently rooting for both California and Ohio State. The two football teams get together at Tournament Park, Pasadena, today, but both agree that Miss Renick is all wrong — that one team ought to win and they have a pretty good idea as to which one it will be.

Records of Battlers in Today's Game.

The records of the California and Ohio State football teams for the 1920 season provide some interesting reading matter for those who like to take a slant at all the dope before the fracas. California has piled up a tremendous lead in the number of points scored and Ohio supporters point out this fact as indicating that the Bears haven't had any very strenuous competition to date. Following are the complete records:

CALIFORNIA.

California	21, Olympic Club	0
California	89, Mare Island	0
California	127, St. Mary's	0
California	79, Nevada	7
California	66, Utah	0
California	17, Oregon Aggies	7
California	49, Washington State	0
California	38, Stanford	0
Totals	492	14

OHIO STATE.

Ohio State	55, Wesleyan	0
Ohio State	20, Kentucky	0
Ohio State	17, Perdue	0
Ohio State	13, Wisconsin	7
Ohio State	14, Michigan	7
Ohio State	7, Chicago	6
Ohio State	7, Illinois	0
Totals	150	20

OHIO ROOTERS TOLD LAST-MINUTE FACTS.

Harry Van Horn, chairman of the Ohio State rooting section, galloped into the office last night with some weighty problems burdening his manly chest and unloosed the following facts:

He wants all of those people who are to sit in either the Ohio, Big Ten or Big Three rooting sections to be out at the football game and in their seats at least one hour before the festivities begin. This is so that Johnny Creps, the very high-powered and imported cheer leader, may limber up the tonsils of the rooters and get them in good shape for strenuous work during the fight.

Also Van Horn remarks that there will be scarlet and gray pompoms on sale at the gate and he wants every Ohio State rooter to buy one and be prepared to wiggle it vigorously during the game. He further announces that noise-making instruments are not barred—in fact, they're welcomed.

San Diego Will Have a Rooting Bunch at Game.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

SAN DIEGO, Dec. 31.—San Diego will be represented at the California-Ohio football game of tomorrow at Pasadena by about 2000 rooters. This city is immensely interested in the contest for Capt. O. C. Majors. Walter Eells, A. B. Sprott, Carl Deeds, S. N. Barnes, Harold Muller and Carl Engebretson, all former San Diego High School football players, are on the California team.

San Diego fans tonight sent this message to Capt. Majors:

"Happy New Year and best wishes to you and the team. San Diego will be there tomorrow about 2000 strong and help you win. When you get through with Ohio there will be eleven real All-American football players in the State of California."

SOME RESULTS OF PREVIOUS FIGHTS.

Five East vs. West football bames have been played at Tournament Park during the past five years. Following are the results of these games:

1915—Washington State 14, Brown 0.

1916—Oregon 14, Pennsylvania 0.

1917—Mare Island 19, Camp Lewis 7.

1918—Great Lakes 17, Mare Island 0.

1919—Harvard 7, Oregon 6.

PLAN TO FORM A GRID ORGANIZATION.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

OMAHA (Neb.) Dec. 31.—Efforts to organize a western professional football association are being made here by Charles L. Trimble of this city. Cities being considered for the proposed organization are Omaha, Kansas City, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Des Moines, St. Louis, Rock Island, Ill., and Davenport, Iowa.

SMELT biting at Santa Monica pier.

PIPAL ANALYZES THE GRID CHAMPS

Picks Ohio State Football Warriors to Win the Greatest Contest That Has Ever Been Seen in the West; Power and Speed is Compared.

BY JOSEPH A. PIPAL,
National Athletic Director of Czecho-Slovakia.
(Former football coach at Occidental and Oregon Agricultural College.)

I have watched teams in their preparations for the Tournament of Roses classic on two other occasions. But never was I so impressed with the tenacity and dogged determination that California and Ohio State have shown to make this game the supreme effort of their athletic careers.

OVERCONFIDENT.

Brown came here fat and buoyantly young and overconfident. Pennsylvania invaded the Pacific Coast drunk with their unusually successful season, which culminated with a clean-cut victory over their ancient rival, Cornell. As is usual after a Cornell victory, Pennsylvania celebrated by breaking training for a long period. It was consequently not in them to give the best account of themselves here. Though well coached, they were no match for the seasoned and equally well-coached Oregonians.

It is a different story on this most auspicious occasion. California, spurred on by this first opportunity to defend the honor of the Pacific Coast, followed by her first decisive winning of the college championship, is just in an ideal frame of mind to make her a hard team to stop. She is like the cinder-path youngster who for the first time matches his strength against champions and wins. You know what said youngster usually does. He invariably repeats and even in a more impressive manner.

HOME GROUNDS.

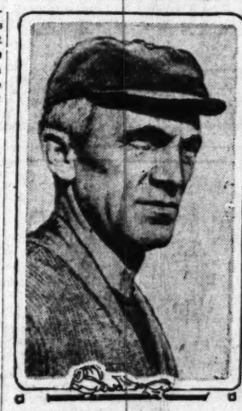
California faces Ohio practically on her home grounds and with her championship cheering section at least 75 per cent intact. This is an unbeatable combination of circumstances. In this respect California has the edge. So much for the psychology stuff playing a part.

California appears to me to be in perfect physical condition. I never saw a team with so much pep and jazz. Coach Smith has certainly used his driving powers to put his men on their toes. On the whole, I believe that California averages considerably more speed than Ohio. By this I do not mean to infer that this speed will offset the speed of some of Wilce's individuals, his All-American prodigy, for example.

IN GOOD SHAPE.

As to Ohio's physical condition I will say that it takes unusually careful handling to bring a team to the point of highest physical efficiency after a long, gruelling campaign followed by a long journey. But indications are that Dr. Guerny has turned the trick. Warm, bright, sunny days will no doubt bother Ohio slightly. Yet I never believed that this was as much a factor as is generally made out.

California's line looks faster while



Joseph A. Pipal,

Who coached Occidental College in football and track for four years and during the last three won the gridiron championship of Southern California. His 1915 team played the great, unbeaten Syracuse eleven and outside the Syracuse 5-yard line three times, a feat equaled only by Brown University. He later coached the Oregon Aggies and his eleven beat the University of Oregon, the first time the Aggies had done it in twelve years, and they haven't done it since. Pipal's teams were always noted for their sweeping open attack and their use of the forward and lateral pass has never been equaled on the Coast. His fame as a physical culture expert is international and for the past eighteen months he has been national athletic director for Czecho-Slovakia. He returns to Europe to finish his contract immediately after today's game.

Ohio's seems more powerful where power counts. Ohio's line comes here with the reputation of having stopped all comers. I saw Wisconsin in action against the Chicago line. The driving power of the Wisconsin backs made the Chicago backfield look like a Ringling Circus parade by comparison. And yet these Wisconsin pile-drivers were detained on the Ohio four-yard line long enough to let four downs go to naught. This same line has also stopped the All-Western fullback, Crangle of Illinois.

VERY SPEEDY.

California's backfield is an unusually speedy combination. But Ohio will, I believe, prove more versatile and resourceful.

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TEAM FORMATIONS.

Now as to the formation of the two teams. Coach Smith's formations are better suited for drives offensive while Ohio's permit a greater deception and variety of attack. California's formations seem better suited for Smith's material and Ohio's better for its more versatile combination.

Viewing the situation from every angle I would say that on a fast field Ohio has the edge.

We will see the greatest game that this section ever witnessed.

NATIONAL CHAMPS.

It was my privilege to see Princeton, the best all-around team in the East, in action. And I also saw the runners-up in action in the Middle West. And I am convinced that either California or Ohio are on a par with Princeton or Harvard and the winner of this game will have every right to claim the national championship.

REDLANDS VOTES CALIFORNIA VICTOR.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

REDLANDS, Dec. 31.—By a vote of almost two to one the coaches and old-time football players of Redlands give to the wonder team, California, the victory in the great East-West struggle tomorrow. Men who have made history in football, both in California and in the East, were consulted and the greater percentage of them very cautiously explained that while it was hard to tell, they sort of had the feeling that California would win.

But they all were most cautious about predictions and asked that no publicity be given their views. Coaches and one - time stars are chary of being positive; they do not want it thought that they made a mistake in picking.

It is generally conceded that California must play her best to the time the whistle blows for the last time to win.

STUDENTS TO JOLLIFY.

Following the New Year's Day game, the entire student body and alumni of the University of California will meet at a great get-together at the Pasadena High School. The entire football squad, the coaches and officials, will be there at 9 o'clock. After a suitable oration to the team, a show will be given by the world-famous U. C. glee club. A company of thirty entertainers, fifteen vaudeville artists and ten jazz players will provide a novel type of entertainment. The entire club will offer several selections of unique harmony. The show will be followed by a general get-together for the whole California gang and their friends and their visitors and theirs and the natives.

DOPE ON TODAY'S FOOTBALL FRACAS.

Who—California vs. Ohio State.

Where—Tournament Park, Pasadena.

Time—Game starts at 2:15 p.m.

Officials—George Varnell, referee; F. E. Burch, umpire; W. S. Kienholtz, headlinesman; J. Magibsohn, field judge.

Tickets—Some 3000 tickets ets will go on sale immediately following the Tournament of Roses parade. These tickets will be sold at the gates, one to each person.

How to get to the game—By street car, three-car trains will leave the Pacific Electric Station every few minutes for Tournament Park and Pasadena.

By motor car—North Broadway, Pasadena avenue and through Annandale; North Broadway, Huntington Drive and South Pasadena; Stephenson avenue, Coyote Pass and Fair Oaks avenue; Huntington Drive via Oak Knoll.

Last words of the coaches—Smith of California: "I have nothing to say." Wilce of Ohio State: "I have nothing to say."

TIJUANA RESULTS.

[EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]

SAN DIEGO, Dec. 31.—Kentucky triumphed over Maryland in the feature race at Tijuana track today when Crack o' Dawn bested Martin A. Noonan by a length in a six-furlong dash. The results:

First race, six furlongs—Full Moon, won; Belle Flower, second; Rup. R. Asher, third. Time, 1:16.

Second race, five and one-half furlongs—Yukon, won; Delancey, second; Cover Up, third. Time, 1:07 2-5.

Third race, one mile—Flimgut, won; Belle o' the Kitchen, second; Red William, third. Time, 1:42.

Fourth race, one and one-sixteenth miles—Coconado, won; Mountain Girl, second; Honolulu, third. Time, 1:49 4-5.

Fifth race, six furlongs—Crack o' Dawn, won; Martin Noonan, second; Billy Lane, third. Time, 1:15.

Sixth race, six furlongs—War Smoke, won; Olympian King, second; Carrie Moore, third. Time, 1:12 4-5.

Seventh race, five furlongs—Le Blair, won; Concutter, second; Nac, third. Time, 1:01.

WHEEZER DELL ON THE MOUND TODAY.

WILL PITCH FOR FISHER'S ALL-STARS AGAINST THE LINCOLN GIANTS.

Anxious to obtain revenge against King Curry, star pitcher of the White Sox, who defeated him the first time they faced each other, "Wheezer" Dell will take the mound against them at the East Fourth and Anderson street park this afternoon.

Dell will pitch for Fisher's All-Stars, a team composed of members of last year's Vernon club, with the exception of "Truck" Hannah, who is doing the catching.

This afternoon's game will be the deciding contest of the series. Dell always was used by Manager Bill Essick for crucial games so Bobby Fisher, who is handling the All-Stars, decided to send the big twirler to the mound.

SHOTSMEN TO HAVE TOURNEY TOMORROW.

With a whole flock of handsome silver trophies in the family vault ready to be distributed to the ten best shooters, the new year will be ushered in with great style tomorrow at the Los Angeles Gun Club when Secretary Fred H. Teeple puts on one of his famous fifty-target, distance handicap shoots.

The shooters will fire from marks ranging from sixteen to twenty-one yards. Other shoots on the bill are the tenth of a series of twenty-five-bird events on the Dyas trophy, a miss-and-out shoot and double targets.

RIX AND WIMMER TO REFEREE GAME.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

FORT WORTH (Tex.) Dec. 31.—J. Burton Rix, athletic director at Southern Methodist University, and "Coke" Wimmer, a newspaperman of Dallas, have been chosen referee and umpire, respectively, for the New Year's Day football game between Centre College and Texas Christian University, it was announced today.

SMELT biting at Santa Monica pier.

BIG SOCCER GAME IS ON FOR TODAY.

INTERNATIONAL CONTEST TO BE PLAYED THIS AFTERNOON AT WASHINGTON.

As the eyes of the football world are turned towards Pasadena for the California-Ohio classic, so the followers of soccer will turn towards Washington Park for the big international soccer battle between representative teams of Scotland and England this afternoon. It is presumed that many disappointed in their quest for the prized passboards for the Pasadena game, will satisfy their craving for action in watching the soccer tilt at Washington Park.

Scotland is relying on the vigorous attacking methods of Capt. Adam Bonner, one of the best halves in the game, who will be ably supported by Mitchell of the Overseas at right half and Brown of the Long Beach Uniteds at left half.

The English team is depending a great deal on the good forward line. H Brown of the Uniteds will be in center, while S. Brown, also of the Uniteds, and Parry, the speedy Santa Monica man, will carry the right wing. The left wing will be attended to by Sheperd of Uniteds and La'ham of the L.A.A.C., both speed merchants. Both teams are in good condition for the strenuous game and ready for the fray, and indications point to an exceedingly hard-fought game.

IMPERIAL TO APPLY FOR A BALL CLUB.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

IMPERIAL, Dec. 31.—Application for admittance into the Imperial Valley winter league for the last half of the season will be made by the Imperial club, which was formed at a meeting held last night, at the first meeting of the club managers according to an announcement made by Sam Aynes, captain and manager of the newly organized team.

Dozens of signatures of Business men of Imperial have been secured and, according to Manager Aynes, the Imperial boys are sure of putting a first-class team in the field to compete with El Centro, Brawley Calexico and Mexicali.

Chief Reber of the El Centro team stated this morning that he would be more than glad to see Imperial in the league, providing another team could be induced to enter thus making the league a six-team organization.

The following officers were elected at the meeting of the Imperial team last night: Manager and captain, Sam Aynes; secretary and treasurer, Hugh Oakley, and Walter Daniels, coach. Twenty-three men were present at the meeting last night.

LEVISON GOLF WINNER.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

DEL MONTE, Dec. 31.—J. G. Levison of San Jose won the qualifying honors of the Del Monte New Year's golf tournament today with a score of 81. Phil O'Connelly won the net laurels with a card of 94-22-72. In the women's play Miss E. Platt of Reno, Nev., and Miss Josephine Moore of San Francisco tied with 103-8-95 each. Nearly one hundred players participated.

CALIFORNIA VERSUS OHIO STATE.

No.	California	Weight	Position	Weight	Ohio State	No.
26	Stephens	160	Left end	175	Myers	12
19	Dean	175	Left tackle	188	Huffman	6
9	Majors	183	Left guard	184	Taylor	5
23	Latham	187	Center	203	Nemecek	1
20	Cranmer	190	Right guard	215	Weiche	4
21	McMillan	176	Right tackle	190	Trott	3
8	Muller	188	Right end	165	N. Workman	15
7	Erb	145	Quarterback	168	H. Workman	17
10	Sprott	168	Left half	152	Stinchcomb	19
13	Toomey	158	Right half	176	Henderson	21
12	Nisbit	185	Fullback	205	Willaman	26

California substitutes—Hall (24,) end, 165; Toney (14,) tackle, 167; Higson (25,) quarter, 157; Pierson (4,) tackle, 178; Morrison (29,) fullback, 176; Goerlitz (2,) tackle, 178; Eels (6,) halfback, 168; Cline (16,) end, 158; Clark (5,) center, 190; Barnes (18,) guard, 172; Ahlswede (22,) tackle, 191; Van Sant (30,) halfback, 156; Gallagher (28,) center, 174; Berkey (31,) end, 178; Pressley (15,) end, 175; Rowe (27,) halfback, 128; Murray (11,) halfback, 155; Deeds (3,) halfback, 163; Bell (17,) fullback, 185.

Ohio State substitutes—Pauley (2,) center, 175; Spiers (7,) right tackle, 190; Jackson (8,) tackle, 184; Slyker (11,) right end, 174; Blair (13,) right half, 170; Wiper (18,) quarterback, 162; Cott (20,) left half, 155; Bliss (22,) right half, 154; C. Taylor (24,) fullback, 170; Wilder (25,) halfback, 170; Weaver (27,) back and guard, 180; Isabel (28,) fullback, 184.

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Davis Cup Victory is Sure to Boom American Tennis.

VICTORY MAKES SHIFT IN PLAY.

Winning Davis Cup to Cause Tourney Changes.

Annual Tennis Meeting to Come Off February 5.

Forest Hills Will Probably Draw Big Round.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—The victory of the American tennis team in the Davis Cup matches, with the resultant shift of the 1921 international play to this country, will cause a marked change in the awarding of national features during the coming season. At the annual meeting of the United States Tennis Association here on February 5, it is expected that the feature tournaments will be awarded about as follows:

Davis Cup challenge round, West Side Club, Forest Hills, N. Y.

National singles championship, Philadelphia, Pa.

Doubles championship, West Side Club, Forest Hills, N. Y.

National women's championship, Boston, Mass.

Church Cup intercity matches, Philadelphia, Pa.

Intercollegiate championships, Boston, Mass.

BIG EFFECT.

The regaining of the Davis Cup will also have a far-reaching effect upon American tennis the coming year, for it will assure an unusual amount of international play for this country and the United States players. As world's individual and team champions, Tilden, Johnston and other Americans will undoubtedly feel called upon to again journey to Wimbledon, England, and defend their titles. It is also likely these players will take part in the French championships.

Challenges for the 1921 Davis Cup matches must be received by the holding nation not later than March 1, and from five to eight nations are expected to enter the play. Some of the preliminary ties will undoubtedly be held abroad, after which the winning teams will probably accompany the American players back to this country.

PACE AMERICANS.

Here they will take part in the American championship and complete the final round of cup ties. The challenging team will then face the cup-defending Americans at Forest Hills, N. Y., as was the case in 1914 when Brookes and Wilding wrested the Davis Cup from this country.

It should develop that Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen, the French girl who holds all world's women's championships, decides to come to America for the United States title tournaments, the premier tennis players of the entire world may be expected to be seen in action on American courts next summer.

AUSTRALIANS OUTPLAYED.

American Tennis Wizards Win Davis Cup by an Epic Performance.

[BY CABLE AND ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

AUCKLAND (N. Z.) Dec. 31.—Australasia lost her tennis laurels here this afternoon before the strength and craft of American challengers. The Davis cup, the trophy emblematic of the world's team tennis championship, changed hands when the last ball in the tenth game of the fourth set was driven out of the court. This is the fourth time America has won the cup. Australasia has won it six times, while the British Isles have been triumphant on five occasions.

Rallying after losing the first set of today's doubles match, William T. Tilden II of Philadelphia and William M. Johnston of San Francisco revealed the same tennis wizardry that carried them gloriously through the singles matches yesterday. Norman E. Brookes and Gerald F. Patterson, the Australasian masters of the game, fought desperately to stem the tide of defeat, but were outplayed clearly by the Yankees.

WAS AN EPIC.

The match was a brilliant contest—an epic in the history of the game—played under a sky bright with the sun of southern summer. The score of the match shows how the Americans won the victory. The challengers lost the first set, 4 to 6, but never again permitted Brookes and Patterson to taste victory, winning the three remaining sets, 6-4, 6-0 and 6-4.

Tilden and Johnston were modest in victory. They walked quietly to the nets, where they were met by Brookes and Patterson, who congratulated them heartily, as the throng that had witnessed the stirring match cheered lustily.

BELOW FORM.

Throughout the entire match Brookes was below his usual doubles form. He played well, but never reached the heights he attained in past tennis battles. Johnston deserves the most credit for the American victory. His service games were won by lightning shots to the weak spots in his opponents' armor, and his drives were certain winners where there was the slightest chance for a break through. In many volleying rallies he beat Brookes by sheer merit, but at times he was slow in going to the net.

NOT AT BEST.

Tilden did not show as severe a service as he flashed in the singles yesterday, and he was not at his best at doubles. He often was out of position, but extricated himself from bad situations by the brilliancy of his strokes.

The Americans formed an unquestionably superior team.

Patterson undoubtedly won the first set, but beyond question his poor work lost the next three. The Americans scored their victory by their excellent strokes, by pressing every weak position and by scoring brilliantly many times when in difficulties.

Tilden meets Patterson and Brookes meets Johnston in singles matches tomorrow, but the result of these contests cannot affect the possession of the cup.

HORSES HAVE BIRTHDAY.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

TIJUANA (Mex.) Dec. 31.—Every horse on the race track will have a birthday tomorrow. When the first of the year comes around the thoroughbred law rules that horses take on an additional year. The little baby horses which have been playing around the field, or in the stalls, take on mature manners and become of racing age. The juveniles which have been performing all year as two-year-olds, become veterans and will be eligible to race with more mature horses.

In honor of the birthday which the 800 horses will have tomorrow, President James W. Coffroth of the Jockey Club gave a party this morning. All horses were his guests. Sugar was served in large quantities. More than a dozen sacks of the finest sweets mysteriously arrived at the race track early this morning. They were opened at 10 o'clock and dozens of horsemen lined up with buckets and other receptacles. A quantity in proportion to the number of horses each owner has was dealt out.

None was left out, from proud and lordly thunderstorm down to insignificant paradigm, California Jack. Each thoroughbred this afternoon munched sugar and knew that something must be coming off

7 OR MORE HORSE RACES DAILY AT TIJUANA

MICHAEL KLEMTNER'S
MARINE CAFE
617 So. Spring
"Everything from Under the Sea."

CONSPIRACY CHARGE AGAINST PLAYERS.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—The charge under which it is hoped to extradite White Sox baseball players indicted on charges of "throwing" games in the 1919 world's series is conspiracy, according to an announcement today from the State's Attorney's office. Conspiracy is a felony and an extraditable offense.

Chief Justice McDonald, it was announced, has drawn the assignment of the indicted White Sox players and others connected with the baseball expose. He ordered the grand jury investigation which resulted in indictments.

It has been intimated that attorneys representing the defense will ask a change of venue in event there is no change made in the assignment.

MAYO AND ARMSTRONG WIN GOLF HONORS.

Charlie Mayo and E. S. ("Scotty") Armstrong defeated Ernest Martin and R. M. Modisette in the championship flight of the special golf tourney at the Pasadena Country Club yesterday. The score was 5 to 4.

In winning with his partner, Mayo established a new course record of 65, going out in 32 and coming home in 33. The former record was 68 and held by Leo Diegel, who tied for second place in the open championships last summer.

In the final round of the first flight George Patterson defeated W. F. Moore, 3 and 2. W. B. Gage won from Vosburg, default, in the final round of the second flight. Henrie defeated Hunter, 2 and 1, in the third flight; Doty defeated Weber, 6 and 5, in the fourth flight; Richardson defeated Hand, 2 up, in the fifth flight, and Moore beat Carpenter, 5 and 3, in the finals of the sixth flight.

SHADE FAVORITE AMONG ANZACS.

San Francisco Middleweight Boxer Proves Marvel.

Wallop Makes Hit With Australian Fighting Fans.

Is Likened by Many to Once Famous Les Darcy.

[EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]

SYDNEY (Australia) Dec. 31.—When Billy Shade and his manager, Jim Gilfeather, first lobbed into Sydney they little thought that in a few months they would be the most talked-of pair in the country. However, this is the situation. Shade paid his own fare this way, had no contract, but made a big hit from the word go. The first thing he did was to hit Hubie Hinton.

Hubie was the next chap to hit; he hit the floor, and stayed there for the full count. It took Bill just 90 seconds to carry out this performance. Then he went after bigger meat and cast his optics on Tommy Uren, middleweight champion of the Antipodes. This argument was settled at the Sydney Stadium on September 11.

RIGHT TO CHIN.

Tommy taught Bill a lot about boxing during the nineteen rounds that Bill let things go, and then Shade ended the unpleasantness with a stiff right jolt on the chin. Eddie McGoorty, Fritz Holland and Jimmy Clabby had also essayed to bring about that effect, but despite their violent efforts, they failed. Uren had never before been soothed to sleep during a contest, and he was most upset as a result.

Fred Kay, the Australian freak, who gained a verdict over Clabby some time ago, was the next man to meet Shade. Kay hopped about a lot, but in the lapses Bill made it hot for him and landed some fearful wallops. Kay had had quite enough by the time the fifteenth round came along and up went the white flag.

IN RETUEN 30.

Shade is now matched to meet Uren in a return contest. The betting is energetic, plenty of local money being handed over to support Shade. No one knows what will happen this time, but the advance booking looks like big money for everyone concerned. Bill and Jim are easily the most popular pair of Americans who ever came this way, and making good has had a lot to do with it.

When Shade gets back home the best middleweights in the U.S.A. will certainly have to step lively. He's only 20 years of age and they call him "the second Les Darcy" over here. Billy certainly can punch and the experience he is gaining over here, sparring with Australia's best and biggest men, will be worth a gold mine to him. A few more fighters like Shade can come over here whenever they like. Australia likes 'em and there's plenty of good hard cash here for men who can fight like him. Think it over, Mr. Fighter.

RICHARDS IS VICTOR AGAIN AT TENNIS.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—Vincent Richards of Yonkers, N. Y., won his third consecutive indoor national junior tennis championship here today by defeating Jerry Lang of New York, 6-3, 6-3, 8-6.

Making his final appearance in the ranks of junior players Vincent Richards and Paul Slater McHugh of Fordham University won the national junior doubles by defeating Arthur K. Glove and Ernest Kuhn, both members of the New York Tennis Club in three straight sets, 6-0, 6-4, 6-3.

ESSICK GRABS HOLD OF BUDDING TALENT.

Bill Essick, manager of the Vernon Tigers, Tuesday stepped out into the byways and hedges, and gathered in a bunch of promising rookies.

These rookies as divulged by Secretary Lorenz are Parry O'Brien and Fred Guenther of Santa Monica, and Duke Cross of Phoenix, Ariz. O'Brien is a football star on the gridiron, but an outfielder in baseball. Guenther will try out for an infield berth, while Cross is a right-handed pitcher.

All were highly recommended to Essick, and he deems them worthy of a thorough tryout.

BASKETBALL TEAM OUT WITH A DEFI.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

STRATHMORE, Dec. 31.—Challenging any basketball team in California composed of members of the same family, Pursell brothers of Strathmore, represented by C. Hammond, are attracting much attention. The team is composed of five brothers, sons of Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Pursell of this city. All are trained players and present a formidable combination. The challenge is arousing much interest.

ANGELS AFTER FIVE PLAYERS.

Wade Killefer, manager of the Angeles, figures that with five new men the Angels can be placed on a winning basis. He estimates the needs of the team at another catcher, two more outfielders and as many infielders. Powers will supply these men, and they will be men of high caliber if such are available.

REFEREE BIRCH HERE.

F. E. Birch, the Earlham College man who is to umpire the New Year's Day football game between California and Ohio State, arrived in Pasadena yesterday and was out taking a slant at the Tournament Park field in the afternoon.

ROUND ROBIN POLO.

A round robin polo tournament for three teams, will be held at the Midwick Country Club, commencing at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon, January 8. There will be no admission fee and the public is invited to attend.

A CHOICE YEAR FOR BASEBALL.

Record Number of Fans Enter Big League Parks.

Practically All Clubs Make Neat Cash Clean-up.

In Almost Every Department It Was Wonderful Season.

[EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—Baseball in 1920 passed through one of the most prosperous and tumultuous years it has ever experienced. Money was made by every club in the major leagues and the report is that nearly every minor league team in the country was successful.

GREAT YEAR.

The teams that had the greatest year financially are the New York Giants and Yankees. Inside information has it that the Gotham National League club made a profit of $860,000 on its baseball and football games. It is estimated conservatively that the Yankees cleaned up about $600,000, while the Chicago White Sox, Cleveland Indians and Brooklyn Dodgers are said to have accumulated $400,000 and more.

In the point of attendance the playing season was the most successful the majors ever have had. President John Heydler and Ban Johnson reporting that the figures showed an increase of more than 1,000,000 over 1919. More than 10,000,000 fans paid their way into the parks of the big leagues, each organization having an atendance of more thn 5,000,000. It is doubtful in the minds of baseball men if the game will ever enjoy such prosperity again.

NOT HEALTHY.

Conditions were not absolutely healthy when the 1920 season began. In the minds of fans lingered the rumor that the world's series between the White Sox and Cincinnati Reds was not played on its merits. Despite this the game had a wonderful year.

A Happy New Year

Hale's
GOOD GOODS
341-343-345 S. BROADWAY

This Store Closed All Day, Today, January 1, 1921

We appreciate the splendid patronage extended us year and extend to all best wishes for a prosperous New Year.

Monday, January 3, will be the opening day of the January Clearance Sale and Hale's Great White Sale, when seasonable merchandise will be offered at the lowest prices of the year. For particulars see tomorrow morning's paper.



DISTINCTIVE
" DESIGNS "
in
Residence
Architecture

Perhaps you have very definite ideas regarding your new home, or maybe you are uncertain just what you want.

In either case, my method of developing distinctive designs from your requirements will give you exactly the kind of home you want.

Plans
Building
Arthur Kelly
ARCHITECT
201 VAN NUYS BLDG.
Decoration
Gardens



for the New Year.

May Health, Happiness and Prosperity, be yours— the pleasure of serving you be ours.

GLOBE MILLS of California

PUBLISHERS:
THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.
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HARRY CHANDLER, Pres. and Gen. Mgr.
MARIAN OTIS-CHANDLER, Vice-Pres. and Secy.
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Los Angeles Times

EVERY MORNING IN THE YEAR.
DAILY FOUNDED DEC. 4, 1881.—40TH YEAR.

...ern average circulation for every ...y of December, 1920..... 95,672 Copies
...n Sunday only, average circula... for December, 1920..... 138,722 Copies

OFFICES:
Times Building, First and Broadway.
... Office No. 1, 610 South Spring Street.
...ton Bureau, 604 Hibbs Building.
... Office, 111 West Monroe Street.
...rk Office, 225 Fifth Avenue.
...ancisco Office, 742 Market Street.

...NGELES (Loce Ahng-hayl-ais)

WI... OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.
...ociated Press is exclusively entitled to ...ublication of all news credited to it ...erwise credited in this paper and also ...ews published herein.

An...
crack...BE CUT.
...be Enrico Caruso has had to undergo a ... surgical operations recently. It is ...econd doctors haven't cut out any of ...violin notes.
except...
a crac...OST OF SEATS.
...all, there isn't much joy in spend... ...st to hold a seat in a restaurant, ... time is New Year's eve. What's a ...fences dry town worth, anyhow?

...RY ZONE.
...is announced that the Panama Ca... now practically impregnable against ...m land, sea or air. Nevertheless ... be a good idea to carry some earth... ...surance.

...UST JOB.
...aska sheriff has been removed ...ernor of the State because of his ...tting down bootleggers. If the ...s to be made the test of our ... a lot of sheriffs would lose ...

BOL... GREAT.
While ... much to worry about. Los ... not only continue to be Amer... place, but with every new day ... interest is created to assure its ...prestige. We are even to have ...ich Village that will make New ...pecialty resemble last year's soup...

...K SAILORS.
Congressman Good of the House Com...tee on Appropriations says that most ...the men connected with the Shipping ...rd knew nothing about their office save ...amount of its salary. With the salary ...up they were indeed in a plight. ...nds like a chapter from the book of ...well.

...UMOR RAGES.
The sale of White Sox has been re... so many times that the gossip be... to the commercial columns or ...et reports rather than to the sporting ...Yet poor Comiskey continues to as... with pathetic insistence that there ... money enough in the world to buy ...nine pair.

...ROWDING UP.
The United States will have a popula... of 200,000,000 souls by the year 2000, ...ording to the reckoning of actuaries. ...t sounds like a nice even combination. ...auditor would say that we would have ...931,939 in the last seven-eighths of 1999. ...actuaries are much sweeter. How we ...going to find jobs for two hundred mil... persons is another matter and we are ...going to let it bother us today.

...ATE FIXING.
The United States Court has held in ...junction proceeding that the Iowa law ...railway fare at two cents a mile is ...titutional. The railroads were able to ...hat their revenues would not cover ...n at that rate and the court holds ...railway companies cannot be made ...ople for less than cost. Fixing ...statute is a rather careless prop... ...ow. No law that sets a figure ...ost service will hold good under ...nces and if rates are to be ... they should be established ...oused experts and made to fit ...ck...ns.

...COURT.
...n 3 nations have already signed ...he agreement for the perma... ...rnational justice as framed ...d others for the League of ... this is ratified by the par... majority of the countries ...League the statutes of the ...come effective. This looks ...t toward international jus... ...inciple of compulsory arbitra... ...ided in a separate protocol ...eady been signed by four na... countries of the world are at ...to get together on a basis of ...standing and it is hardly right ... Sam should essay to gum up ...

...LAST DITCH.
The "bitter-enders" are becoming mor... about it. Some of them now realize ... League of Nations is necessary for ...peace of the world and that through ... of circumstances the United States ...d have to be a part thereof, but they ...equally emphatic that not a paragraph ...o Versailles covenant can be retained. ...must be scrapped to the last comma. ...are going to tear down the temple ...reared and build another one pretty ...like it, but not a stick of the old ...rial can be used in the construction. ...-eight families are living in the build... ...nd are doing fairly well, but the struc... must be torn down and every plank ...timber burned while Uncle Sam pre... ...the plans and specifications and ...s the lumber order for a new home. ...after two years of wrangling and the ...dering of a couple of billions to keep ...a unnecessary war front they call this ...structive statesmanship!" How do ...get that way? Some folks would think ...re like a hallucination. Anyhow, our ...men give the rest of the world amuse... ...and that helps some in making life ...able.

This is the Midwinter Number.

This is the Midwinter Number of The Times, the largest ever published. It contains 240 magazine pages in addition to local and telegraph news sections and feature articles. It is illustrated by three processes, color, rotogravure and half-tones. It covers the wide field of endeavor and achievement of the great Southwest during the past year and contains a vast amount of information.

The Midwinter Number of The Times is a Southern California institution, and recognized as such. For more than twenty years it has carried each year the stirring, colorful message of the Southwest to the people of other States and other countries. It goes into virtually every town and hamlet of the United States and it undoubtedly has more readers per copy than any other newspaper publication. Last year's Midwinter Number was larger than any of its predecessors. It contained more pages and more illustrations and more copies were printed and circulated. This year's number is even larger in size, and more copies by many thousands have been printed than last year.

In preparing this great edition it has been the purpose of The Times to present, with articles and pictures, accurately and comprehensively the many phases of activity of this rich, fast growing and forward looking community—the Southwest. The Southwest has made wonderful progress during the past year and the story of its achievements, as told in this Midwinter Number, is an encouraging message to go forth this New Year's morning for the edification and information of people all over the world.

WHAT OF THE NEW YEAR?

Sincere wishes for a Happy New Year are being exchanged this week and we are all looking hopefully forward to its promise. And it can be a gloriously happy new year, with peace on earth and good will towards men, if we, the world's population, elect to make it so. But it can also be a new year fraught with grief and misery if governments and peoples do not recognize their own responsibility for making it otherwise. There is going to be no peace, no happiness, if the cruel spirit of militarism, the competitive spirit of national aggrandizement and power are not defeated. If nations continue building huge navies, constructing great engines and weapons of war, maintaining mighty armies and ever looking towards future conflicts and antagonisms, as against future friendships and co-operation.

The voice of friendship and good will, accompanied by a loaded gun in obvious display, scarcely rings true and cannot expect to win full confidence. Yet, while all nations are talking peace, professing virtuous intention, and while the hearts of their peoples are indeed passionately set against a recurrence of the bitterness, suffering and cruelty of war, each country still has its militarist party, its irresponsible cynics, its jingoists and false patriots, all intriguing to make their own country strong against that time when their unholy prophecies of new wars shall have proven, to their cynical satisfaction, true. Nor is this tendency absent from the United States, where the naval program of Secretary Daniels and his colleagues, with aspirations to make the United States the greatest naval power in the world, has naturally aroused international suspicion as to our motives—particularly as we have not yet definitely subscribed to the tenets of any league to prevent war. There are many of us who feel that this country missed a great opportunity in thus standing outside the great cohesive effort for world peace offered by the League of Nations and greatly deplore the false patriotism that would concentrate on a greater navy at this time. We know that the militarists of our own country, even as those of other nations, must be watched for the enemies of world peace that they are.

It is not going to be a Happy New Year unless peoples everywhere themselves hold the thought and encourage the spirit which make for friendships and understandings, which banish old prejudices and old hates and work towards mutual tolerance, mutual regard, mutual good will. Whether it be in national or international affairs, there can be no peace while selfishness, vanity and greed are the ruling passions.

But, while the voice of the cynic is loud and his machinations are diabolical, while the agitator of internal as well as external strife is still rampant, there are many signs and portents which make real promise of a Happy New Year. Nations are getting together in concessional mood; a spirit of tolerance and kindness, of faith and affection is abroad in the world; statesmanship is tending towards conciliation and mutual confidence and respect; and the forces of evil and strife do seem to be less malignant. If these promises materialize 1921 may well stand out as one of the happiest years of the era, the year in which humanity stood together for peace and good will, in which synics were flouted, good will, in which cynics were flouted, ness and decency took the reins.

A Happy New Year—and it's largely up to us!

SEEING THE UNSEEN.

To the ordinary mind the discovery of an invisible ray would mean about the same as "nothing doing." It would be about like boring an auger hole through a gash in the dark. But the point is that there are invisible rays that may be made visible. Here is where science comes in. Supposing that during the big war an American could wander through the darkness of No Man's Land bearing a lantern stuffed with ultra-violet rays. It would be so that he could see where he was going and his comrades could behold him and the signals he made, but to the Germans he would be just some more of the opaque darkness. Something like that would revolutionize war. If one side could make night sorties and send signals that could not be observed by the other the war would be over in a few nights. At the convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Science the development of a new chemical dye which would reveal former invisible rays was demonstrated. The discovery was made just about the time of the signing of the armistice. Maybe the Germans had a tip. Anyhow, the professor says the thing is now an actuality and it ought to make it hard for anybody to quarrel with Uncle Sam.

CHEAP PRETENDER, D'ANNUNZIO.

Gabriele d'Annunzio has given up politics in disgust and is going to return to literature. The pen, in his hands, if not mightier, is at least more profitable than the sword. He has been forced to the conclusion that his Italian countrymen are not worth dying for. He told the world that he was prepared to release forces that would turn Fiume into a Vesuvius; that before he would surrender he would blow himself into eternity, taking a whole city along with him as an escort of honor. He flouted death while it was still afar and boasted that he would bequeath to history a renown in the light of which that of Horatius and Carolinus would be but as sparks to the sun.

But when death came to meet him face to face on the bridges leading into Fiume, D'Annunzio was not among those present. He mounted his trusty steed of the air and departed for unknown solitudes. His artistic temperament revolted at the dirt and blood of battle. The vision of his brains oozing from a hole in his skull and his entrails from a gash in his side filled him with nausea. He was willing to saunter for a time along the paths of glory; but he turned abruptly aside when he sighted the open ditch at the end of the trail.

Truth has again exposed the puerility of the most famous fiction. Beside D'Annunzio, Falstaff was a veritable hero; for Falstaff got as far as the fighting line and did not, like D'Annunzio, fly at the approach of the enemy. The imagination of Shakespeare, who was supposed to have run the gamut of human emotions, never created a character with so fantastic a temperament. Even the writers of American comic operas must now be convinced of the cheapness of their wares. We doubt, however, whether the world will agree with D'Annunzio that a live poet is better than a dead hero. The vision of those deluded followers of D'Annunzio lying on their backs on the blood-soaked ground and gazing with sightless eyes after the receding plane that carried their leader to ignominy and safety is not pleasant to look upon.

If D'Annunzio had possessed sufficient fortitude to pay with his life the price of his folly perhaps his countrymen would have forgiven him; for sincerity is often permitted to cover a multitude of sins. But, when his courage evaporated, the suit of tustian was visible beneath his coat of mail. D'Annunzio cannot pose longer even as a Don Quixote, whose eccentricities contained no trace of cowardice. Perhaps he is best likened to one of his favorite Italian streams, whose mouth is bigger than its head.

It would be unfair, however, to deal too harshly with this vaudeville hero; for he has perhaps performed a real service to the world. He has served to make the part of petty revolutions ridiculous. When he first occupied Fiume half Italy looked upon him as a patriot and a hero. They blamed the government for being weak when an individual could show himself so strong. D'Annunzio sang the songs of Italia Irredenta, and the music was sweet to Italian ears. He touched the chords of ancient jealousies and sought to make modern rights out of medieval wrongs. He issued pronunciamentos telling the populace that Italy's allies were her secret foes and placed the right of possession above the covenants of nations. When he appealed to national prejudices in words that had been ennobled when they issued from the lips of former Roman heroes he won the support of the unthinking, whose passions are strong because their logic is weak.

But all that stage paraphernalia has now been swept away; and the citizens of Fiume who supported him so loyally in the beginning have paid in privations and misery the price of their folly. The course of events proved the wisdom of the part taken by the Italian government. The absurdity of D'Annunzio's contentions has been driven home to the Italian people themselves.

No movement, patriotic or otherwise, can survive ridicule. It may outlive persecution, but not contempt. D'Annunzio possesses imagination, but not sanity; and he proved to be lacking both in physical and moral courage. Too timid for a swashbuckler, too naive for a conspirator, too temperamental for a rogue, too visionary for a villain, he has perhaps created a new character, alike for the historian and the romancer; and the very ridicule he has awakened may serve to rid the world of the breed of petty, loud-mouthed revolutionists.

D'Annunzio started out to destroy the enemies of Italy; he fled after setting Italians to fighting among themselves. Perhaps the lesson of his conquest of Fiume will not be lost to history.

OVER THE BOARD.

The Times' correspondent comments upon the passing of banquet oratory in New York and the East.

It may not be dead, but the Eighteenth Amendment certainly put it to sleep. There were a lot of things that, when spoken to the accompaniment of sparkling wine, seemed fair and sweet, but when mumbled over cold cocoa are distressingly dull. There were stories that seemed as scintillant jewels when revealed in the glow of the Burgundy, but when repeated while the malted milk was tamely flowing would appear dreadfully commonplace.

To put it bluntly, a man had to be mildly soused in order to endure a lot of stuff that was put over the table under the guise of banquet oratory.

Dress-suit spellbinding may come back again, but a good deal of the stuff that passed for that has gone forever and it will not be much missed. It was guilty of obtaining cheers and applause under false pretenses.

A speech that is bright and wholesome under the test of running water is one worth the world's while.

They will be making them.

SPOOLS AND HEELS.

The osteopaths of Washington have declared that the wearing of high-heeled shoes by women is as immoral as the excessive use of drink. Possibly the idea is that it is hard for a high stepper to be virtuous. It also appears that high-heeled shoes are conducive to race suicide. They deform the feet, cripple the knees and spine, ruin the temper and digestion and cause consumption. Possibly all this may be true, but unless some stronger argument can be found the women will continue to wear them. Of course, if it could be found that they were unfashionable that would settle it right away, but until that happens the pipe-stem heels will be worn. Almost any decent woman would rather be deformed and consumptive than unfashionable. Any kindergarten student knows that.





KEEPING THE PEACE.

Senator Knox is said to be recommending an amendment to his German peace resolution declaring that when the peace of Europe is at any time threatened the United States "would regard such a situation as a menace to its own peace and freedom and would consult with the powers with a view of co-operating in the defense of civilization."

The Senator from Pennsylvania is represented in the dispatches as saying that if this had been the avowed and announced policy of the United States before 1914 it is improbable that the war would have occurred.

Wonder if he believes it?

Somebody gets up in our Congress and offers a resolution that if anybody talks fight the United States may take measures to protect civilization.

After that the Germans, the Russians, the Bulgarians and the Turks will behave.

The ponderous machinery and impressive obligations of a world court or a League of Nations are unnecessary. All that is required is a breezy resolution by a gentleman of the American Congress!

That is one way of avoiding entangling alliances. But it is by slapping the whole world's face at once.

It is well that American Congressmen are not always taken seriously.

THE SURVIVORS.

If you have a good job, young man, stay with it. Time was when if a youngster went to the city a garage would pay him $35 a week to work the jack or turn bolts, but if you go there now the Salvation Army may have to look after you.—[Honey Grove (Tex.) Signal.

The garage helper could demand $35 a week for hammering cars with a monkey wrench when the manager was able to charge $1 or $2 an hour for rolling cigarettes. The careless days are coming to a close now. There are still plenty of demands for help, and lots of good jobs. Those who now hold the good jobs are holding them because they deserve them, not because the boss can't get somebody else.

There was a frightful lot of inefficiency and indifference when there were more jobs than workmen. That was natural, for the independent never like to take on the airs of dependence. But from this time on the better work a man does, the better service an institution gives, the better chance he and it will have to survive the pangs of readjustment. Men of wisdom, seeing the truth, will not fail to profit thereby.—[Dallas News.

If we insist upon telling the spirits in the other world all of our troubles it is barely possible that they will not care so much to communicate with us. Some folks get weary of hard-luck stories.

A NEW YEAR THOUGHT.

BY HARRY BOWLING.

The past never returns, the future never arrives. Yesterday is a tomorrow in embryo; tomorrow is a yesterday on the rebound.

Only the present moment counts; that alone is infinite, eternal, deathless.

That which we do for each passing moment we do for eternity; for eternity itself we can do nothing. We are but points in a circle.

Wherefore the greatest text of the greatest teacher runs: "Take no thought for the morrow, for the morrow shall take thought for the things of itself."

There is one thing, and one thing only, we can do; if we do it not, we were dead before we were born.

Give, give, give; give of our best, give of our worthiest. Give to the present, the everlasting present, our energies, our skill, our devotions, our thoughts.

Above all—our thoughts; for a thought is the only force on earth that is not subject to the tyranny of Time.

When you and I pass into the unknown, take up a new point on the endless circle, our souls will ask of us just one question.

Our answer to that question will fix our eternal habitation.

"How much of love did you put into the passing moment while you were still part of it?"

That is the only judgment—there will be no other.

Give—for the years are passing;
Give freely; all too soon
The noonday follows sunrise,
The sunset follows noon.
Place love-lamps in the window,
Strew flowers along the way.
Today the door stands open;
Tomorrow—who shall say?

The voices in the chimney,
The faces in the flame
Have passed into the limbo
From whence the spirit came.
Thoughts—against whose free-farling
No power can close the door—
They only cross death's threshold
And live forevermore.

The American's creed—for you and me.

NOBLESSE OBLIGE
By John Strong.

HAPPY NEW YEAR.

Noblesse Oblige is a fine little thought to start 1921.

Applied, it will make good wishes come true for you and me.

It is no wonder-worker; but it is a sure peacemaker.

The happiness and unhappiness of 1921 will be just what you and I make it.

The wishes are mere words until we back them with Noblesse Oblige in the things we do and say.

We can be happy, though married, if influenced by Noblesse Oblige.

We can be happy, though troubled; we can be happy, though without the price of some things we want, with Noblesse Oblige for a substitute.

The price of happiness is Noblesse Oblige, and the price hasn't fluctuated during war times.

Obligation met in the spirit of Noblesse Oblige never left unhappiness in its wake.

Your obligations and mine are as real as our rights, and their liquidation is the measure of our manhood and womanhood.

As Americans, as neighbors, as humans with souls Noblesse Oblige is the slogan that will turn happy wishes into happy moments.

RIPPLING RHYMES.

1921.

We greet the New Year with a smile and say, "Take off your things and come right in and stay a while and feel at home, by jings; for brand new years are quite in style and every joy bell rings." Men always are sustained by hope, as down the world they tread, and though in darkness they may grope, they know there's light ahead; they're strong on optimistic dope, and say the past is dead. This spirit always is on deck wherever men abound; it saves their souls from ghastly wreck and makes the world go round; and so no cleaver in the neck can silence or confound. Old Twenty's weary course is run, so let him disappear; we turn to Nineteen-twenty-one and give a ringing cheer; the new year's blithe and full of fun, the old one's on his bier. The old year's petered out and spent and now we hail the new, and every dame and every gent enjoys a rosy view, and every dream that's worth a cent is likely to come true. This world would be a dismal place, a desert drear and vast, if man should always turn his face back to a troublous past, if he should after sorrow chase and groan and stand aghast. But human beings do not turn to sad things and forlorn; the ghosts of yesterday they spurn and laugh away with scorn; the gods have taught them how to yearn for bright days yet unborn.

WALT MASON.

PRESIDENT'S SONS IN OFFICE.

Three sons of former Presidents were elected to State Legislatures at the recent election.

Russell B. Harrison, son of Benjamin Harrison and great-grandson of William Henry Harrison, will sit in the Indiana General Assembly. Robert Taft, son of William Howard Taft, will be in the Ohio Legislature, and Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., will have a seat in the New York Assembly. The fathers of these men started their political careers in much the same fashion. Roosevelt was elected to the New York Assembly in 1881. Taft's first political job was assistant prosecuting attorney. Benjamin Harrison was elected reporter of the Indiana Supreme Court in 1860.

These sons of famous sires may never rise to the heights attained by their fathers, but they have the advantages conferred by heredity and an apparent desire to go into service, not for what they can get out of it, but because of a sincere ambition to be of service to the public. That sort of purpose can carry a man far in America, regardless of the advantages or disadvantages of birth.—[Toledo Blade.

PEN POINTS

BY THE STAFF.

The old toast—

"Many Happy Days!"

But there is something missing.

Why not have a "No Accident Week" in Los Angeles?

Is the crime wave perennial? And did we build a big enough jail?

Bitters, ginger, essence, lemon extract and home brew are still an issue.

What is Franklin Roosevelt doing to occupy his mind since the election?

Now is the proper time to take the price tag from the Christmas present.

D'Annunzio has left Fiume by airplane. His poetic feet were not fast enough.

We do not need as much money as we think we do. This may be cryptic, but it is the truth.

There seem to be quite a number of folks who are doing their shoplifting early this winter.

If left to Mrs. Harding she would likely pick a "kitchen Cabinet." One that was a good judge of waffles.

What has become of the jim-swinger coat that we used to see so much of? They were all the rage.

England has paid a billion dollars of her indebtedness to us. Just in time to settle for that New Year turkey.

Another thing, what became of that monkey that bit the King of Greece? The cable seems to be silent on that important question.

The sundry civil bill reported to Congress chops a mere $52,000,000 from the amount similarly appropriated this year. Every little helps.

An English mother has just given birth to a baby weighing but one and a half pounds. But they will probably make a lot of it, at that.

Why is it that nobody is applying for the jobs of justice of the peace to be vacated with the opening of the New Year? Where are all the patriots?

Just like an American boy, the Prince of Wales is getting a lot of advice about matrimony. But he has this advantage, in England the newspapers offer it.

The California Legislature convenes next Monday. Oh, well, we can't have everything just as we would like it. We must take the bitter with the sweet.

Over in China an edict has been issued threatening with arrest all Chinese women who ape foreign fashions that expose the ankles and bare arms. What is the fare to Shanghai?

The rush of immigrants to the United States still continues in great numbers and the most of them are coming supplied with money. As Ponzi is in the penitentiary they will probably be able to hold on to some of it.

Enrico Caruso, the famous singer, is wrestling with a jinx. First he was robbed, then he fell and twisted his leg, this was followed by a throat affection that disabled him for some time and finally a hemorrhage. Oh, well, Caruso he gotta da moneta.

The Pilgrim tercentenary is over and the question is not yet settled whether Isaac Allerton and company landed at Plymouth Rock from the Mayflower or the Speedwell. There seems to be a lot to be said on both sides of this proposition. Personally we are noncommittal.

Forty-four years is the length of service of Uncle Joe Cannon in the House. He is now in the Gladstone class. There is but one Joe Cannon and since 1872 he has seen volumes of American history in the making. He was defeated for re-election in two campaigns, but forten years he has had no opposition in the Danville (Ill.) district.

It used to be the cry, "buy a bale of cotton," to boost the price, now it is "burn a bale." The southern cotton planters do not seem to have reached the point always occupied by other agriculturists, that the price of their product is determined by the supply and the demand. One cannot lift himself over the fence by his bootstraps, try it though he may. It is the same in the cotton business as it is in wheat and corn and other agricultural crops.

OUIJA.

Nineteen Twenty-one.
Come, little Nineteen Twenty-one,
Unfold your plans, intentions, son;
Do tell us, ere this hour be done,
Our fate—love, lucre, laughter.

Must we wait, patient, day by day
When you could NOW our fears allay?
You KNOW! We all beseech you!
Say,
What shall we look for, after?

"Should I, then, draw a picture here,
The fate of all, throughout the year,
But few could stand the sight, I
fear;
Not one would be contented.

"If each were given choice, of all
Wealth, pleasure, love or call
death's call,
This power of choosing would appall—
Most would go swift demented!

"So, just from day to day, be glad;
Take good with joy; endure the
bad—
Mind, never let yourselves be sad!
Despair, hate, all the rest shun."

And baby Nineteen Twenty-one,
Feeling his duties well begun,
Was still—his secrets told to NONE!
Shall we his wisdom question?

FRANCES MATHILDA PURDY.

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But few could stand the sight I fear;
Not one would be contented.

"If each were given choice, of all
Wealth, pleasure, love or cold death's call,
This power of choosing would ay pall—
Most would go swift demented!

"So, just from day to day, be glad;
Take good with joy; endure the bad—
Mind, never let yourselves be sad!
Despair, hate, all the rest shun."

And baby Nineteen Twenty-one,
Feeling his duties well begun,
Was still—his secrets told to NONE!
Shall we his wisdom question?

FRANCES MATHILDA PURDY.

MILLION BLOSSOMS DECK THE BABY YEAR.

IN ROLLING GARDENS OF BEAUTY.

Crown City's Tournament of Roses Holds Vast Multitude Spellbound as Miles of Floats of Dream-Like Loveliness File by on Perfect Day.

BY OTIS M. WILES.

Fortune kissed the quiet brow of Pasadena yesterday as the folds of the heavens parted to flood with sunshine the most splendid of all rose tournaments passing through the greatest multitudes the Crown City had ever entertained.

Blessed with a beauteous day, unsurpassed since the fingers of the Master molded the hillsides and valleys of Southern California, the floral spectacle of yesterday was like a fervent flame kindling the fires of human emotions.

Stories of other rose tournaments, recorded in the log of time, had told that they had been greatest and unsurpassable in splendor. But the flower fete of yesterday swept down through the tinted hours of morning and washed the memories of preceding tournaments into oblivion.

The purple dawn, streaked with bayonets of sunlight, fell upon highways cluttered with thousands of automobiles patiently creeping toward Pasadena. And long before the clarion call of a trumpet started the glittering procession on its flower-strewn way, miles of street were lined with the tens of thousands of spectators.

THROUGH HUMAN LANES.

Beneath the drooping branches of stately pepper trees the scores of floats were ranged on Orange Grove avenue. In the shade of these trees the greatest throngs gathered, for the morning was warmed by a generous sun. Then in quiet, dream-like beauty the procession wound like a serpentine apparition—so lovely as to be almost unbelievable—through the ranks of humanity along the avenues.

And as the first division swung out of Orange Grove avenue and into Colorado street an aged blind man, supporting his frail body with two gnarled canes, emerged from a crowd and stood silently, quilting near the curb. Though blind, the floral procession was beautiful to him. He sensed the beauty of it from the odor of the myriad flowers, from the laughter of the children that passed before him and from the ecstatic exclamations of those who were grouped near by.

The blind man heard the "Happy New Year" greetings of Mayor Snyder and other city and county dignitaries as the floral barges glided past, and he, in return, nodded to them.

All the glories of Southern California were unfolded to the admiring throngs, the glories of her gardens and woodlands and of her civic, industrial and agricultural achievements. Every entry in the Tournament parade was a masterpiece of art, each one constructed of native flowers of delicate or radiant hues.

As the amazed crowds along the avenues stood spellbound with the passing of the first division, they were suddenly distracted by ripples of laughter at Orange Grove avenue and Colorado street. A corpulent person of mastodonic proportions had squirmed through the crowd and stood panting and puffing in the street. He towered two heads above his neighbors and stood bewilderedly in the middle of the street. He was arrayed in a dazzling Napoleonic garb of red and gold and his wilted gold epaulets perched on his massive shoulder-like balconies. As he stood with a huge, gilded baton in one hand, while he mopped his brow with the other, his mournful voice was heard:

"Has anybody seen my band?"

Like a babe in the woods, he was lost in the impregnable forest of human beings. Nobody had seen his band, and puffing and panting he hobbled on down the street.

SUN MADE OF POPPIES.

Then came more marvels of floral beauty—a purple mountain range with a radiant sun of California poppies peeping over the peaks; a huge replica of the earth, constructed entirely of flowers, with a mighty magnet, typifying Burbank, drawing it westward; floats from the beach cities, marine scenes with smiling mermaids lolling in the sunshine; prettily dressed children with pony carts.

The second division swerved into Colorado street with its myriads of sweet-scented flowers, and the throngs gazed until their eyes were dazzled. Gallant horsemen in crimson cloaks and sun-browned horsewomen braving the showers of posies hurled upon them; children telling their beloved fairy tales in legendary tableaus upon barges that had been builded by their own little hands.

Farther down the avenue was again heard the plaintive cry of the lost drum major as once again he paused to mop his brow:

"Has anybody seen my band?"

Nobody had, and he clattered farther on down the street, the jingling of his spurs and medals disturbing the tranquil morning.

The third division represented the various civic organizations of Pasadena, the paramount features being the exhibit of the Tournament of Roses and the Pasadena Community Players. The Community Players' section, marching afoot, was made up of scores of children in Roman costumes, hand maidens, Grecian dancers, gladiators and statesmen.

Overhead whirred the motors of airplanes dropping festoons of flowers upon the merry ones. A blimp was also hovering gracefully in the blue sky.

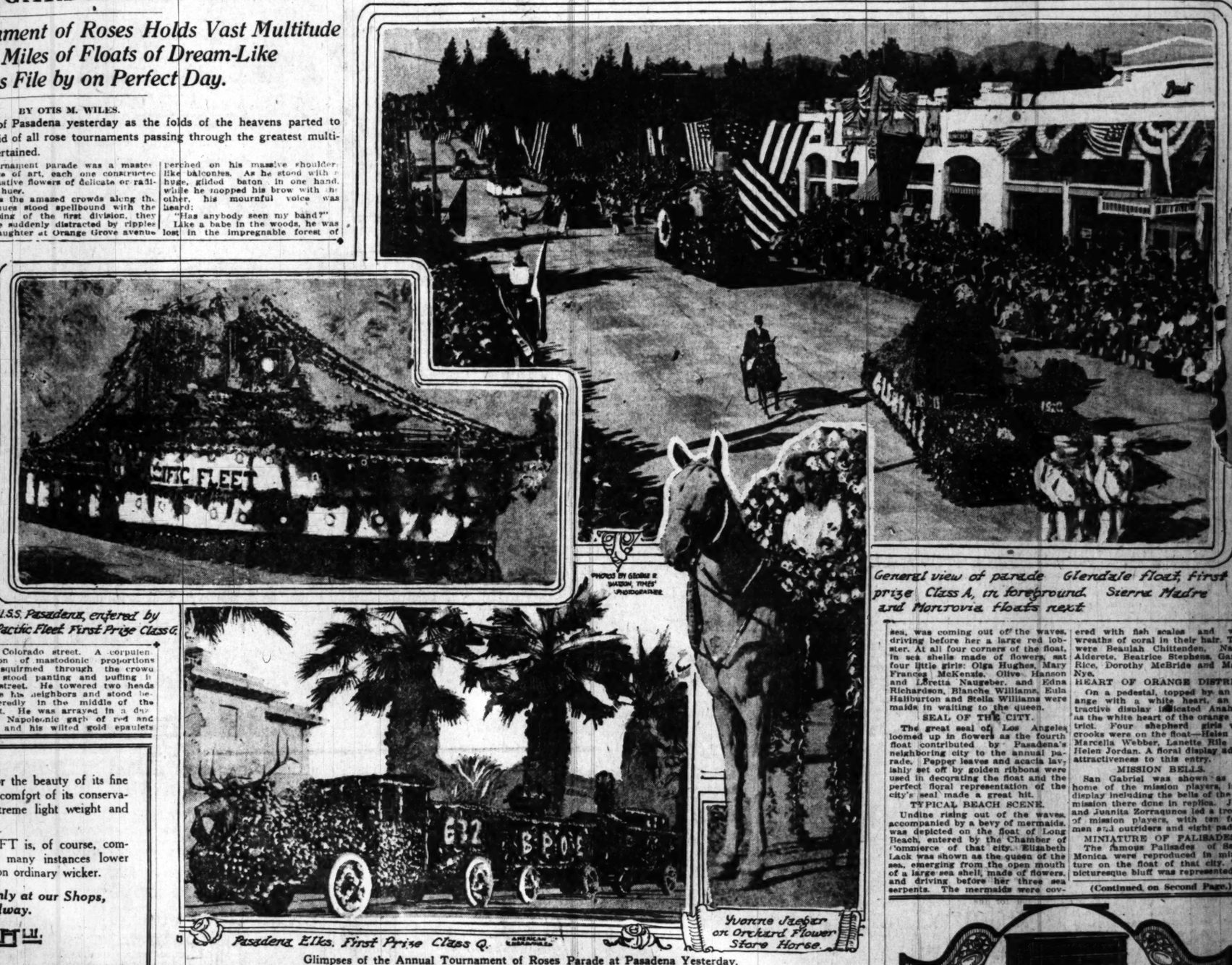
DONS AND FORTY-NINERS.

Groups of children and grown-ups in costumes dating back almost to the day of the fig leaf, portrayed the history of Southern California. There filed past savage Indians, bronzed pioneers with gold pans and picks, padres and acolytes, Spanish dons and dancing girls. One entry, a replica of the San Gabriel Mission, told the story of the "Mission Play."

Though huge floral gardens on wheels monopolized a large proportion of attention, one of the most conspicuous entries in the long procession was the three-wheeled cart of a misshapen dwarf attired in a high pink hat. Though helpless since birth, the happy dwarf was

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

Quarter of a Million People Human Setting for Pasadena's Floral Gem.



U.S.S. Pasadena, entered by Pacific Fleet. First Prize Class G.

General view of parade. Glendale float, first prize Class A, in foreground. Sierra Madre and Monrovia floats next.

Pasadena Elks. First Prize Class Q.

Yvonne Jaeger on Orchard Flower Store Horse.

Glimpses of the Annual Tournament of Roses Parade at Pasadena Yesterday.

PHOTOS BY GEORGE R. WATSON, TIMES PHOTOGRAPHER.

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See Shoe Ad Page 52, Part III.

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ROSE PAGEANT ECLIPSES PAST.

Hundred Floats Made of California Flowers Depict Rare Beauties and Resources of Southland's Cities and Environs; Children Play Leading Part.

The Tournament of Roses parade in Pasadena yesterday morning was one hour and a half in passing and surpassed all previous tournaments in the number and beauty of entries. The flower floats alone numbered 100. The parade started with military promptness at 10:30 o'clock, forming on South Orange Grove avenue. It moved over Colorado street, Fair Oaks avenue, Dayton street, Raymond, Holly and Wilson avenues, and was witnessed by a crowd estimated at more than 250,000 people.

Dr. W. A. Boucher was grand marshal. His aides for the first division were H. L. Gianetti and W. W. Freeman. Special aides were Willard Graves and Frank G. Margadant.

The second division was led by M. S. Pashgian, marshal; aides, M. W. Atwood, Edward Sayre, O. E. Hill, C. H. Quincy, G. A. Gertmann and Maurice Gifford.

Of third division Irving W. Benton was marshal, with John S. Daggett, Dr. C. H. Coggswell and B. J. Leonard as aides.

Dr. H. C. Peisch was marshal of the fourth division, and Carl Steele, Thomas Paine, Dr. H. R. Packard and Dr. C. G. Wiggins were aides.

The fifth division was led by Frank Randall as marshall. His aides were George Westbury, John Breiner, Jr., Dr. Harold A. Fiske and J. H. Greenwood.

Kenneth Newell was marshal of the sixth division. His aides were Frank E. Graffee, Dr. J. Tyler, Fred C. Nash, Roy C. Davis and Allan C. Stelle.

IN VENETIAN GONDOLA.

Never did a Mayor of Los Angeles and his wife ride in a more beautiful float in the annual parade than that in which Mayor and Mrs. Snyder were driven, their entry being a beautiful floral production of a Venetian gondola. The leaves and berries of the pepper tree formed the basis of the scheme of decoration and in this bower of foliage rode the Mayor and Mrs. Snyder, the latter holding a large bouquet of immense roses. The float was designed and made by members of the Los Angeles fire department.

COUNCILMEN'S TWO CARS.

The members of the City Council of Los Angeles were present in the parade in two beautifully and similarly decorated automobiles. Africa agana and statice were used profusely in the decorations of both cars, which formed a most unusual contribution to the spectacle.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY ENTRY.

County Forester Flintham was given carte blanche for the decorqtion of the county's entry. He used many hundreds of violets, red and pink carnations and poinsettias and much smilax and greenery. Supervisors Dodge, Bean, McClellan, Woodley and Cogswell and Mr. Dodge's grandchildren, Misses Mary Adeline Padan and Alice Frances Padan, occupied the car.

CITY COMMISSIONERS.

The automobile carrying the City Commissioners of Pasadena was ablaze with pink and white carnations on a background of greenery. The Commissioners wore silk hats and frock coats. They were A. L. Hamilton, chairman; William H. Reeves, vice-chairman; M. H. Salisbury, Harley F. Newell and John J. Hamilton.

FRANK WIGGINS PRESENT.

The Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, as usual, sent a beautiful float, on which acacia, marigolds and carnations were beautifully entwined over latticework. Secretary Wiggins, who has for the past twenty-eight years been in charge of the chamber's contribution to the annual parade, was again on the ground in charge of the exhibit.

ATTRACTING THE WORLD.

Burbank took great pride in preparing the huge globe of flowers representing the world and the great magnet which adorned its float. The magnet symbolized attraction of the world to that city. The globe was built of smilax and pink and white carnations. The continents were picked out in carnations, the United States being massed in white blossoms. The rest of North America was in red carnations. Burbank's prettiest girls rode on the float.

GLENDALE SCENIC DISPLAY.

The diversity of Southern California's climate was illustrated by the float entered by the city of Glendale. A murmur of applause arose as a small girl was seen in a green garden, with a small garden hose, watering a garden at the foot of snow-topped mountains. The display was indicative also of the growth of the city from 1910 to this year. Shades of purple, red and white predominated in the floral decorations. The girl was Anna Louise Muhlmen, and her garden included violets, red roses, carnations and scatterings of other flowers.

MONROVIA'S ENTRY.

Boys and girls on the Monrovia entry represented Youth, Happiness, Energy and Success. The girls were attired in pink. There were nine girls and ten boys. The decorations were smilax and sweet peas. A canopy carried out the color scheme to the float.

ORANGE COUNTY.

The heart of Orange county was the offering of the citrus belt. A big heart from which radiated lines to Pasadena, Los Angeles, Long Beach, San Diego, Riverside and Newport was a distinctive feature of the entry. The floral decorations were lilies, ferns and carnations.

REDONDO BEACH FANTASY.

Considerable thought and work were put into the scene portrayed on the float of Redondo Beach. Neptune, in the person of Frank L. Kern, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of that city, was shown commanding the destiny of the car. LaVaughn Protsch, as queen of the sea, was coming out of the waves, driving before her a large red lobster. At all four corners of the float, in sea shells made of flowers, sat four little girls: Olga Hughes, Mary Frances McKenzie, Olive Hanson and LaVerta Naugeber, and Edna Richardson, Blanche Williams, Eula Haliburton and Stella Williams were maids in waiting to the queen.

SEAL OF THE CITY.

The great seal of Los Angeles loomed up in flowers as the fourth float contributed by Pasadena's neighboring city to the annual parade. Pepper leaves and acacia lavishly set off by golden ribbons were used in decorating the float and the perfect floral representation of the city's seal made a great hit.

TYPICAL BEACH SCENE.

Undine rising out of the waves, accompanied by a bevy of mermaids, was depicted on the float of Long Beach, entered by the Chamber of Commerce of that city. Elizabeth Lack was shown as the queen of the sea, emerging from the open mouth of a large sea shell, made of flowers, and driving before her three sea serpents. The mermaids were covered with fish scales and wore wreaths of coral in their hair. They were Beaulah Chittenden, Naomi Alderete, Beatrice Stephens, Garnet Rice, Dorothy McBride and Mabel Nye.

HEART OF ORANGE DISTRICT.

On a pedestal, topped by an orange with a white heart, an attractive display indicated Anaheim as the white heart of the orange district. Four shepherd girls with crooks were on the float—Helen and Marcella Webber, Lanette Rile and Helen Jordan. A floral display added attractiveness to this entry.

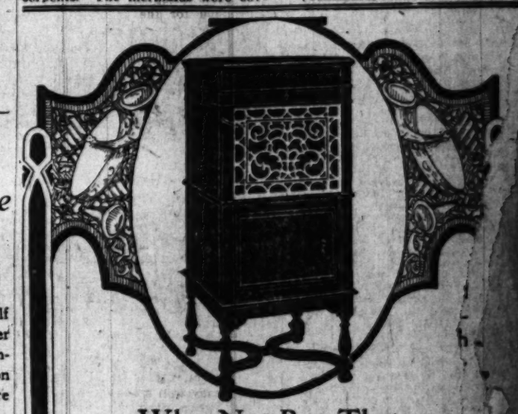
MISSION BELLS.

San Gabriel was shown as the home of the mission players, in a display including the bells of the old mission there done in replica. Juan and Juanita Zorraquncs led a troupe of mission players, with ten footmen and outriders and eight padres.

MINIATURE OF PALISADES.

The famous Palisades of Santa Monica were reproduced in miniature on the float of that city. The picturesque bluff was represented by

(Continued on Second Page.)



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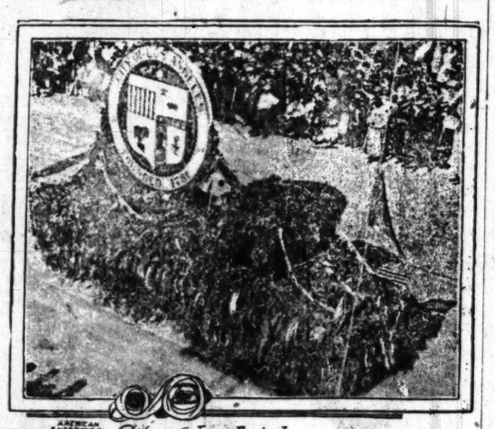
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California Hotel Company, First Prize Class B



City of Los Angeles.

ORAL PAGEANT FLOAT BY FLOAT

(Continued from First Page.)

...ross and black heather an... ...n flowers and carnations. ...the shade of the palisades ...Misses Lysbeth LeFevre and ...ed Chandler and George Joslyn ...Ralph Larson. The float was in ...ree of Frank Townsend, Com... ...ioner of Finance of that city.

ORANGE SHOW DISPLAY.

Hundreds of oranges were used in the decoration of the float of San Bernardino, which drew attention to the Eleventh National Orange Show. Orange, green, white and gold were the predominating colors. On the car were Helen Molter, Maxine Roderick, Leona Dredge, Ruth Prest and Helen Wells.

SOUTH PASADENA'S CHIMES.

The Chinese scheme in flower decoration was carried out in the beautiful South Pasadena float, which represented the ringing of New Year's chimes by three angles—Misses Martha Messerole, Miriam Williams and Alice Danfyke. The floral chimes were swung in a belfry of smilax.

EAGLE ROCK ARBOR.

A boy and a girl, Charles Homer and Grace Fay, in children's swings under an arbor shaded by Eagle Rock, on the top of which sat a huge stuffed eagle, drew attention to the display from that city. The rock was made of gray moss and was colored with marigolds and Chinese lilies. Sitting in the arbor were Mildred Sassamer, Florence Fisher, Sara Wolf and Virginia Harsh.

GIRLS IN LAVENDER.

The Merchants' Association of Pasadena this year presented a bevy of beautiful young Pasadena girls, all dressed alike in summery lavender gowns, and seated in a huge floral gondola in the decoration of which ferns were used lavishly.

SHIP UNDER SAIL.

The Tournament of Roses Association quite outdid all previous efforts in the wonderful float which it contributed to the parade—a Chinese junk done in flowers. The unusual vessel was shown with great Thang floral sail outspread, while a ...ium side of the float walked a score ...Chinese sailors. In addition ...re was a crew aboard the vessel.

COMMUNITY PLAYHOUSE.

...he Community Playhouse entry ...s designed by F. Tolles Chamber... ...sculptor, and it evoked applause. ...sgell Wilson was manager of the ...on. Greek costumes were worn ...h girls and boys. The color ...y was orange and blue. Sixty ...ind girls carried garlands. ...held banners aloft. There ...baskets of flowers. Trumpet... ...ded the appearance of the ...perched on her throne was ...on of Pasadena, Miss Thyra ..., who received the homage ...bjects. A mask represent... ...ame. Art was also typ... ...n's girls wore circlets of ...and their heads. They ...red in white dresses ...o with gold. The boys ...lets of ivy.

...LS DISPLAY BOAT.

...ons and smilax were used ...in decorating the huge ...yed by the California Ho... ...ny, owners of the Mary... ...n and Huntington hotels. ...ness heralds bore the names ...ious hotels in advance of

...IC SCHOOL FLOAT.

...ountain as the progress through... ...Side of the huge gondola ...to stamp Muir School, for it was ...e largest floats in the ...de and was perfect in every de... ...ail. Even floral oars projected ...rom the sides of the Venetian craft, in which rode seven of the most beautiful of the Muir School girls.

NURSERY RHYMES.

The McKinley School presented "Mistress Mary, Quite Contrary" in a fairyland float. Virginia Reed was Mistress Mary. Six girls represented the silver bells and ma... ...kle shells of the nursery ...me. Six girls threw confetti to ...spectators. The float was deco... ...ed with pink roses, acacia, smilax, chrysanthemums and holly. It was ...pturously applauded, especially b... ...the children.

EDISON ENTRY.

"Fairy Lamp Shade" was the subject of the Thomas Edison School entry. Mrs. J. A. Elms was in charge. There were five fairies, represented by little girls and five ...gnomes. The costumes and decora... ...ions were designed by Mrs. H. A. Coombs. The electric globe was a huge affair.

PIONEER DAYS.

The float of the Grover Cleveland School represented a huge bas... ...ket of living poppies. Pepper tree ...foliage, colored blue, covered the ...body of the basket, and yellow mari... ...golds formed the top. The handle of the basket was wrapped with ...blue-dyed smilax and decorated with ...a bow of tarlet... Little sailor boys ...attired in white, held three streamers. The float was typical of Cali... ...rnia. It was preceded by fifteen boys, representing pages in the history of this State. There were Indians, red-shirted miners, Chirrile of the Spanish era and Mission fathers. The Indians carried baskets of fruit. Spanish rancheros followed. The Bear flag was typical of the California republic. A boy scout led the float, bearing aloft the Stars and Stripes.

CALIFORNIA FLOWER GARDEN.

Tourists saw in miniature, on the float presided over by Miss Margaret Phelps, a California flower garden. The float contained the flowers of California, represented by twenty little girls dressed in white. Each child was a different California flower, from the chrysanthemum to the rose. The float was decorated with pink carnations and greens.

FLOWER LOVING CUP.

With J. Queroz acting as a vaquero outrider and Rule Neiger as driver, the loving cup of yellow flowers on the Alhambra float was an attractive feature of the parade. Similax added a touch of greenery to the display.

PAGE FROM LONGFELLOW.

The Washington-street school entered a float representing a page from Longfellow. A Longfellow cottage was one of the features. The boys and girls taking part wore costumes typical of the times about which the poet wrote. The float was decorated with white carnations and greenery. Indians, trappers, pioneers and cowboys carried out the idea of the early times. Scrub oak represented the forest through which the pioneers and Indians journeyed in the old days.

MAYFLOWER FLOAT.

Miles Standish and Priscilla were portrayed true to life in the Mayflower entry. Alice Stockton was Priscilla and Miles Standish looked very lovingly at her. Nine handsome girls and six boys made up the party in a float, which was a dream of color. Pilgrim costumes were worn by the occupants of the float.

HIGH SCHOOL SOLDIERS.

A burst of cheers greeted the entry of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, as the splendidly decorated floats passed by. Acacia and narcissus were the color scheme. Sergt. M. Newlin was in charge. Cadets from the Pasadena High School supplied to the spectators an idea of the material of which future army officers are being formed. They were in full equipment and typified in every way the future soldier in embryo.

HIGH SCHOOL ENTRY.

The Pasadena High School's entry was most elaborate and a world of flowers was used in decorating it. The floral materials used ranged from carnations to silver sage. The royal coach was the feature. It represented the time of Louis XVI. Five young women looked lovely in the court costume. They represented ladies in waiting. There were eight lackeys, four footmen and two heralds. As float after float drew by the spectators applauded the efforts of the high school students to portray school life and pages out of history.

KIDDIES FROM DISPENSARY.

...e floral bower of acacias rode ...ty little children from the Pasa... ...dena Dispensary, being that excel... ...lent institution's contribution and showing how it cares for the children of the district where it is situated. There were cute colored twin girls and Japanese and Spanish children included in this most cosmopolitan float, the little ones being in charge of Nurses Esther Linsley and Louise Senger.

GONDOLA OF FLOWERS.

Comfortably seated on a gondola made of flowers, mostly carnations, Annabel Latham, Frances Sanford, Emily Bunn, Pauline Asana, Marie Tee-Kamp and Helen Pfisch occupied the float of the Kiwanis Club of Pasadena. The driver of the car was C. S. Mulholland.

GRANT SCHOOL.

Grant school chose pink and green as its color scheme. Chrysanthemums were also freely used. The entry carried four outriders. Mrs. C. O. Lowry was in charge.

TAHOE'S ENTRY.

All the way from Lake Tahoe came A. L. Richardson in his Pierce-Arrow to take part in the tournament. He was accompanied by his wife and daughter, Miss Florence Richardson. His car was decorated with the flora of the beautiful lake resort.

PASADENA BANKERS' DISPLAY.

A riot of colors made the float of the Pasadena Clearinghouse Association a fine attraction. Five young women in Grecian costumes, who rode in the car, represented the various banks of Pasadena. Over their heads was a small pergola, decorated with lavender, smilax, violets, ernations and dahlias. The young women were Melva Fishbeck, Norma Ingle, Ann Fellows, Opal Medley and Josephine Noe.

FINE FEATHER DISPLAY.

A treat was given visitors in the float of the Cawston Ostrich Farm. Herbert J. Vatcher, Jr., a small boy, sat on an eminence and appeared to be driving a large ostrich placed on the hood of the automobile, using reins of woven feathers and grass. Little Claire Vatcher sat behind ir white plumes in the center of a group, likewise attired. Hazel McElroy, Zona Williams, Helen Mayer and Ruth Purviance sat under a bower of white and green.

HATS OFF, THE FLEET.

That the Pacific Fleet is among home folks in Pasadena was shown by the enthusiastic reception given to the floral ship U.S.S. Pasadena, a vessel made of flowers at the harbor by the men of the fleet and brought over the road under command of Commander Paul Blackburn to take part in the parade. The warship was complete in every detail, even the wireless buzzing away and the great guns were fired from time to time.

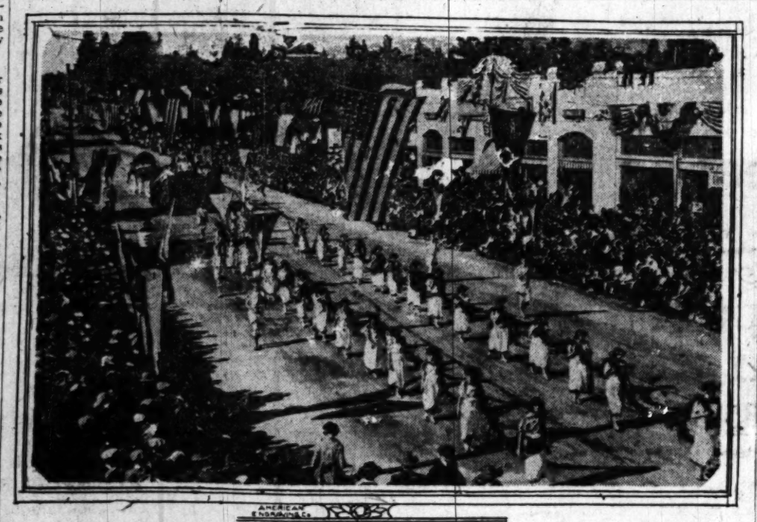
LOYALTY THE KEYNOTE.

A serious note was struck by the beautifully decorated automobile of Pasadena University in which pepper leaves and Valencias were used in great profusion. The motto of the school—"Loyalty to Christ and the Bible" was written in great floral letters as the main decoration of the machine in which rode prominent members of the university.

LIFT HATS TO G.A.R.

The float of John F. Godfrey Post, G.A.R., of Pasadena, was everywhere greeted with lifted hats in salute to the veterans who rode in the flower-decorated automobile and

(Continued on Third Page.)



Pasadena Community Play Ground Association's entry.

GLENDALE AGAIN FIRST.

Leads in Long List of Awards Announced by the Tournament Judges.

Glendale, winner of first prize for municipal floats last year, was again given first honors by the Tournament of Roses judges yesterday. Santa Monica was second and San Gabriel third. Following is the complete list of awards:

CLASS A—Floats, Civic Bodies Other Than Pasadena: First, Glendale, $100 silver trophy and blue banner, given by Clemens Friedell, Silver Shop, Pasadena; second, Santa Monica, $100 silver trophy and red banner; third, San Gabriel Mission Play, $50 silver trophy and red banner, given by Clark Hotel, Los Angeles; fourth, Eagle Rock, $50 silver trophy and red banner, given by Times-Mirror Company; fifth, Long Beach, $40 silver trophy and red banner, given by Bullock's, Los Angeles; sixth, Monrovia, $40 silver trophy and red banner, given by J. W. Robinson Company, Los Angeles.

CLASS B—Hotels: First, California Hotel Company, challenge trophy and blue banner, to be won twice for ownership; second, Hotel Raymond, $50 silver trophy and red banner, given by Van Nuys Hotel, Los Angeles.

CLASS C—Auto (gasoline) capacity four or more persons: First, Pasadena Kiwanis Club, $60 silver trophy and blue banner; second, Pasadena Dispensary, $40 silver trophy and red banner, presented by Barker Brothers, Los Angeles; third, Pierce-Arrow stages, $35 silver trophy and yellow banner.

CLASS D—Autos (gasoline,) capacity two persons First, B. G. Adams, $40 silver trophy and blue banner, presented by Hotel del Coronado, Coronado. No other awards.

CLASS E—Electrics: First, Mrs. Lincoln, Pasadena, $50 silver trophy and blue banner, presented by Coulter Dry Goods Company, Los Angeles. No other awards.

CLASS F—Commercial Floats Representing Some Special Character of Business: First, Pasadena automobile dealers, $50 silver trophy and blue banner, presented by Quimby's Chocolate Shop, Los Angeles; second, Pasadena banks, $40 silver trophy and red banner, presented by Owl Drug Company, Los Angeles; third, Pasadena Evening Post, $20 or silver trophy and yellow banner.

CLASS G—Floats, Other Than Civic or Commercial Floats: First, Pacific Fleet, $60 silver trophy and blue banner, presented by Los Angeles Examiner; second, Pasadena Lion Club, $40 silver trophy and red banner, presented by Wetherby-Kayser Shoe Company, Los Angeles; third, Pasadena Y.M.C.A., $25 silver trophy and yellow banner.

CLASS H—Historical or Representative Characters, Two or More in a Group: First, Robert J. Ogden, $100 silver trophy and blue banner, presented by El Mirasol Hotel, Santa Barbara. No other awards.

CLASS I—Historical or Representative Character, Individual: First, Frank H. Symons, Los Angeles, $25 silver trophy and blue banner. No other awards.

CLASS J—One-Horse and Two-Horse Vehicle: No entries.

CLASS K—One-Pony and Two-Pony Vehicles: First, Strand Theater, Pasadena, $40 silver trophy and blue banner; second, Selma and Norman Jaeger, $20 or silver trophy and red banner. No other award.

CLASS L — Fire Department (Special:) No award as Pasadena fire department adjudged ineligible.

CLASS M—Saddle Horse, Lady Rider: First, Mrs. Arthur Perkins $50 silver trophy and blue banner, presented by Pegrams & Co., Los Angeles; second, Marian Mori, $40 silver trophy and red banner, presented by I. Magnin Company, Pasadena; third, Margaret Foster, Roycroft vase and yellow banner, presented by Jarvis and Prinz, Pasadena. No other awards.

CLASS N—Saddle Horse, Gentleman Rider: First, T. C. Jefferson, $60 silver trophy and blue banner, presented by S. Nordlinger & Sons, Los Angeles; second, E. F. Hamlon, $40 silver trophy and red banner; third, James J. Britt, $15 silver trophy and yellow banner.

CLASS O—Shetland Pony, Girl and Boy Rider: First, Louis Downs, $15 silver trophy and blue banner; second, Robert Jaeger, $10 cash and red banner.

CLASS P—Saddle Pony Boy and Girl Rider: First, Crown City Saddle Livery, $15 silver trophy and blue banner. No other award.

CLASS Q — Novelties: First, Pasadena Elks, $20 or silver trophy and blue banner; second Arthur J. Dillon, $15 cash and red banner; third, Ralph A. Burdick, $10 cash and yellow banner.

SPECIAL PRIZE—Best Saddle Horse in Parade, suitable for ladies' use, horse alone to be considered: Silver trophy and blue banner, presented by Col. W. J. Hogan, award delayed; to be announced later.

UNIVERSITY IN EAST HONORS HUNTINGTON.

PASADENA RAILROAD MAN IS MADE DOCTOR OF LAWS IN NEW YORK.

Henry E. Huntington of San Marino and New York, one of the leading railroad men in the United States, was the recipient of the degree of Doctor of Laws, at a ceremony held at New York University on December 16. Among the guests present at the exercises were Dr. Charles B. Alexander of the New York State Department of Education, Dean Charles Snow, Dean James E. Lough and Dean Horace Hoskins of New York University.

Mr. Huntington, who is about 70 years of age, was born at Oneonta, N. Y. He has been actively interested in railroad development, particularly in the Southwest, for the last forty years.

He owns the finest library and manuscript collection in the world outside of the great public libraries and museums. Among his manuscripts are many letters written by Lincoln and Washington, and he also owns the original manuscript of Benjamin Franklin's autobiography.

JOINT INSTALLATION.

Sons of Veterans and Ladies Auxiliary to Celebrate.

National officers will preside tomorrow night when Rosecrans Camp, Sons of Veterans, and the Ladies Auxiliary, hold a joint public installation of officers at Patriotic Hall, South Figueroa street near Eighteenth street. William H. Hyden, national patriotic instructor, Sons of Veterans, U.S.A., will induct the Sons and Blanche Hawthorne, national chaplain of the auxiliary, will install the women. There will be a program of music and speeches. Among those who will deliver addresses are former Mayor Woodman, past division commander; L. de P. Callahan of Lindsay, first commander, division of California and Pacific; C. O. Boynton of Long Beach, vice-division commander; Judge Grant Jackson, Attorney Oscar Lawler, Prof. Charles E. Locke and Commander-elect Frank A. Carpenter of Rosecrans Camp, and President-elect Mary Graham of Rosecrans Auxiliary.

TWENTY-TWO GET HELP.

Disabled Service Men to Receive Vocational Education.

Twenty-two disabled service men living in the district covered by the Los Angeles office of the Federal Board for Vocational Education have had their applications for vocational training approved at Washington, according to word received yesterday at the offices of the board in the Wilcox Annex Building, Second and Spring streets. Those who will receive $100 or more every month from the government, while learning new trades or professions are: Maurice Astley, Roy L. Bevans, William K. Bolle, William G. Bowerman, J. R. Croswhite, Linton Close, Herbert G. Florcken, James Fleming, Edward C. Gray, George A. Gozder, Dugald S. Holsclaw, William H. Johnson, Harold B. Kelly, Julius Lein, A. R. Morrison, Frank L. McFarland, George A. McCarthy, Sorvello Salvatore, Thomas L. Sweeney, Edward W. Saurin, John C. Schurig and Henry H. Sosse.

Not If as Rich as Croesus.

If you were as rich as Croesus you could not buy a better remedy for constipation than Chamberlain's Tablets. They are easy and pleasant to take and when the proper dose is taken produce a mild and gentle effect. They also strengthen the digestion.—[Advertisement.

MR. N. S. HANIEF

Announces an

Auction Sale

OF

ORIENTAL RUGS

Of Unparalleled Excellence

Tuesday and Wednesday

January 4th and 5th

Alexandria Hotel

ASSEMBLY ROOM

Three Sales Daily at

10:30 a.m. 2 p.m. 7:30 p.m.

By order of Edman L. Baker of London and The Persian Art Galleries of New York City

Mr. Hanief, an expert well known to all connoissurs and collectors of Oriental Rugs will direct the sale, which in itself insures the quality and the genuineness of the values.

Mr. Hanief wishes to announce to the general public that this is by far the largest and most complete showing of the very cream of the Persian and Turkish rugs ever offered at public auction in Los Angeles.

The collection offers very rare specimens of

Ardebils *Kashans* *Royal Ispahans*
Royal Kirmans *Signed Kirmanshahs*
Tabriz *Royal Sarouks* *Ladiks*
Royal Bokharas *Antique Ispahans*
Ghordies *Kulahs* *Bergamos*
Herakees *Feraghans*
Sennahs *Heratis* *Sheriz*
Kazaks *Joshaghans*

—all noted for their beauty of coloring and density of weave and in allover, medallion and prayer designs.

One rug in particular is valued at $100,000, depicting and picturing famed men, from the time of Adam to Napoleon and the Shah of Persia, so truly that they are easily recognized.

The collection is matchless and consumed more than five years in the gathering from the destitute families of Europe who were forced to sell heirlooms and cherished pieces from their treasure chests due to the reverses of the war.

This condition makes the collection one of very rare designs of various colorings and the finest textures.

It is a fair statement that there is no private or museum collection that can equal this display.

Sale begins Tuesday, January Fourth, and continues through Wednesday, January Fifth, with three sales daily at

10:30 a. m. 2 p. m. 7:30 p. m.

The beauty of the rugs and the varied showing of wonderful designs welcomes lovers of the beautiful and beckons Oriental rug collectors to attend every sale.

N. S. HANIEF, Director

Show



ROSE PA...

Yesterday's ... by Vast

(Continued from Sec...

...played old Civil War ... and drums, while a drill ... members of the post ... the manual of arms ...

BOY SCOUTS IN ...

How the Boy Scouts ... return-to-nature life ... the camp scene portra... float contributed by the... of Pasadena. Here th... shown in the heart of ... cooking their food about ... Seventeen Boy Scouts ... mand of Assistant Scou... W. Burns took part in ... contribution.

"JUST GIRLS"

The large blue triang... by the Young Women's ... Association was enti... Girls." The float was i... nations. The attractive... in it represented Denma... Russia, Canada, Spain ... in costume, and Ameri... blue was the predomin... of the entry. The back... the silver gray and pa... the acacia. This was sp... orange marigolds. Th... the association was pa... the sides of the float ... marguerites. Outriders ... float. The score of yo... riding on the float wore ... blue blouses, white skirts ... 4 headdress and blue ... The chaperon was Mrs ... Griffiths. Miss B. Emi... Alice Brooks were the ou... girls on the float were ... Hendrickson, Grace N... Mary Frame, Gladys W... Pearl Barr, Belva Pe... Schmatova, Bessie Clegg, ... Kelly, Helen Lang, Ru... Charnette Boyce, Edna S... Elizabeth Harrison.

'RAH, 'RAH, OCCI...

Good old college days ... all were brought to mi... black and orange float, ... there were husky footb... and girls in academic ... gowns, while a great ... topped the float, which ... ed with marigolds and ... pepper leaves. On the ... Walter Long, Edward ... Gladys Uzzell, Jean Sm... Ong, Lucille McCullough, ... Grath, Eva Atkinson, ... Cook, Nell Hazen, Louis... and Clarance Gier.

ALTADENA SCHO...

The Altadena School ... for its subject "Winken, ... and Nod." Three girls ... boys were in costume a... his delicious story. Th... fishing rods. Their sound... three boys each earnestly ... part in the story. The flo... with sweet peas and ... greenery forming a back...

SCHOOLGIRLS AS FL...

A living yellow sunflow... braved by the float of the ... Park School, that flowers ... for the outer edge of ... floral reproduction, while ... ing brown center was ... one dozen little school ... dressed in brown and wea... brown close-fitting caps. ... was a most unusual one. ... on from afar being o... moving yellow sunflowe... along the street.

POPPY LAND.

Twenty-four girls and ... represented a pageant, w... er Cleveland School ente... parade. The California ... the flower chosen to rep... school. Baskets were fi... poppies. The pageant ... Cabrillo, miners and ... dians. They were prece... page. The float was d... Miss Helen Hethinger.

LIFE-LIKE SUBMA...

The Pacific Fleet entry ... a submarine, No. 3, wh... fine exhibit of the terror ... It comprised a crew of si... M. Adams was in charge. ... marine fired minnows at ... invisible enemy throughou... rade. The boat was handse... erated.

STRAND THEATE...

A high-wheeled cart dra... splendid horse tandem. ... entry of the Strand Theate... golden marigolds, pink an... nations and Spanish fes... the floral decorations of ... Elwood Pool, attired as a ... escorted the entry. In ... rode Ruby McHenry a... Kiefer.

ELKS' FLORAL T...

Drown Patrol of Pasade... of Elks is usual was pro... the parade with a model o... try—a locomotive and ... worked out in flowers, ... of blossoms being used. ... canical piano embowered i... car in which R. Montgom... popular airs as the train ... along completed a feature ... was given great applause ... out the route of the parade.

LEGION'S PATRIOTIC...

Red, white and blue ... and cornflowers were used ... pal decorations in the ... American Legion post ... Pasadena, the central ... which were a large floral ... the insignia of the org... while at the peak of the ... American eagle was alight ... in its beak the banner of t...

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howing of wonderful
beckons Oriental rug
Director

Show Beauty of Our Southland.



AMERICAN BEAUTY ROSES. Pasadena tournament of roses entry.

ROSE PARADE IN DETAIL.

Yesterday's Magnificent Spectacle as Seen by Vast Throng in Crown City.

(Continued from Second Page.)

played old Civil War airs with fife and drum, while a drill team of the members of the post went through the manual of arms with rifles.

BOY SCOUTS IN CAMP.

How the Boy Scouts live the real return-to-nature life was shown in the camp scene portrayed on the float contributed by the Boy Scouts of Pasadena. Here the boys were shown in the heart of the woods, cooking their food about a camp fire. Seventeen Boy Scouts under command of Assistant Scout Master W. W. Burns took part in this unusual contribution.

"JUST GIRLS."

The large blue triangle adopted by the Young Women's Christian Association was entitled "Just Girls." The float was typical of the nations. The attractive girls riding in it represented Denmark, Belgium, Russia, Canada, Spain and Mexico, in costume, and America. Baby blue was the predominating color of the entry. The background was the silver gray and pale green of the acacia. This was sprinkled with orange marigolds. The name of the association was picked out on the sides of the float with white marguerites. Outriders preceded the float. The score of young women riding on the float wore white middie blouses, white skirts, blue filet for a headdress and blue bow ties. The chaperon was Mrs. Harriet P. Griffiths. Miss B. Emig and Miss Alice Brooks were the outriders. The girls on the float were Misses Viola Hendrickson, Grace Nielsen and Mary Frame, Gladys Wycoff, Margaret Barr, Belva Purvis, Sonia Schmatova, Bessie Clegg, Alta Donnelly, Helen Lang, Ruth Cairns, Charnette Boyce, Edna Simpson and Elizabeth Harrison.

'RAH, 'RAH, OCCIDENTAL.

Good old college days at Occidental were brought to mind by the black and orange float, on which there were husky football players and girls in academic caps and gowns, while a great black bear topped the float, which was decorated with marigolds and blackened pepper leaves. On the float were Walter Long, Edward Ingledue, Gladys Uzzell, Jean Smith, Eugenie Ong, Lucille McCullough, Mary McGrath, Eva Atkinson, Lawrence Cook, Nell Hagen, Louise Warren and Clarance Gler.

ALTADENA SCHOOL.

The Altadena School float took for its subject "Winken, Blinken and Nod." Three girls and three boys were in costume exemplifying this delicious story. They carried fishing rods. Their companions were three boys each earnestly playing a part in the story. The float was gay with sweet peas and carnations, greenery forming a background.

SCHOOLGIRLS AS FLOWERS.

A living yellow sunflower was portrayed by the float of the Lamanda Park School, real flowers being used for the outer edge of the great floral reproduction, while the bobbing brown center was formed by one dozen little school girls, each dressed in brown and wearing round brown close-fitting caps. The float was a most unusual one, the impression from afar being of a great moving yellow sunflower moving along the street.

POPPY LAND.

Twenty-four girls and fifteen boys represented a pageant, which Grover Cleveland School entered in the parade. The California poppy was the flower chosen to represent the school. Baskets were filled with poppies. The pageant represented Cabrillo, miners and Mission Indians. They were preceded by a page. The float was designed by Miss Helen Hethinger.

LIFE-LIKE SUBMARINE.

The Pacific Fleet entry had in it a submarine, No. 5, which was a fine exhibit of the terror of the sea. It comprised a crew of six men. T. M. Adams was in charge. The submarine fired numerous shots at an invisible enemy throughout the parade. The boat was handsomely decorated.

STRAND THEATER.

A high-wheeled cart drawn by two splendid horses tandem, was the entry of the Strand Theater. Smilax, golden marigolds, pink and red carnations and Spanish peppers were the floral decorations of the cart. Elwood Pool, attired as a Spaniard, escorted the entry. In the cart rode Ruby McHenry and Sadie Kiefer.

ELK'S FLORAL TRAIN.

Drown Patrol of Pasadena Lodge of Elks as usual was prominent in the parade with a most original entry—a locomotive and two cars, worked out in flowers, thousands of blossoms being used. A mechanical piano embowered in the last car on which R. Montgomery played popular airs as the train steamed along completed a feature which was given great applause throughout the route of the parade.

LEGION'S PATRIOTIC FLOAT.

Red, white and blue carnations and cornflowers were used as principal decorations in the float of American Legion post No. 13 of Pasadena, the central figures of which were a large floral replica of the insignia of the organization, while at the peak of the float an American eagle was shown holding in its beak the banner of the Legion. The eagle was driven by four figures representing the Army, Navy, marines and nurses, and these branches of the service were represented by Earl S. Messer, George Sabin, Arthur Fessler and Eva Garretson.

FILM STARS.

William M. Glass entered an artistic float representing the moving-picture star song. Various beauties were typified. Anna Herman, who won a prize as the perfect woman, was one of the stars in the float. The occupants represented colonial, Polish and the Civil War dames. Roses predominated in the decorations.

MAYPOLE SCENE.

Walter Raymond of the Raymond Hotel designed the most novel contribution offered for display in the form of a Maypole scene, in which twelve little girls took part. Carnations, most of them white, formed the basis of the decoration of the float, which was drawn by three white horses.

GLENDORA'S OFFERING.

Miss Anna Louise Muhleman was a very proud little girl as she stood on Glendora's handsome float and strewed flowers with a hose. This typified the fructivity of that city. The color scheme was violets, carnations and roses.

NAME SPELLED IN ROSES.

With smilax greenery as a background and pink carnations giving added color, the name of the Pasadena Realty Board was spelled in roses on the float of that organization. In the car were Betty Gates, Akice Rusac and Martha Reeme with M. A. Mittelholtz as driver.

MAIDS LEAD LION.

Two small girls, Marialice Russell and Josephine Collins, accompanied by Mildred Forbes and Marjorie Russell, gave a picture of a lion being led, as indicative of the coming of the Lion's Club to Pasadena. In front was a canopy of yellow and green, with smilax and roses used to bring out the attractive features of the display. Meredith Moore was driver.

BANDS IN LINE.

The music in yesterday's parade was more elaborate, with a greater number of bands taking part, than ever before. The bands included the Pasadena Elks, forty pieces; National Guard, 41; Long Beach municipal, 27; Anaheim Elks, 25; Los Angeles Salvation Army, 30; G.A.R., fife and drum corps; U.S.C., 31; Al Borak, 36; Pacific Electric, 36; Pasadena concert, 30; Franklin School, Los Angeles, cadets, 30; Alhambra Elks, 30.

PARADE NOTES.

A floral world eight feet in diameter, the land in flowers and the oceans in greenery, was the entry of the Pasadena Evening Post. Dorothy Elliott, the telegraph operator, received imaginary press dispatches. She was embossed in green streamers running to her from the world.

Frank Benedict had a handsome entry representing the Benedict Motor Sales Company. His nifty car was buried in ferns, pink carnations and acacias.

John S. Daggett rode "Chilly," a handsome sorrel horse, which was decorated with pink carnations and greens.

Abraham Lincoln to the life was portrayed on horseback by Frank Simmonds.

Ralph Burdick, in his tiny floral cart to which was driven his white spotted dog, was loudly applauded.

Fifteen thousand carnations were used to decorate the automobile of B. G. Adams of Los Angeles. A large eagle stood on the hood of the car, with blue cornflowers in the mouth.

In a cart depicting a prairie schooner, decorated with acacia, heather and pink roses, Thelma and Norma Jaeger drove an attractive entry. Yvonne Jaeger, aged 12, rode a small pony over which was carried a floral basket with a raised lid, wherein sat the equestrienne. Smilax, rosebuds, were used in decoration. Robert Jaeger, age 6, rode a small pony, which carried baskets of roses and a blanket of acacia.

The Pasadena Chamber of Commerce contributed a beautiful latticed float in which hundreds of roses were used.

A unique entry was that of the Jensen Mills Company. The car was beautifully decorated. The girls wore blankets.

The Girls' League of the Pasadena High School and the Boys' Junior Chamber of Commerce of the same school were represented by the officers of these organizations, who rode in gaily decorated automobiles.

The administration of the Pasadena public schools contributed an automobile decorated with acacia and carnations and in which members of the Board of Education rode at the head of the floats from the Pasadena High, McKinley, Cleveland and other schools, and in which students in costume portrayed various periods of California history.

Directors of the Tournament of Roses Association received great applause as they passed through the streets in their decorated automobile.

The Pasadena firemen closed the parade with their handsomely decorated truck and carts.

The Jantze Swimming Company gave a rare touch to the parade with its float, which contained a bevy of handsome girls in bathing suits. The girls threw confetti to the spectators.

W. L. Leishman, president of the Tournament Association, who led the great parade, felt that he and his associates had covered themselves with glory. Not only the day but the entire pageant was a pronounced success.



San Gabriel and Mission Play Third prize Class A

GRATEFUL TO HELPERS.

Midnight Mission Christmas Dinner Made Possible by Gifts.

Sponsors for the Christmas dinner, which was served from noon on Christmas Day until midnight at the Midnight Mission, 121 South Los Angeles street, have issued a formal statement of thanks enumerating the firms, organizations and individuals from which were received the donations of food, cash and service that made the dinner a possibility. More than 2000 men and women were served during the afternoon and evening.

Y.W.C.A. DANCING.

The Y.W.C.A. will begin its new course of ten lessons in folk, esthetic and social dancing this week at the association's auditorium, 922 South Grand avenue. Tuesday morning the classes will meet from 10 until 11 o'clock. Wednesday evenings from 6 to 7 o'clock is set apart for beginners. Wednesday evening between 7 and 8 o'clock will be for advanced girls, while Thursday evening from 8 until 9 o'clock will be for beginners.

COME 'ROUND BY BOAT.

Prominent Easterners Due to Arrive on Pacific Mail Steamer.

Making the trip from the Atlantic to Los Angeles by way of the Panama Canal, a number of prominent easterners are passengers on the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer Creole State, which sailed from Baltimore, Md., December 27 and is due to arrive at Los Angeles Harbor on January 12.

George Emmons, a retired capitalist of Washington, is coming to visit his daughter, M. G. Ryan, a retired constructional engineer of New York, is to visit his son in this city. Others on the steamer are: Nathaniel Kersey, retired capitalist and wife, Baltimore; Richard G. Miller, retired attorney of Seneca Falls, N. Y., and brother, J. Miller, retired real estate broker; John Lee, retired contractor, Pittsburg; John Verree of Verree & Conklin, publishers, New York; Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Gilhuly of New York; Dr. Eugene Foller, retired physician, New York; Adoph Cohn, and niece, Miss Adlaide Cohn.

PLAN MONSTER MEET OF SALVATION ARMY.

Gen. Bramwell Booth, son of the founder of the Salvation Army, and Commander Eva Booth will be in Los Angeles February 25 to hold a monster public meeting, according to an announcement made last night by Brigadier C. R. Boyd, commander for Southern California.

The heads of the Salvation Army for the entire world, representing 10,590 corps in seventy-two countries and colonies, have accepted the invitation of Mayor Snyder, the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association and other leading civic organizations, to come to Los Angeles.

Coincident with the beginning of the new year, Brigadier Boyd also announces a new publication of the Salvation Army War Cry for the Pacific Coast. This publication will supplant the national organ of the army, heretofore printed in New York. It will convey to the western territory the news of commanders, corps, officers and soldiers and stimulate rivalry. No advertising is accepted in this weekly, its entire space being devoted to the activities of the army.

Copies of the new issue will be mailed by Brigadier Boyd to all contributors of the 1920 campaign, and those who desire to secure this publication can communicate with him at 502 Chamber of Commerce Building.

TO GREET OPTIMISTS.

Ted Peirce of the Pacific Desk Company will be host tomorrow to members of the Optimists Club at his new store, 420 South Spring street.

Gude's Winter Shoe Sale

comprising our entire stock without reservation!

-including entire stock of hosiery



-reductions as great as $7.00 on the pair

-sale prices begin at $6.85

This is the greatest merchandising event in our history—a sweeping reduction of prices that absolutely ignores original cost.

Nothing is reserved, nothing is held back—the sale embraces every piece of footwear in the house — including the famous "Cousins" Shoes for Women" and Arch-Preserver Shoes, for which we are exclusive Los Angeles agents. Thousands of shoes are being offered at cost, and *less than the cost of manufacturing.*

Space will not permit us to enumerate all the prices embraced in this great sale. Almost the entire stock is priced at $7.85, $9.85, $11.85 and $13.85—however, some lines are offered at lower prices and some at higher figures.

The offerings include the latest and smartest creations of the season — the type of footwear upon which this institution has built its reputation.

All Lines Hosiery Included

Our entire big stock of hosiery (smart silks and wool sport effects) is offered at radical reductions—without a single reservation.

Gude's INC.

GOOD FOOTWEAR

537-539 So. Broadway

Over Hundred Floats in Line.

HUGE THRONGS ENJOY PARADE.

Masses of Humanity Applaud Floats at Pasadena.

Children in Costume Enact Old Nursery Rhymes.

History of Southland from Indian Days Shown.

(Continued from First Page.)

And through the streets by his spotted pointer.

Fourth division was composed school children, happy little sters singing their nursery s. They were living for a vivid hour and a half the lives of aint story-book folks that are their hearts.

The densely packed business the flower festival wended

And at Colorado street and aka avenue there was again n the crowd and the drum of mastodonic proportions ared, his regalia of glittering nd crimson sparkling in the He was almost exhausted, was still eager in his quest: anybody seen my band?"

rom ided baton was now trailing e street for his hopes of reach- zenith of popularity were ying. But nobody could is question and once more ted on down the street in ast his elusive band.

GROUPS OF ALL AGES.

barks of all nations and history glided along the and attending their oars ost beautiful of Southern girls. Some wore the of fairy princesses some ad as haughty colonial and there were others at- only in scanty bathing suits. latter were burned and blis- by California's midwinter sun. he fifth division contained most the smaller entries and com- rcial floats, but long before it started on its way the head of the column had swept before it all the hosts of skepticism and pessi- mism and not a single grouch was left to witness the triumphs of happiness and beauty.

In the sixth division the throngs watched in vain for the coming of Class J entries, one and two-horse-drawn vehicles. There were none, and their absence recorded the pass- ing of one of the most loved sights of the Rose Tournament. There were many many horses, but they were all saddle animals, and astride one of them was a gaunt person in top hat and clumsy boots, who bore a striking likeness of Abraham Lin- coln.

The sixth division slowly wound around the first bend in the route. In it were the historical groups and groups of representative character, and the children's flower-bedecked ponies. Even after the last of the ponies passed the throngs did not scatter in a mad rush for their auto- mobiles and street cars. They stood as if in a daze, watching the tail- end of the procession disappear around the distant street corner.

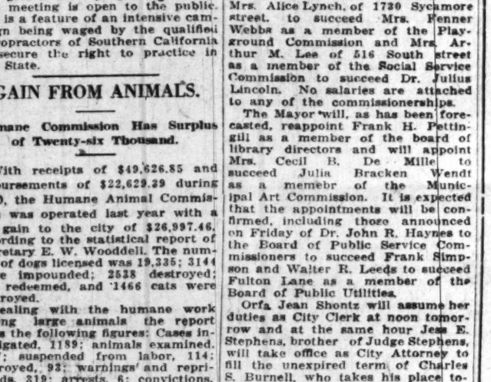
USED BATON AS CANE.

Several miles from the starting point, just as the last of the last di- vision broke its formation and scat- tered to the four winds, the masto- donic drum major, hobbling on tor- tured feet and bending wearily over his baton, which he now used as a cane, plowed his way through the crowd. His spangled coat was sprinkled with perspiration, his medals and gold braid had lost their sheen. Utterly exhausted, he gathered enough strength to whis- per pitifully:

"Has — anybody seen — my — band?"

Not far away a bandsman in a similar red coat who was just tuck- ing his trombone into its case heard a drum major's cry and answered

The drum major of mastodonic proportions had found his band.



The Eagle float entered by B. G. Adams, Pasadena. 1st prize, Class D.

FEAR ARMY AND NAVY CUT.

Protesting against carrying the policy of retrenchment in Federal expenditures to the point where the United States may again become as unprepared for war as it was in 1917, members of the society, Sons of the Revolution in California, have adopted a resolution urging that additional reductions be made in the essential departments of our de- fensive forces unless such cuts are made after an understanding with other nations, and in proportion to armament reductions on the part of other powers.

Copies of the resolution have been sent to California's Senators and Congressmen at Washington, and other patriotic societies and civic organizations in the State are urged to join a general campaign directed against a policy of economy which might force a lessening of the pres- ent effectiveness of the Army and Navy.

Chap Hauled to Morgue as Dead Will Make Talk.

The Progressive Chiropractors' As- sociation will hold the first of a series of mass meetings in the ball- room of the Alexandria Thursday evening, at 8:30 o'clock.

"The man from the Morgue" is announced as one of the speakers, and chiropractors state that he will recount a personal experience of be- ing revived after he had been taken to the San Francisco morgue as dead.

Griffith Jones, attorney for the as- sociation, will be the chief speaker of the evening, and Harold De Grosse, former grand opera singer, will give a short program of music. The meeting is open to the public and is a feature of an intensive cam- paign being waged by the qualified chiropractors of Southern California to secure the right to practice in this State.

GAIN FROM ANIMALS.

Humane Commission Has Surplus of Twenty-six Thousand.

With receipts of $49,626.85 and disbursements of $22,629.29 during 1920, the Humane Animal Commis- sion was operated last year with a net gain to the city of $26,997.46, according to the statistical report of Secretary E. W. Wooddell. The num- ber of dogs licensed was 19,336; 3144 were impounded; 2533 destroyed; 606 redeemed, and 1466 cats were destroyed.

Dealing with the humane work among large animals the report gives the following figures: Cases in- vestigated, 1189; animals examined, 5347; suspended from labor, 114; destroyed, 93; warnings and repri- mands, 319; arrests, 6; convictions, 3; fines imposed, $20; ambulance calls, 25. The number of head of stock impounded was 404.

The House of All.

At Leicester, Eng., there is an inn upon the wall of which years ago a pastor wrote: "I pray for all." The village lawyer, seeing in this a means for free advertising, wrote un- derneath: "I plead for all." One day a farmer thought he was justified in adding: "I feed all," and an army officer passing through the village left: "I fight for all." But an un- known author added the last line by writing: "I take them all—The Dev- il." The host, not wishing to show any partiality, has hung out his sign: "The House of All Five."—[Indian- apolis News.



American Legion Entry. For God and Country.

MAYOR PICKS SEVEN NEW BOARD MEMBERS.

MRS. MARTHA NELSON McCANN NAMED AS ONE OF PARK COMMISSIONERS.

Mayor Snyder will send to the City Council tomorrow for con- firmation seven appointments to municipal boards and commissions to fill vacancies caused by expira- tion of terms on the first of the year.

Of the seven appointments those made public yesterday, which had not been previously announced or forecasted, were those of Mrs. Mar- tha Nelson McCann to succeed Mrs. Leafie Sloan-Orcutt as a member of the Board of Park Commissioners, Mrs. Alice Lynch, of 1720 Sycamore street, to succeed Mrs. Fenner Webbs as a member of the Play- ground Commission and Mrs. Ar- thur M. Lee of 516 South street as a member of the Social Service Commission to succeed Dr. Julius Lincoln. No salaries are attached to any of the commissionerships.

The Mayor will, as has been fore- casted, reappoint Frank H. Pettin- gill as a member of the board of library directors and will appoint Mrs. Cecil B. De Mille to succeed Julia Bracken Wendt as a memebr of the Munici- pal Art Commission. It is expected that the appointments will be con- firmed, including those announced on Friday of Dr. John R. Haynes to the Board of Public Service Com- missioners to succeed Frank Simp- son and Walter R. Leeds to succeed Fulton Lane as a member of the Board of Public Utilities.

Orfa Jean Shontz will assume her duties as City Clerk at noon tomor- row and at the same hour Jess E. Stephens, brother of Judge Stephens, will take office as City Attorney to fill the unexpired term of Charles S. Burnell, who takes his place to- morrow morning on the Superior Court bench.

THE OFFICE BOY'S PASTIME.

Have you ever noticed the office boy whose duty it is to sit in the recep- tion room of the larger offices and take in the card of Mr. Hanks or Mr. Hookus to the boss? Perhaps three or four callers come in every hour during a day. What does the busy bee in the intervals?

A self-appointed committee on the conservation of energy and promo- tion of industry among office boys was asked for a synopsis of the re- sults of its investigations.

Of 1728 office boys whose lives were laid open to the investigation, it was determined:

Twelve per cent read dime novels, which now cost anywhere from 20 to 30 cents.

Seventeen per cent print their names, in various types, over seventy times daily.

Eleven per cent watch the door from the hall, where they pitch pen- nies with other future presidents.

Three per cent collect stamps and spend their time sorting them.

Seven per cent practice typing. "The lar*ge bromn fox !umped ovEr the laxy dob."

Four per cent sleep.

Three per cent sit and think.

Six per cent sit.

The remaining 35 per cent are re- ported by the committee to be suffi- ciently clever in its action so that even their bosses don't know what they do.—[New York Sun.

COVERED HIS YAWN.

During the campaign two lawyers who were candidates for office on the same ticket, but for different positions found themselves frequent- ly in each other's company at the political meetings, and one of them who is a ready and effective cam- paign speaker, was in action most of the time. The other rarely spoke and when he did, did not consume much of the time.

"At one of the last meetings the ready speaker upbraided the other for being a slacker. "Here I have been talking night after night boost- ing you with myself, you have been taking all and giving little. Why, I do not believe you ever opened your mouth at any of our meet- ings."

"Oh, yes, I did," replied the other. "Every time you spoke I did, but I had the decency to put up my hand before it."—[Columbus Dispatch.

Unique Species of Fish.

There are in all about fifty species of electrical fish, but the electrical properties of only five or six have been studied in detail. The best known are various species of torpedo belonging to the skate family, found in the Mediterranean and Adriatic seas; the gymotus, an eel found in the region of the Orinoco in South America; the malanterurus, the rassh or thunderer fish, of the Arabs, a native of the Nile, and Niger, Sene- gal and other African rivers, and va- rious species of skate found in the seas around Great Britain.—[Indi- anapolis News.

BIG SISTERS TO ELECT.

Annual Meeting of League Will Be Held Next Thursday.

The Big Sisters' League will hold their annual election of officers at their next regular meeting on Thurs- day, at the Training Home, 2118 Trinity street. Many new plans for the enlargement of the work of the home will be taken up.

On the evening of the 13th inst., a dinner will be served at the home for 100 guests, under the supervi- sion of Mrs. Margie Manning Lind- sey of Hollywood. Several city of- ficials have been invited.

For a Persistent Cough.

Some years ago H. P. Burbage, a resident at law in Greenville, S. C., had been troubled for a long while with a persistent cough which, he says, "greatly alarmed me, causing me to fear that I was in the first stage of consumption." Having seen Chamberlain's Cough Remedy adver- tised he concluded to try it. "I soon felt a remarkable change and after using two bottles of the small size was permanently cured." — [Adver- tisement.

THE REAL PURPOSE.

John Simmons had been an ab- stainer for twenty years, but fell from the ways of grace and wor- shipped the vinous god with all the fervor of a convert.

Feeling the need of recuperation, he sent his boy to an adjacent hos- telry for a bottle of whisky.

"But," cried the hotel proprietor, "who's it for?"

"For my father," said the boy.

"Nonsense. Your father is a total abstainer, and has been, to my knowledge, for longer years than you've lived."

"Well, he sent me for it."

"What does he want it for?"

"To let you into a secret," said the boy, ashamed to tell the truth, "he's going fishing, and he wants the cork to use for a float."—[Tit-Bits.

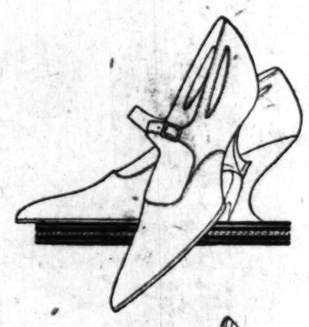
Moose Worry Autoists.

FREDICKSTON (N. H.)—New Brunswick's moose are getting so plentiful that they are interfering with the automobile traffic, and cases have been reported of these animals leaping from the side of roads upon the brilliant headlights of passing cars at night. When knocked down they take rapidly to the woods.—[New York World.

SEMI-ANNUAL

CLEARANCE SHOE SALE

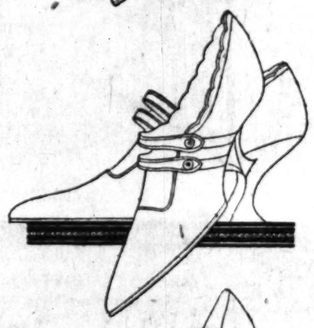
Tomorrow—The First Day of The Greatest Clearance Shoe Sale Los Angeles has ever seen



Boots—50 Styles

Every Boot in our entire stock is included in this sale. The new 10-inch Boot in all colors. Military heeled walking boots in black and tan—many of them at half price. You can save as high as $8.25 a pair.

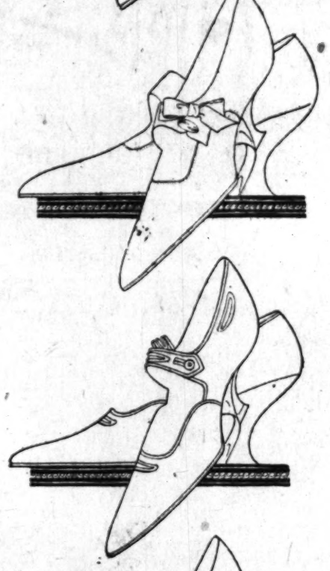
$4.25 $5.00 $7.85 $8.85 $12.85



Strap Pumps—40 Styles

This lot includes many of the new straps that have been so popular this season. Patent leather; brown, blue, black kids; black, brown and white satin. Values up to $16.50—many at half price.

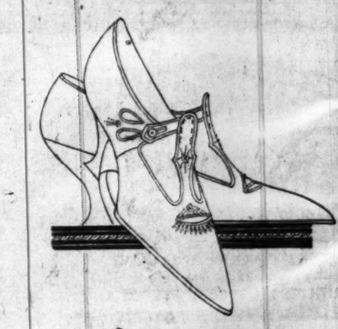
$6.25 $6.75 $8.25 $9.85 $12.85

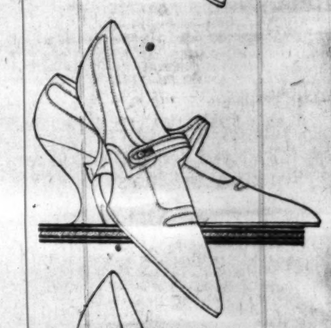


Oxfords—45 Styles

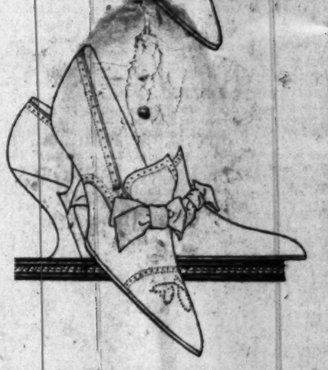
Oxfords in black and brown kid and tan calfskin. The greatest majority of these oxfords are on sale at Half Price. Values $13.50. Savings as high as $6.25.

$4.25 $5.00 $6.25 $8.85 $9.85









C. H. Baker

629 South Broadway
451 South Broadway
Los Angeles

San Francisco

410 South Broadway
323 South Spring St.
Portland

Theaters Amusements—Entertainments

ALIFORNIA AND MILLER THEATERS—

1921
THE BIRTH of a NEW STAR
THE MIRACLE MAID OF "THE MIRACLE MAN."
BETTY COMPSON
in "PRISONERS OF LOVE"
THE SCREEN'S MOST ENTHRALLING LOVE STORY DISTRIBUTED BY GOLDWYN



George Loane Tucker says—Betty Compson as Blanche, gives one of the Greatest Portrayals as yet seen on the Screen.

California Theater Starting Tomorrow

ALIFORNIA THEATRE Main at 8th
TODAY AND TONIGHT ONLY
GOLDWYN PRESENTS
WILL ROGERS
AS A SWEDE SAILOR, IN
Guile of Women
A GOLDWYN PICTURE
BOOTH TARKINGTON'S NEW "EDGAR" COMEDY
PAISLEY NOON AND COMPANY OF 10
IN A CLEVER NOVELTY SINGING AND DANCING FEATURE
California Concert Orchestra Carli D. Elinor, Director.

BIGGEST AND BEST LAUGH LOS ANGELES EVER HAD
WILLIAM FOX PRESENTS THE WORLD'S PREMIERE OF
MARK TWAIN'S
A Connecticut Yankee
IN KING ARTHUR'S COURT
DIRECTED BY EMMETT J. FLYNN.
Shows—12:15, 2, 4, 5:45, 7:15, 9:15.
Miller's Theater
MAIN NEAR 9th
PRICES 50c, 75c; Loges $1.00 Including Tax.
DAILY MATINEES
ALL SEATS 50c

LHAMBRA— Hill Between 7th and 8th
ALHAMBRA Hill bet 7th & 8th
A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO EVERYBODY
STARTS TODAY
ODAY
HARRY CAREY
IN HIS LATEST SUCCESS
"HEARTS UP"



ALSO CHARLIE CHAPLIN in "THE EMIGRANT"

YMPHONY THEATER—11 A. M. to 11 P. M. DAILY
Symphony Broadway Between 6th & 7th
TOM MIX in "Prairie Trails"
ACTION—LAUGHS—STUNTS GALORE
WILLIAM FOX SUNSHINE COMEDY
"PALS and PETTICOATS"
PROLOGUE, NEWS, CARTOON, SYMPHONY CONCERT ORCHESTRA

ARRICK— Broadway at 8th.
D. W. GRIFFITH
Presents for the First Time at Popular Prices
"THE LOVE FLOWER"

YLUNE'S BROADWAY 528 South Broadway
FINAL TIMES TODAY
BEBE DANIELS
in "OH, LADY, LADY"
STARTING TOMORROW
"THE FURNACE"
THE DRAMATIC SENSATION.

ISSION PLAY— By John Steven McGroarty, with Frederick Warde, assisted by 100 Players.
Starting New Year's Day, 2:15. Performances every afternoon, 2:15 (except Sunday.) Evenings Wed. and Sat., 8:15. All seats reserved. Ticket offices Pas. Play Bldg. Tel. 13123 and 13024. PASADENA, 150 East Colorado St. Tel. Fair 1522. LONG BEACH, 116 Ocean Boulevard. Tel. Home 10672. San Gabriel Mission Office, Alhambra 198.

THEATER DE LUXE— Alvarado, Bet. 6th and 7th Sts. OPPOSITE WESTLAKE PARK
TODAY
BESSIE BARRISCALE in "LIFE'S TWIST"
ADDED ATTRACTIONS.

LHAMBRA THEATER— Hill St. Bet. 7th & 8th
Olive Thomas—EVERYBODY'S SWEETHEART

HELP DISABLED TO EARN FARMS.

Scheme Perfected to Assure Land to Service Men.

Vocational Courses Promised Will Assist Project.

Imperial Valley Selected to Benefit the Ailing.

A concrete plan expected to go far in solving the problem of restoring to suitable gainful occupations a large number of handicapped service men and at the same time give them opportunity to acquire land of their own, was unfolded yesterday at a meeting in the Chamber of Commerce directors' room, attended by representatives of the chamber, military and welfare organizations, the press, the Federal Board for Vocational Education and the chamber Committees on Military and Naval Affairs.

It is believed that the plan will be especially efficacious for service men handicapped by pulmonary ills, as the land to be utilized is located in the Imperial Valley. The valley has been demonstrated as beneficial to such cases, and the author of the project, T. W. McDevitt, was himself restored to health there some years ago when he was suffering with tubercular trouble.

The project contemplates giving the handicapped service man a chance to acquire land of his own after he has been rehabilitated. The scheme has been six months in its development and has met with the approval of the Federal Board for Vocational Education in Washington. Experts in various lines have been called into consultation and Mr. McDevitt announced yesterday that all is in readiness to place selected men upon the land.

LARGE AREA SECURED.

An area of 2490 acres has been acquired by Mr. McDevitt in the vicinity of Brawley and Holtville, from the British - American Mercantile Company. These owners were so in sympathy with the proposed use of the land that they made terms allowing payment over a long period of years. The McDevitt company will act as intermediary between the service men and the land owners. Qualified men will be selected by the Federal Board for Vocational Education for training in diversified farming on these newly-acquired ranches, which are now equipped for work.

The men will be given instructions by expert agriculturalists and will farm the ranches in the beginning as community projects. They will be provided a living by the government until they have been trained to become practical farmers. Money from sale of the products of the ranches will go into a fund which shall be used to purchase equities in the land for the men when they are sufficiently trained to farm successfully.

It is expected that two crops will net sufficient funds to provide each man with money enough for a first payment on a unit of land. These units will vary in size, according to the crops raised and will not be larger than one man can well handle.

N. Ricciardi, district vocational officer of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, said at the meeting, that Los Angeles must expect more than its quota of service men to come here to rehabilitate because of climatic conditions here. He said that about 10 per cent of 640,000 disabilities of the war would require vocational training and that of these nearly 20 per cent are tubercular.

LARGEST OFFICE HERE.

It also developed that the Los Angeles district shows the highest percentage of feasible cases in training with a recent rate of 98.5. The Los Angeles local office is the largest in the country. As a payroll proposition, he said, the training had been figured by economists as equipping a rehabilitated man for a period of twenty-five years at an earning capacity of $1000 a year. As his earning capacity adds four times to the community wealth, it is estimated that the $3000 per man, paid by the government for rehabilitation, returns approximately $100,000 to the community. He said the pay roll in this district approximates $1,000,000 a month.

The speakers were questioned following their remarks regarding details of the enterprise and at the conclusion of the meeting Mr. McDevitt was congratulated by those present.

Various other large land holdings in the Imperial Valley will be taken over by the McDevitt company on the same plan. This contemplates no profit from the deals, but is designed to establish a connecting link between the service man and the land which he will be able to acquire solely through the expenditure of his own efforts.

MISSION PLAY OPENING.

Pageant Drama to Begin Its Season This Afternoon.

The Mission Play, by John Steven McGroarty, the pageant drama of the old California—days, will open for its tenth annual season at the Mission Playhouse at San Gabriel with a matinee this afternoon.

To all who know it—and there are many thousands—the Mission Play is a constant source of interest and joy. It is a living thing, vibrant with life and the naive joy of simple people.

The fiesta scene is a riot of color, gay with the click of Castanets and the melody of Spanish music, and the Old Mission back grounds of all three acts, are faithful representations of the old missions themselves.

Frederick Warde again will interpret the role of Father Junipero Serra. Mrs. Tyrone Power will be seen as the tragic Sonora, who symbolizes the passing of the rule of Spain, and in the supporting company are many of the favorites who have contributed to the success of the play in former years.

INJURIES FROM ROAD ACCIDENT ARE FATAL.

A. H. Horwitz, aged 57, of 209 South La Salle avenue, died at the Fullerton hospital yesterday from injuries received at Brea late Thursday night. He was hit by an auto driven by C. D. Foss of Brea. The accident occurred at a sharp turn in the road. Mr. Horwitz was special agent of the Security Life Insurance Company. The Coroner's jury last evening returned a verdict in which Mr. Foss was cleared of blame for the accident.

OPEN DOORS OF HUGE HOSTELRY.

(Continued from First Page.)

cious lawns and a quarter of a million trees, plants and shrubs, including many old palms. A few miles away on Pico Boulevard is the eighteen-hole golf links for the hotel, with a handsome clubhouse. The course was laid out by Herbert Fowler, English golf-course architect.

Other statistics concerning the big hotel, furnished by Myron Hunt, follow:

Thirty miles of feed pipe; sixty miles of telephone conduit; one mile of flower boxes, one and a half miles of drain tile; two garages.

For the entertainment of the guests the following features have been provided:

A symphony orchestra, a dance orchestra, a string sextette, and a riding academy.

Vernon Goodwin is vice-president and general manager of the Ambassador Hotels System. Other officials are: George A. Sholem, secretary-treasurer; William F. Banks, manager of the new hotel; F. L. Andrews and William J. Ryan, assistant managers; Edmond Gueble, maitre d'hotel. Miss Genevieve Myers is the hostess.

VAIN HUNT FOR STOLEN MONEY.

(Continued from First Page.)

and Savings Bank, planned the job. He stated that Culley had him posted in the alley in the rear of 410½ South Spring street for several days before he received the signal that Culley was carrying more than $6000. When he did receive the signal, he told the police officers, he stepped up to Culley and snatched the bag. Paul Sauer, the second messenger, knew nothing of the plan, both boys said.

Culley, in his statement, admitted planning the robbery and assisting Wright as he fled by not calling for assistance. Both boys will be charged with robbery.

Up to a late hour yesterday the police had been unable to find any part of the $6500 in cash and $74,000 in checks that was in the handbag snatched by Wright. Wright yesterday took officers to the spot where he said he buried the money, but no trace of it could be found.

ACCUSE ENGINEER.

Locomotive Driver Arrested for Family Fight.

On the complaint of his wife and sister-in-law, H. F. Strong, a locomotive engineer on the Salt Lake line, was arrested at the Salt Lake depot on East First street last night by Deputy Sheriffs Hotz and Cooper, charged with assault. He is held in the County Jail.

Mrs. Strong and Mrs. A. Schumacher, her sister-in-law, who live at the Strong home, 4812 Hillvale drive, told the officers that when the husband came in from his run from Las Vegas, Nev., to this city, yesterday, he assaulted them. In the melee Mrs. Schumacher's arm was broken, according to the deputies. Deputies Hotz and Cooper began a search for the husband, which ended at the depot last night at the eleventh hour, as the deputies claim he was about to board a train that would take him back to Las Vegas.

QUITS AS DRIVE HEAD.

Dr. Lee, Union League Club's Membership Chairman, Resigns.

Dr. Baker P. Lee has resigned as chairman of the Membership Drive Committee of the Union League Club, which is endeavoring to bring the membership up to 2500, and has been succeeded by J. B. Monette. Within the last week forty new members have been recruited from San Diego, Pomona and Long Beach. Dr. Lee will combine his religious work with a new venture in the cinema field by acting as a lecturer. He will tour the country lecturing on cinema features to be distributed by the Golden Rule Distributors' Corporation, which will handle religious and educational pictures for churches, schools and colleges.

OPERA WELL RECEIVED.

Reports From San Diego Praise San Carlo Troupe.

Press reports from Southern California cities indicate that the San Carlo Grand Opera Company, which opens a two-weeks' engagement at the Philharmonic Auditorium Monday night, is even better this year than on any previous visit to the Coast. From San Diego, where they have just appeared, come most laudatory panegyrics of the performances.

The two weeks' season will open here Monday night, with Verdi's popular "Rigoletto." A very strong cast of singers, including Queena Mario, Vincente Ballester and Pilade Singara, a new singer, is to take part.

FAREWELL STATEMENT BY THE CITY CLERK.

Charles Wilde, retiring City Clerk, last night issued the following statement:

After having served the city conscientiously, faithfully and honestly for twenty-eight years, I retire from public service Monday, at noon, with a consciousness of having done my full duty in every way and I leave the city with a record, honestly and faithfully performed, of which I am exceedingly proud. I desire to extend my sincere appreciation of the many expressions of friendship, also to wish the officials and employees of public service a bright, happy and prosperous new year.

TO REPEAT CANTATA.

The First German Methodist Church will give the cantata "The Adoration," by Nevin, at its service tomorrow evening. The soloists will be Prof. Jones and Miss Emma Wyatt, Prof. Patrick O'Neil will be the director. The cantata was given a week ago and is being repeated upon the request of a large number of those who heard it.

MOURN GRANDCHILD.

Dean and Mrs. MacCormack are mourning the death of an infant grandchild born to Mr. and Mrs. W. Rowland MacCormack. The services and interment were at Inglewood Cemetery and were attended by only the members of the family and immediate friends.

Theaters Amusements—Entertainments

PHILHARMONIC AUDITORIUM LAST TIMES TODAY
D. W. Griffith Wishes to Thank the Enthusiastic Patrons Who so Substantially Supported
"Way Down East"
And Announces LAST Two Shows TODAY
ELEVEN WEEKS TO CAPACITY
A RECORD TO BE ENVIED
NOTE—Owing to cast, length of production and iron-bound contracts, "Way Down East" will never be shown at less than first-class theater prices.

PHILHARMONIC AUDITORIUM— Two Weeks Beginning Monday JAN. 3
Fifth and Olive—Pico 2454. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Fortune Gallo presents
SAN CARLO GRAND OPERA Co.
(Western Tour, Management Elwyn Concert Bureau)
With 20 World-Famous Stars and These Guest Artists:
ANNA FITZIU—ALICE GENTLE—QUEENA MARIO
Monday: "RIGOLETTO," with Queena Mario, Vicente Ballester, Singara, De Biasi, Cervi.
Tuesday: "BOHEME," with Anna Fitziu, Agostini, Valle, Keltie.
Wed. Mat.: "MARTHA," with Queena Mario, Agostini, De Motte, Ballester.
Wed. Eve.: "CARMEN," with Alice Gentle, Singara, Valle, Charlebois.
Thursday: "AIDA," with Bettina Freeman, Barron, Inserillo, Valle, Cervi, De Biasi.
Friday: "CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA," with Alice Gentle, Agostini, Barron. D'Amico. "I PAGLIACCI," with Madeline Keltie, Vicente Ballester, Inserillo.
Sat. Mat.: "BUTTERFLY," with Anna Fitzin, Singara, Valle, Barron, Homer.
Sat. Eve.: Regular Philharmonic Symphony Concert.
Second Week: Monday, "Traviata"; Tues., "Carmen"; Wed. Mat., "Tales of Hoffmann"; Wed. Eve., "Force of Destiny"; Thurs., "Faust"; Friday, "Barber of Seville"; Sat. Mat., "Thais"; Sat. Eve., "Trovatore."
Prices—50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00—Plus 10% Tax.
Wednesday Matinee, Best Seats, $2.00.

SUN. AFTERNOON, JAN. 2, 4th Popular Concert, 3:15
Philharmonic Orchestra
WALTER HENRY ROTHWELL, Conductor.
Soloist LESTER DONAHUE, Pianist
PROGRAM
ELGAR ..... Military March No. 1 "Pomp and Circumstance"
SAINT-SAENS ..... Concerto for Piano in C Minor
Lester Donahue
DUKAS ..... L'Apprenti Sorcier
WAGNER ..... (a) Prize Song from Mastersingers
JAERNEFELT ..... (b) Praeludium
BORODIN ..... A Sketch of the Steppes of Central Asia
STRAUSS ..... Waltz, "Tales from the Vienna Woods"
Popular prices, 25c to $1. Seats at Box Office and Geo. J. Birkel Co.'s Music Store.

GRAUMAN'S THEATRICAL ENTERPRISES—



TOMORROW
At Grauman's Million Dollar Theater, Sid Grauman Presents
MABELLE BURCH,
Brilliant Young Coloratura Soprano as Soloist. Also as an extra added attraction,
"THE CELEBRATED METROPOLITAN QUARTETTE."
PROGRAM BY SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA:
"Zampa" Overture (Herold); Waltz (Durand); "At Dawning" (Cadman); Selection from "Tannhauser" (Wagner); "Orpheus" Overture (Offenbach). This program is given in conjunction with the beautiful Paramount Feature, "IDOLS OF CLAY," with Mae Murray and David Powell.
SID GRAUMAN, FOUNDER — MISHA GUTERSON, CONDUCTOR

SUPERBA THEATER— 518 So. Broadway
SUPERBA 518 SO. BDWY.
THE MELODRAMATIC SENSATION OF 1921!
This is Fact, not Prophecy!
PRISCILLA DEAN
IN
"OUTSIDE THE LAW"
Written and Directed by TOD BROWNING.
Star Cast including LON CHANEY.
THE HOME OF UNIVERSAL PRODUCTIONS

MISSION THEATER— Broadway Near Ninth
MISSION B'WAY NEAR NINTH
Douglas Fairbanks in "The Mark of Zorro"—182nd PERFORMANCE STARTS TODAY AT 11:00 A.M.
Reserved Seats one week in advance.
Hours of Program: 11, 1, 3:10, 5:35, 8:50, 9:05.

ORPHEUM— MISS KITTY GORDON
ORPHEUM CIRCUIT
Marvel, Billy Teal, Burton Brown, Mabel Jungen, in a Cycle of Songs and Dances.
LAUBEL LEE, Chimney Chatterer
JACK WILSON & CO.
CAMERON SISTERS, Society Entertainers
WM. GAXTON & CO., "The Junior Partner"
GARGNETTI BROS., Hat Throwers
DALE & BURCH, "The Riding Master"
HIGHLOW & CLINTON, Money Makers
Topics of the Day
HAPPY NEW YEAR
Every Day at 2, 15c to $1; Every Night at 8, 15c to $1.50. Phones: 10471, Main 377.

PALACE— 7th Street at Bdwy. ZANE GREY'S "THE U. P. TRAIL"
WHO'S TO BLAME—The Male or the Female?
A MIGHTY PROTEST AGAINST SOCIETY'S WORST EVIL.
BEGINING TOMORROW, 11 A.M. PRICES, 25, 35 AND 50 CENTS.

TALLY'S BROADWAY— 833 S. Broadway
TALLY'S BROADWAY 833 SO. BDWY.
BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH METRO CLASSICS
DORALDINA
Star of "PASSION FRUIT"
Will dance the "Larumba" daily at 3, 7 and 9 p.m.

EGAN LITTLE THEATER— MATINEE TODAY
OLIVER MOROSCO PRESENTS
"SLIPPY McGEE"
BY EDW. ROSE. FIRST TIME ON ANY STAGE
$1.00 $1.50 WITH WM. DESMOND Phone 60871

GORE'S BURBANK THEATER— Main at 6th
ED ARMSTRONG'S 36 BABY DOLLS
in "TOYTOWN"—Also U.S.S. Mississippi Jazz Band.

HIPPODROME— Main Street at 4th
NOW SHOWING
MAY McAVOY & BRUCE GORDON in "The Forbidden Valley"
AND VAUDEVILLE.

Theaters—Amusements—Entertainments

KINEMA THEATER— Grand at 7th
KINEMA theater Grand at 7th
DIRECTION—GORE BROS. & SOL LESSER
Romance in the Cellar



While up above, in Chinatown, a girl struggled in the power of "King" Dorkh—her sweetheart searching for "DINTY" and his gang.
OH BOY! WAIT 'TILL THEY START.
MARSHALL NEILAN presents
"DINTY"
featuring WESLEY BARRY
STARTS TODAY Doors Open Noon.
Come Early!
EXTRA DE LUXE PERFORMANCE 10 P.M. TONIGHT.
KINEMA ORCHESTRA
RENE WILLIAMS, CONDUCTOR

MISSIOZ PLAY— OLD SAN GABRIEL
MAKE YOUR RESERVATIONS TODAY FOR
THE MISSION PLAY
By John Steven McGroarty.
TENTH YEAR
OPENS AT OLD SAN GABRIEL NEW YEAR'S DAY AT 2:30 P.M. PERFORMANCE SATURDAY EVENING, 8:30 P.M. AND SUNDAY, 2:30 P.M. Open every afternoon (except Monday) 2:15 p.m. Evenings, Wednesday and Saturday, 8:15 p.m.
With
FREDERICK WARDE
assisted by over 100 players.
TICKET OFFICES
LOS ANGELES: Ground floor Pacific Electric Building, Sixth and Main Streets. Tel. 13123—13026.
SAN GABRIEL: Mission Playhouse Box Office, Alhambra 198.
PASADENA: Pacific Electric and Southern Pacific Depot, 150 East Colorado Street. Tel. Fair Oaks 1522.
LONG BEACH: Salt Lake Depot, 116 Ocean Boulevard. Tel. Home 10672.
RIVERSIDE: The Mission Inn.
MEALS SERVED AT SPANISH EATING HOUSE (Cafe de Espanola)
See Adobe Birthplace of Ramona and the Big Grapevine—Mother of all the Grapevines in California.
PRICES: $1.00, $2.00, 3.00
ALL SEATS RESERVED

MASON OPERA HOUSE— Last 2 Times—Mat. and Night
A. H. Woods Presents America's Foremost Comedienne
FLORENCE MOORE IN THE SENSATIONAL LAUGHING SUCCESS
"BREAKFAST IN BED"
ORIGINAL CAST as seen at the Elltinge Theater, New York, for One Year. Nights, 50c to $2.00. Matinee Today, 50c to $1.50.
WEEK JANUARY 2
ROBERT B. MANTELL AND GENEVIEVE HAMPER
Monday—Richelieu.
Tuesday—Hamlet.
Wednesday Mat.—As You Like It.
Thursday—Richard III.
Friday—Macbeth.
Saturday Mat.—Merchant of Venice.
Saturday Night—Julius Caesar.
SEATS NOW.

NEW PANTAGES "CARNIVAL OF VENICE"
Sweet Singers from Sunny Italy
KING & IRWIN, Those Corking Coontown Cavaliers
POT POURRI, Some Classy Novelty.
H. BUSSY, A Show in Himself.
FOUR FANTINOS, Aerialists Extraordinary.
COOK & VERNON, "Musical Nuts."
"WITHOUT A WIFE" Christie Comedy.
"DEAD MEN TELL NO TALES"
TOM TERRISS'S THRILLING DRAMA OF THE SEA

PANTAGES —534 BROADWAY— FOLLIES
CONTINUOUS 1 TO 11 P.M.
"OKLAHOMA BOB" ALBRIGHT PRESENTS
FRANK SAMUELS, HENRY SHERR in COHEN STEPS OUT, A PAWNBROKER CUT LOOSE.
WITH THE BROADWAY CUTIES AND ALBRIGHT BEAUTIES.
"MR. FATIMA", A Christie Comedy. MORATI, OPERA TO COMEDY. "WHITE YOUTH" With Edith Roberts.

MOROSCO THEATER— MATINEE TODAY
OLIVER MOROSCO PRESENTS
ANNA NICHOLS' NEW PLAY
"THE GILDED CAGE"
PERSONALLY DIRECTED BY OLIVER MOROSCO.
MATS. 10c TO 50c. EVES. 10c TO 75c.
Next Attraction: "DADDIES"

MAJESTIC THEATER— MATINEE TODAY 2:15
Main Sun., Wed. and Sat., 25c and 50c. Eves. 25c to $1.
SEVENTH BIG WEEK OF WILKES STOCK COMPANY IN
"CLARENCE"
With EVELYN VARDEN & EDWARD EVERETT HORTON
SPECIAL HOLIDAY MATINEE TOMORROW, Jan. 3—25c AND 50c

NEWS ITEM

Eastern dispatch states U. S. Steel is operating at about 90% capacity in ingot, and reports a heavy demand for this product.

REPUBLIC PETROLEUM

We have just received a supply of maps of the Huntington Beach field showing the Republic Petroleum Corporation's leases in this territory. This map, together with a copy of our analysis of Republic Petroleum, will be sent free, upon request.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE
Bought—Sold—Quoted

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AN EMINENT FINANCIAL AUTHORITY SAYS:

"In my opinion the prices of investmgnt bonds are now scraping bottom. They will advance because capital, which has, for years, been abnormally scarce and dear, will become more plentiful and cheaper. My advice to investors is, therefore, to buy investment securities to the full extent of their ability."

Call, write, telephone for our list of selected bonds to yield 7% to 8%

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Is what our organization aims to be. Our information and records have been many years in course of growth and accumulation.

Discussion of investment subjects is invited.

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Stocks—Bonds
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Members Los Angeles Stock Exchange
Telephone 10254

TIDE WATER OIL CO.

Unbroken dividend record for 31 years. Average dividend over this period including a stock dividend of 19%, 9.5%.

Net income 1919 and earnings largest in its history.

Equity for stock Dec. 31, 1919, $153 per share.

Company engaged in producing, transporting and refining crude oil. The products manufactured, in order of value, are: Gasoline, kerosene, gas and fuel oils, lubricating oils, wax, pitch, coke, cylinder oils and grease. The company is one of the largest producers of gasoline.

The company owns, through its subsidiaries, large producing properties in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Illinois and Oklahoma, in which there are a large number of producing wells. It has a large refinery with a capacity of about 17,000 barrels a day, at Bayonne, N. J. At this refinery there are 500 steel tanks having an aggregate capacity of 1,014,000 barrels.

The company owns, through a subsidiary, 832 miles of 6-inch trunk lines which extend from the refinery at Bayonne through the Bradford oil region of Pennsylvania to Toledo, Ohio, where connection is made with the Illinois Pipe Line, and through it with the Prairie Pipe Line, from Albion, Ill., to the Oklahoma fields. It also owns 1929 miles of branch pipe lines.

Further details on request.

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LOS ANGELES, CAL.
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The rehabilitation of a prosperous era is started. It is time to create—to build—to construct. 1921 finds us ready.

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HAVE YOU EVER HAD A DESIRE TO GET INTO

THE BUSINESS END OF THE MOVIES?

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SALESMEN

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Shares in multiples of 100, at $1.00 per share. Write for information.

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ANGELUS PARK LOTS
Improvements, Utilities in.
$375—$625.
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DAILY TRADE TALK.

Old Year Falls Asleep in Arms of Father Time; by Way of Review.

BY CHAPIN HALL.

Nineteen twenty fell asleep yesterday afternoon, hours before the midnight revelers bid the newborn babe a noisy welcome, and so far as business was concerned the old year passed out while in a comotose condition.

This is by no means a reflection upon the year itself, which has been the most remarkable in the history of Los Angeles, but when the end finally came there was an anti-climax, for pretty much everything had been said that could be said, and the marvelous records made during the twelve months had been discounted.

In spite of more or less academic discussion of hard times and tales of business running under wraps, the fact remains that our bank clearings are $2,000,000,000 ahead of any other year, our building program of $60,000,000 has left all other years in the shade, and our security investments are beyond comparison with anything gone before.

Oliver O. Jones, superintendent for the Bradstreet Company, in Los Angeles, has prepared a careful resume of the year which will be made public today. This review holds that while 1920 may easily lay claim to having been one of the biggest, it was not one of the best years so far as trade, manufactory and industry is concerned, a conclusion apparently reached through the slowing down process which has been a concomitant of the readjustment period through which we are passing.

The Bradstreet report discusses the retreat of commodity prices in the following terms:

"Nineteen hundred and twenty was an almost exact reverse of 1919 in the movement of prices, although this does not show in the yearly averages, which show striking similarities for three years past.

"After hesitation in the first quarter of the year 1919, prices very generally moved upward until so-called war prices were dwarfed. In 1920, after somewhat parallel hesitancy in the same period, the trend, though interfered with by the switchman's strike in April, which introduced actual famine to some cities, was pretty generally downward, declines at first, moderate expanding as the year advanced, until the record decline of November, recorded in the index number as of December 1 (13 per cent,) involved a net drop from the peak point of February 1 of 24.6 per cent, the December 1 number being the lowest recorded since Nov. 1 1916.

"In other words, the general level of wholesale prices on December 1 was below that ruling in the months immediately preceding our break with Germany over the submarine warfare, but although the December 1 level was still 58 per cent above the price level of Aug. 1, 1914, more than half (60 per cent, to be exact) of the six-year war and post-war advance had been canceled.

"It is hardly to be hoped that the present readjustment will not go far enough to retire a large number of those who, in the past year and in unprecedented numbers sought the profits of a business life with a medium of business equipment and a deficiency of ability to succeed.

"It might be well if we were able to forget some of the events of our recent 'silk-shirt era' of extravagance were it not for the lessons conveyed that in the long run ability, education and experience are also entitled to their reward. Perhaps no better service could be done the American business man, wage earner or farmer than to hold up to his eyes the example of battleborn France, which, in its patient rebuilding of its shattered fortunes, this year, shows a gain in its export trade comparing favorably with all but the very largest gains in our own.

"With the experience of some past years of stress in mind, one is inclined to look askance at efforts of 'medicine men' of both parties to offer patent nostrums to the people in the belief that acts of Congress will arrest, delay or mitigate the working out of the great natural forces now in operation.

"The patient's fever seems to have broken, and there remains now the process of building up his strength, for which time and care are the main requisites."

YEAR'S REVIEW.

A summarization of the year's activities in financial and investment circles is made a part of the Midwinter Times, circulated today.

EARLY CLOSING.

There was a general early closing movement yesterday in the financial district. The exchange adjourned at noon and many offices put up their shutters several hours ahead of the usual quitting time. There will be a complete suspension of business today.

PASSED DIVIDEND.

When announcement was made on Wednesday that the parent Goodyear company had found it advisable to pass its preferred dividend it became a foregone conclusion that the California company would follow suit. This action was taken yesterday, and the following formal statement given out:

"In view of general business conditions and to conserve cash assets,

NEW YEAR THOUGHT

If, from a close study of the rainbow that I believe to be discerned in the clouds that now overhang the world of business, we can discover how to reduce the waste of war, mistaken or ignorant speculation, material, labor, capital, unintelligent economy and expenditure, hard times will speedily be ended and the winter of our discontent made glorious by the sun of a greater and more substantial prosperity than we have ever known.

But don't forget that there can be no rainbow if there is no cloud, and that

A trouble's a ton, or a trouble's an ounce,
Or a trouble is what you make it;
And it isn't the fact that you're hurt that counts,
But only how did you take it.

—Theodore H. Price, in Commerce and Finance.

the directors of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company of California and the Goodyear Textile Mills Company have passed the regular quarterly dividend on preferred stock of these two companies, due January 1."

FRENZIED FINANCE.

A Spring-street banker was approached yesterday by an acquaintance who sought a loan of $5. Knowing the man to have plenty of money the banker jokingly insisted upon security. The would-be borrower replied that he expected to give ample security. In fact, he insisted upon it, and after searching his five spot produced $10,000 in Liberty Bonds, which he tendered for that purpose. The interest on his $5 loan, he explained, would be 35 cents, while it would cost him at least $5 to rent a safety deposit box for the bonds.

LOS ANGELES STOCKS.

Goodyear preferred continued the storm center on the stock exchange yesterday, and came out of the turmoil with colors flying and registering a net gain of a point and a quarter, or two points and three-quarters over the low of Thursday. Several hundred shares changed hands, and, while a weakness manifested itself towards the close, which was at 40 bid, there was much encouragement in the way the market behaved. The initial transaction was at 41.50, from which point there was a steady advance to 43.00, they high point for the day, closing sales being at 42.75. There was not much doing in Goodyear Textile, 100 shares going over at 40.50. Later this issue strengthened materially and the close was 41.00 bid, with no offerings under 43.00.

While trading in other lines was limited, the tone was good and prices either fully maintained or stronger than on the preceding day. Los Angeles Investment moved up five points under brisk demand and Republic Petroleum transferred 12,000 shares up to 31 cents. Tom Reed remained steady around 1.20 and Delaware Union continued to sell around 20.00. Victory Bonds advanced a point to 96.00 and fourth 4 1-4's were fractionally stronger. On the whole, it was an encouraging close to a discouraging month.

STOCKS AND BONDS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—Following are following quotations and sales on the San Francisco Stock and Bond Exchange:

Bonds—	Bid.	Asked.
Associated Oil Co. 1st 5s, 1922	97	97
Cal. Gas & Elec. Unif. & Ref. Mtg. 5s, 1937	82½	87
City Elec. Co. 1st Mtg. 5s, 1937	80	80½
Fidelity Title & Trust Co. 1st Mtg. 5s, 1942	90	....
Gen. Pipe Line 1st Mtg. 6s, 1925	96	....
Great Western Power Co. 1st Mtg. 5s, 1946	73½	....
L. A. Electric Co. 5s, 1928	....	90
L. A. Gas & Elec. Corp 1st Ref. 5s, 1939	83	84
L. A. Railway 1st Mtg. 5s, 1958	65½	....
L. A. Railway Corp. 1st & Ref. 5s, 1949	58½	....
Natomas Co. Gen. & Ref. 6s, 1925	64	....
Northern Cal. Power Co. Con. Mtg. 5s, 1946	75	....
Pacific Gas & Electric Co. Gen. & Ref. 5s, 1942	80	....
Pacific Electric Ry. 5s, 1942	....	....
Pacific Tel. & Tel. Co. 1st Mtg. 5s, 1937	80½	....
San Joaquin L. & P. 5s, 1951	80½	....
S. P. R. R. 1st Ref. 4s (fd.), 1955	74½	....
Union Oil Co. 1st Lien 5s, 1931	....	87½
Valley Co. Power Co. 1st 5s, 1939	90	....

SALES.

Morning session — Bonds: 9000 United States 3½s at 98; 2000 do. 1st 4½s at 87½; 4000 do. at 85⅞; 35,000 do. 2nd 4½s at 84⅜; 500 do. at 84½; 10,000 do. 3d 4½s at 87½; 5000 do. at 87⅝; 8000 do. at 87⅞; 8000 do. at 87⅝; 66,000 do. 4th 4¼s at $5; 55,500 do. at 84⅞; 63,000 do. 5th 4¾s at 95¾; 1000 do. at 95½; 8000 do. 5th 3¾s at 95½; 12,000 Pacific Gas & Electric 5s at 77½; 1400 Spring Valley Water 4s at 88¾; 3000 do. at 89; 21,000 do. at 89½; 1000 Cal. Gas & Electric Unifying 5s at 82; 5000 Southern Pacific Terminal 4s at 68; 1000 Pacific Gas & Electric notes first 96; 10,000 Southern Pacific Ref. 4s at 75¾; 2000 East Bay 5½s at 81½; 5000 do. at 81¾; 10,000 Key Route Inner Co. 5s at 80; 1000 Market Street Ry. 7s at 63; 6000 do. at 62; 1000 Market Street Ry. 6s at 39½; 8000 Pacific Electric Ry. 5s at 66; 1000 Los Angeles-Pacific Ry. 5s at 61. Stocks: 65 General Petroleum pfd. at 121½; 100 General Petroleum common at 60⅝; 5 do. at 60¾; 160 Union Sugar at 30; 50 do. at 29⅜; 2100 North American Oil at 1.77½; 200 do. at 1.75; 2400 do. at 1.72½; 4000 do. at 1.70; 255 Associated Oil at 94; 200 do. at 94½; 70 Amalgamated Oil at 70; 10 Union Oil of California at 104; 400 Union Oil of Delaware at 20½; 40 Pacific Gas & Electric 1st pfd. at 79; 5 do. at 79½; 20 do. at 79¾; 50 Pacific Gas & Electric common at 49½; 55 Oaa Sugar at 74½; 100 do. at 74⅝; 400 Western Pacific common at 13¾; 350 Home Fire & Marine Insurance at 52; 140 Pacific Mill at 27½; 445 Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar at 44; 50 Hutchinson Sugar at 21¾; 6 Fireman's Fund Insurance at 325.

MINING STOCKS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—Following are today's closing quotations and sales on the San Francisco Stock Exchange, furnished by A. W. Coote, 614 South Spring street, member Los Angeles and San Francisco Stock Exchanges:

Sales.	Divids District—	Bid.	Asked.
1,500	Belcher Divids	.03	.04
5,000	Belcher Extension	.03	.04
5,000	Butte	.01	.02
500	Brunghe Divids	.11	.12
1,000	Kent Divids	.02	.03
2,000	Grimes Divids	.02	.03
5,000	Horseshoe	.01	.02
2,000	Mva	.02	.03
1,000	Silver King Divids	.01	.02
50	Tonopah Belmont	1.15	1.20
8,000	Tonopah Dividend	.02	.03
1,000	Tonopah Extension	.03	.04
3,000	Victory Divids	.04	.05
1,000	West Divids	.06	.07
	Goldfield District—		
6,000	Silver Pick	.05	.06
	Tonopah District—		
1,000	Jim Butler	.15	.18
1,000	Midway Con.	.13	.14
2,000	Montana Pittsfield	.04	.05
2,500	West End	.95	1.00
	Candelaria District—		
600	Con. Virginia	2.25	2.35
4,900	Manhan	.22	.23
400	Union Consolidated	.32	.33
	Other Districts—		
2,000	Arrowhead	.06	.08
2,500	Simon Silver Lead	.60	.61
400	Eureka-Croesus	.45	.46
800	Eureka-Holly	1.45	1.50

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
Los Angeles, Jan. 1, 1921.

Bank clearings yesterday were $13,326,680.63 a decrease of $275,910.79, as compared with corresponding day in 1919.

	1920.	1919.	1918.
Monday	$22,227,102.70	$ 9,365,812.26	$5,727,644.77
Tuesday	14,206,735.01	9,540,102.42	4,945,196.82
Wday	12,261,037.41	10,643,687.16	Holiday
Thursday	14,043,005.94	Holiday	7,310,076.02
Friday	13,326,680.63	12,602,600.37	6,553,219.42

LOCAL STOCK EXCHANGE.

[Following were the closing prices and sales, as posted yesterday at the Stock Exchange, groups west, I. W. Hellman Building.]

BANK LIST.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens' National Bank	$274.00	....
Commercial National	202.50	$225.00
Farmers' & Mer. National	295.00	305.00
First National	440.00	....
Guaranty Tr. & Sav.	....	247.50
Home & Hiberian Bank	....	205.00
Merchants' National	185.00	....
Security Tr. & Sav. Bank	285.00	295.00
Union Bank & Trust Co.	127.50	135.00
U. S. National Bank	160.00	....

BOND LIST.
(With Accrued Interest.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Associated Oil Co.	96½	100
Edison El. Co. 1st R.	94¾	99
Edison El. Co., old issue	90	....
Home Telephone Co.	80	....
Home Tel. Co. 1st Reg.	72	75
Hussiaca Pipe Line	99	....
L. A. Electric Co.	90	....
L. A. Gas & Elec. Co.	90	....
L. A. Pac. Ry. 1st Reg.	68	70
L. A. & Pasadena R. R.	....	85
L. A. Public Market Co.	....	99
L. A. Railway Co.	67½	72
L. A. R. R. Corp. Co.	58	60¾
Mission Trans. & R. Co.	95	....
Pacific Electric Ry. Co.	69	71
Pacific L. & P. Co.	85	....
Pacific L. & P. 2d Gtd.	85	....
Palmer Union Oil	69	70
Prod. Transportation Co.	97	101
Union Oil Co.	87½	....
Union Transportation Co.	94¾	97
U. S. Long D. T. & T. Co.	....	75
Whittier Home T. & T. Co.	66	....

INDUSTRIAL LIST.

	Bid.	Asked.
California Delta Farms	$ 37.50	$ 39.00
California Hospital	90.00	....
California Packing com.	56.00	....
Cons. Realty Co.	72.50	....
Globe Gr. & Mill 1st.	95.00	....
Globe Gr. & M. Co.	99.37½	100.00
Goodyear T. & R. pfd.	40.00	41.00
Goodyear Tex. Mills	41.00	48.00
Hutchinson Sugar P. Co.	26.00	....
L. A. Athletic Club	6.00	12.00
L. A. Brewing Co.	90.00	....
L. A. Investment Co.	.80	....
Occidental Life	125.00	....
S. Joaquin L. & P. pfd.	60.00	72.00
S. Joaquin L. & P. com.	10.00	12.00
S. Cal. Edison pfd.	90.00	100.00
S. Cal. Edison com.	80.00	85.00
Sun Drug Co.	1.50	2.00
Title I. & Tr. Co.	210.00	....
Union Sugar Co.	27.50	30.00

OIL LIST.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amalgamated Oil	$ 68.00	$ 71.00
American Crude Oil	18¾	.20
Associated Oil	92.75½	94.00
Central	1.05	....
Continental Oil	.10	....
Fullerton Oil	....	3.50
Ocheva, Pet. com.	131.00	132.00
Jade Oil Co.	....	.12
Lake View No. 2	1.05	1.15
Mascot Oil Co.	1.91	....
Midway Northern	.58½	.60
Mt. Diablo	1.55	1.64
National Pet. Oil Co.	.12½	.13
New Penn P. Co.	.40	.45
Olinda Land	.20	.22
Palmer Union pfd.	.20	.25
Palmer Union com.	.07½	.08
Premier Oil Co.	.40½	.42
Republic Pet. Co.	.57½	.59½
Rice Ranch Co.	1.35	1.55
Union	102.00	....
Union Oil of Del.	20.00	20.25
United Oil Co.	.47½	.52
Victor Oil Co.	.21	....
White Star Oil Co.	.04	.06

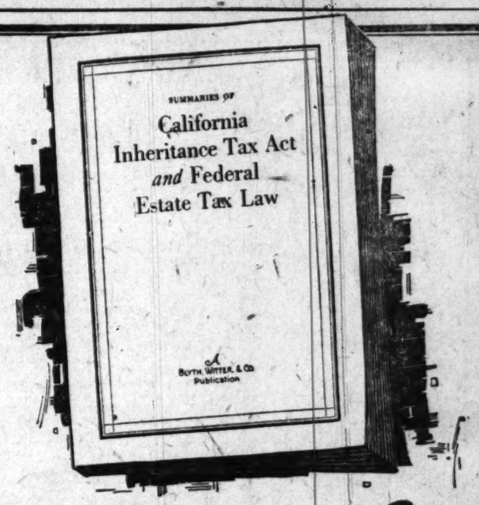
MINING LIST.

	Bid.	Asked.
Ostman District—		
Arizona Tom Reed	$ .03	$ .06
Argo Mines	.10	.20
Big Jim	.02½	.03
Black Range	.02	....
Boundary Cone	.01	....
Gold Dust	.14	....
Gold Ore	.04½	.04¾
Lexington Ariz. Mining	1.30	.35
Lucky Boy	.01¾	.02
Nellie Mining	.03	....
Ostman United	.01	....
Silhuyiela	.02	.02¼
Telluride	.21½	.22
Tom Reed	1.21	1.22
United American	.37½	.40
United Eastern	2.40	2.45
Other Districts—		
Rose Gold Mining	.05½	.06
Cons. Mines	....	.01¼
Gold Reef	.01	.02
Hecla Mining	4.30	....
Natomas Co.	5.00	....
Oro Amigo	.01	....
Richmond	.08	.12
Virginia Lyons	.21½	.28
Yellow Pine	.50	....

SALES.

Morning Session: 7000 Big Jim Cons. Mining, cash, at .02½; 2000 do., cash, at .02¾; 6000 Boundary Cone, cash, at .01¼; 10 Cal. elta Farms at 37.50; 2000 Central at 1.05; 5 General Petroleum at 131.50; 100 do. at 131.25; 50 Goodyear Textile at 40.50; 50 do., cash, at 40.50; 70 Goodyear pfd. at 41.00; 55 do. at 41.00; 50 do., cash, at 41.50; 50 do., cash, at 42.00; 50 do. at 42.50; 10 do. at 42.75; 100 do., at 42.00; 25 do. at 42.87½; 55 do. at 43.00; 150 do. at 42.50; 10 do. at 42.87½; 100 do. at 42.62½; 10 do. at 42.75; 2000 Jade Oil, cash, at .08; 2 $100 2nd Lib. Loan 4s, 1917, at 87⅝; 50 $50 2nd Lib. Conv. 4¼s, 1932, at 84½; 2 $100 do. at 84¾; 1 $50 do. at 84¾; 1 $50 3rd Lib. Loan 4¼s, 1918, at 87⅝; 3 $100 do. at 87⅝; 11 $1000 4th Liberty 4¼s at 84½; in expectation of a clearing of the financial atmosphere.

Year-end settlements were accomplished without the slightest disturbance of money rates.



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WEEKLY REVIEW OF FINANCE.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—The closing week of a remarkable year in the securities market was enlivened by a brisk demand and consequent partial recovery of many representative shares, especially rails, together with signs of a relaxation of the pitiless credit strain.

Liquidation and short selling of speculative stocks continued, however, the further shrinking being traceable to the weakened technical position of certain issues and the obvious purpose of corporate interests and individuals to establish losses against income tax payments.

Disappointment was expressed at the absence of more than a tentative January reinvestment demand, but this was partly attributed to the belief that investors as a class are holding aloof in expectation of a clearing of the financial atmosphere.

DUN'S WEEKLY REPORT.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Dun's tomorrow will say:

"The year-end halting in business is more marked than usual but indications of improved sentiment multiply. The general situation continues very uneven and different trades and industries have apparently not yet reached the point where a reinvigorating turn for the better seems imminent. Some important basic lines, however, have gained a little in activity and the exchange for cash houses and buying of December and selling of May at 1¼ to 2¾ cents difference with the selling of July and buying of May at 1 to 1¼ cents difference.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	1.72	1.73¾	1.71	1.73
March	1.68¾	1.69¾	1.67¾	1.69¾
May	1.61	1.63¾	1.60¾	1.62¾
Corn—				
December	70½	.71	.67	.67½
January	68¾	.68½	.67¾	.68
May	74¾	.75	.73¾	.74¾
July	.74½	.75	.74	.74¾
Oats—				
December	.46¾	.48¾	.46¾	.47
May	.49	.49¾	.49	.49¾
July	.48¾	.48¾	.47	.47

BARLEY AND MILO SHOW STRONG UPWARD TREND.

Following the gain made by the outside markets, prices on the local grain exchange developed a strong upward tendency, and both barley and milo closed higher for most of the shipments. Transit barley made an advance of $1 per ton, while other near-by deliveries were 75 cents higher, with sales of fifteen-day barley at $1.65. Most of twenty-day delivery moved up 75 cents, the latter selling at $1.80½.

Arrivals—Wheat, 1; barley, 2; corn, 3; milo maize, 6; flour, 9; bran, 1; cocoanut meal, 3; miscellaneous, 2; total, 27. Rec. 10.

Cash—	Bid.	Asked.
California feed	$1.40	$2.40
California seed	1.60	2.50
Corn, bulk—		
No. 1 yellow	1.90	2.30
No. 2 yellow	1.90	2.02½
No. 3 yellow, spot	1.90	2.00
No. 3 yellow, transit	2.00	2.10
No. 3 yellow	1.92½	1.92½
No. 5 yellow, transit	1.90	1.92½
No. 3 transit	1.85	1.93
No. 1 white	1.90	2.30
No. 2 white	1.90	2.30
No. 3 white	1.70	2.20
No. 1 yellow	2.00	2.40
No. 2 yellow	1.90	2.30
No. 3 white	1.85	2.40
No. 3 white	1.85	2.05½
Miscellaneous—		
No. 2 eastern milo, bulk	1.53½	....
Milo maize, car lots—		
On track	1.82½	1.85
In transit	1.82½	....
10-day shipment	1.82½	1.83½
15-day shipment	1.82½	1.87½
Barley—		
On track	1.67½	....
In transit	1.65	1.72½
10-day shipment	1.62½	....
15-day shipment	1.61½	1.68½
20-day shipment	1.61¼	1.65

FUTURE DELIVERY—100-TON LOTS

Milo maize—	Bid.	Asked.
All December	$1.83½	$1.87½
All January	1.82½	1.87½
Barley—		
All December	1.67½	....
All January	1.58½	1.67½
All May	1.49	1.53

YESTERDAY'S SALES.

Milo Maize—
1 car 20-day $1.86½

THE HIDE MARKET; MILWAUKEE PRICES.

[EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 31.—Hides: Green, 10; cured, 11; kips, green, 1; cured, 8; cow, 8; cured, 6; bull, 4; cured, 5; Second, green, 40; cured, each, 20; horse, No. 1, each, 2.50; No. 2, 1.50; pelts, each, 10@35.

Cotton Market Turns Firmer During Morning

[EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—After opening rather easy at a decline of 10 to 20 points because of weak cables, selling by Wall street and local bankers, the cotton market took a turn for the better and, in the case of January, sold 10 points over last night's close.

The market turned firmer during the middle of the morning on covering for over the holidays and some trade buying which sent the price of January up to 14.84 cents and March to 13.83 cents, or 20 to 24 points net higher. The close was within a few points of the best showing net advance of 14 to 24 points.

Cash business distributed in the final quarter by twenty-seven cotton mill corporations of New Bedford amounted to 81,532,035, an average of 2.7 per cent. The total disbursements for the year was $8,528,465, representing 18.12 per cent on an estimated capital stock of $56,822,000. In addition to the cash dividends the Nonquiet made a stock dividend of 100 per cent and the Manomet distributed a stock dividend of 66 2-3 per cent, representing $20,000,000 in cash each.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous close.
January	14.76	14.85	14.35	14.84	14.60
March	13.48	13.89	13.45	13.75	13.60
May	13.65	13.97	13.53	13.87	13.75
July	13.95	14.13	13.74	14.00	13.85
October	13.70	14.10	13.75	14.10	13.90
Spot	....	....	....	14.75	14.83

Evening Up of Trades for the Week and Year.

[EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]

CHICAGO Dec. 31.—An evening up of trades for the week and year combined with lighter selling pressure and improved stabilizing reports on the part of strong local interests sent grain prices higher. The close was at a moderate advance from the high point with wheat up 1¾ to 2 cents, May leading, while distant futures of corn gained ¼ cent and December was weak and ¾ cent lower. Oats were ¼ cent higher except for May, which lost 1⅛ cents, ryo lost 4 cents on December and gained 1½ cents on May, and barley was ¼ to 1 cent lower.

The market prices are 2 to 2¾ cents higher than a week ago. December corn was 2 cents lower and other futures were ⅛ to ⅓ cent higher, the leading December oats finished ¾ cent higher than a week ago, May up ¼ cent and July off ⅛ cent. Rye is 2¾ cents lower to 3¼ cents higher, the latter on May. Barley is up ¼ cent.

The factor in the wheat trade was the large export clearances—1,156,000 bushels. There was a good export demand at the gulf; an advance in lightweight wheat at Minneapolis and a good milling demand from all parts of the country with small stocks of flour and wheat in millers' and distributors' hands. The Northwest predicting a shortage was an important factor. There was good commission-house buying as well as buying by local traders. There also was buying of March and selling of May on a liberal scale by white cash houses bought December.

December corn went out at 67⅝ cents, or ¼ cent above the bottom. At the extreme inside prices were off 4 cents from the top figure. The leading cash house bought December all day and the discount widened 7¼ cents against 3 cents at the previous day's close. The distant futures had good support from the same interests and gained fractionally.

Trading in oats was largely in buying of December and selling of May at 1¼ to 2¾ cents difference with the selling of July and buying of May at 1 to 1¼ cents difference.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	1.72	1.73¾	1.71	1.73
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Oats—				
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May	.49	.49¾	.49	.49¾
July	.48¾	.48¾	.47	.47

LIVE-STOCK MARKETS AT VARIOUS CENTERS.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 31.—Hogs (hard grain fed,) 125 to 175 lbs., 11.00; 175 to 225 lbs., 11.50.

Cattle (on foot, grow weight): Steers, good, $.50@9.00; medium, 8.00@8.50; cows, good, 7.50 @8.00; medium, 7.00@7.50. Bulls and stags, 6.00. Calves, 125 to 150 lbs., 11.00; 175 to 225 lbs., 10.50.

Sheep—Ewes, 7.50@8.00; lambs, 12.50@13.00.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—Cattle, receipts, 4000; beef steers, she stock and feeders steady; bologna bulls strong to 25 cents higher; veal calves weak to lower; shipping calves strong; early bulk steers, beef steers, 8.00@9.50; choice bolognas up to 7.00; few head heavy veal calves to packers mostly 11.00@12.00; selected shipping calves, 13.50 @14.00; higher.

Hogs, receipts, 37,000; active, largely 25 to 50 cents lower than yesterday's average; butchers 25 cents lower; top, 9.50; bulk, 8.50@9.25; pigs, 35 to 40 cents lower; bulk desirable 80 to 130-pounds pigs, 9.50@9.75.

Sheep, receipts, 9000; fat sheep and lambs 25 to 50 cents lower than general market yesterday; prime fed lambs, 11.75; bulk, 10.50@11.50; choice aged wethers, 5.50; best ewes, 4.75; bulk, 3.75@4.25; feeders steady to 25 cents lower.

PORTLAND, Dec. 31.—Cattle nom.nally steady no receipts; unchanged.

Hogs, 25 cents lower; receipts, 204. Prime mixed, 11.50@12.00; smooth heavy, 11.00@11.50; rough, 7.50@10.00; fat pigs, 9.50@10.50; feeder pigs, 7.50@9.00.

Sheep, receipts, 283; quotations unchanged.

ST. JOSEPH, Dec. 31.—Hogs: receipts, 3800; 10 to 25 cents lower; top, 8.95; bulk, 8.60@8.90.

Cattle, receipts, 300; generally steady. Steers, 6.50@11.50; cows and heifers, 3.35@10.00; calves, 6.00@11.00.

Sheep, receipts, 1500; steady to weak. Lambs, 10.00@11.25; ewes, 3.00@4.50.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 31.—Cattle, receipts, 250. Beef steers strong to 25 cents higher. Top, 9.75; other classes steady; top yearlings, 11.50@12.00. For week: Beef steers steady to 75 cents lower; fat she stock 25 to 50 cents lower; canners steady; calves 1.50 to 2.00 higher; feeders 25 to 50 cents lower.

Hogs, receipts, 2500; active; generally steady to 10 cents lower. Top, 9.00; bulk, 8.85@9.00; 25 cents lower; good and choice fat pigs, 6.25@9.50.

Sheep, receipts, 500; few lambs sales around 25 cents lower, seventy-five young fed lambs, 10.35. For week: Sheep and lambs steady; yearlings 25 to 50 cents higher.

OMAHA, Dec. 31.—Hogs, receipts, 6000; few early sales; steady to shippers; market mostly 25 to 35 cents lower; closing 50 cents lower. Bulk medium and light butchers, 8.80@9.10; top early, 9.25; bulk strong weight and packing grades, 8.50 @8.75.

Cattle, receipts, 1000; beef steers and she stock mostly 15 to 25 cents higher;

Following the recent severe liquidation in the entire market it is not unnatural to expect a readjustment in the shape of a rally in prices considerably above the recent lows.

In anticipation of such a move during January purchases should be made now of leading rail and oil stocks, as well as other seasoned industrials.

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STOCK QUOTATIONS IN NEW YORK CITY.

[Furnished by Logan & Bryan, Members New York and Boston Stock Exchanges, Van Nuys Bldg., Los Angeles.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Following are the closing prices, sales, and high and low quotations today.

Sales	Stocks—	High.	Low.	Closing bid.
2,900	Alas Trd	30½	29⅝	30
500	Alaska	⅞	⅞	⅞
9,100	Alaska Juneau	1¼	1	1
400	Atlantic Gulf & W. I.	87½	86	87½
20,100	Atlantic Gulf & W. I.	17½	17⅛	17⅝
900	Do. pfd	45½	43¾	44
1,100	Allis Chalmers	30⅝	29½	29¾
700	Alloy Steel	57	55	55½
1,200	Am. Agr. Chemical	97⅝	95⅝	97⅝
1,500	Am. Beet Sugar	42½	41	42½
2,500	Am. Car & Fdy Co.	122½	119¼	121
3,800	Am. Can	26¼	25	25⅝
1,400	Am. Can Co. pfd	80	79	80
900	Am. Cotton Oil	18½	17	18½
2,600	Am. Drug Syndicate	7	6⅞	6⅞
1,600	Am. Hide & Leather	8	7	8
1,100	Am. Hide & L. pfd	42	41¼	41⅝
200	Am. Ice Sec. com	43	42	42
12,900	Am. Int'l Corp.	42⅝	41¼	40⅝
2,900	Am. Linseed	49½	48¾	49½
1,000	Am. Locomotive	83½	81	80
200	Am. Locomotive pfd.			99
2,000	Am. Safety Razor	8¾	7¾	8⅛
1,400	Am. Ship & Com.	9	8¾	8⅞
2,600	Am. Steel Fdy. com.	30¼	29	30
1,100	Am. Steel Fdy. pfd.	82½	81¾	82½
5,700	Am. Sugar	96	93¾	95¾
600	Am. Sugar pfd.	109½	108	108½
1,700	Am. Sumatra Tobacco	15	10	10
2,200	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.	105¾	100	100¼
2,500	Am. Tobacco com.	115	112¾	112¾
800	Do. pfd "B"	111¾	110	109½
200	Am. W. Paper pfd.	32	30½	32
7,000	Am. Woolen	61⅝	58⅝	59½
700	Am. Zinc & Lead	27	26	26
400	Am. Zinc & Lead pfd.	50	29½	30
5,100	Central Asphalt	41¾	39¾	40
10,700	Anaconda	35	32¾	33
3,300	A. T. & Santa Fe	83¾	82½	82¾
600	A. T. & Santa Fe, stpd.	100	98	98
31,200	Baldwin Locomotive	87	83¾	86¾
100	Baldwin Loco. pfd.	97	95	95
10,000	Baltimore & Ohio	38¾	37¾	38
1,100	Balt. & Ohio pfd.	53¾	50¾	52½
2,000	Bethlehem Motors	7	6¾	6¾
100	Bethlehem Steel com.	53¾	52¾	53
10,000	Bethlehem Steel "B"	55¾	54	55
1,100	Booth Fisheries pfd.	100	97½	97½
1,100	Booth Fisheries	4½	3¾	4½
2,000	Brook Magneto	7½	6¾	6¾
300	Burns Bros	82	81½	80
2,500	Butte & Superior Cop.	11¾	9⅞	10
1,200	Butte, Super & Zinc	4¾	4⅜	4¼
1,900	Brooklyn R. T.	10¾	9⅞	9⅞
800	Caddo Oil	10	9	9
3,500	California Packers	61	60	60¾
1,300	Cal. Petroleum Co.	26½	25¾	25¾
6,200	Canadian Pacific	117½	115	115¾
7,200	Central Leather	37¾	35¾	36¾
3,300	Cerro de Pasco	29¾	28	28¾
8,500	Chandler Motors	30¾	29¾	30
4,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	62	60	60¾
1,200	Chicago Pneu. Tool	65	63	63
8,500	Chile Copper	9¾	9¼	9¼
4,900	Chino Copper	19¾	18¾	19¾
1,000	C. & G. W.	7	6¾	6¾
2,400	C. & G. W. pfd.	20	19	19½
8,800	C. & N. W.	97¾	94¾	96¾
2,400	C. & N. W. pfd.	104	103	104
8,400	C. M. & St. Paul	30½	29¾	29¾
3,700	C. M. & St. Paul pfd.	50½	49¾	49¾
1,200	C. R. I. & P.	21¾	20¾	21¼
1,900	C. R. I. & P. pfd.	44¾	43¾	44
15,800	Columbia Graphophone	10	9	9
400	Do. pfd	53¾	52¾	52¾
900	Con. Cigar, Callahan	63	60	60
600	Consolidated Gas	80	79	79
200	Consolidated Cigars	54¾	54¾	54¾
800	Cont'l Candy	4	3¾	3¾
600	Cont'l Can com.	45¾	45¾	45¾
600	Corn Prod. Ref. Corp.	20	19⅝	20
8,900	Corn Products	69	67	67
1,600	Corn Products pfd.	102	100¾	100¾
1,800	Cosden Oil	29¾	27	27¾
21,300	Crucible Steel com.	65¾	63¾	63¾
100	Crucible Steel pfd.	93¾	93¾	93¾
6,200	Cuba Cane Sugar	23¾	19⅞	22
1,500	Cuba Cane Sugar pfd.	61	59	59
7,700	Cuban Am. Sug.	50	47¾	48
2,400	Dome Mines	10¾	10	10
200	D. L. & W.	125	125	125
100	D. & R. G.			
2,000	D. & R. G. pfd.	13½	13	13
2,600	Distillers Securities	54½	53	53¾
3,100	Erie	14¾	14⅜	14⅜
3,800	Erie 1st pfd.	21¾	20¾	20¾
400	Erie 2nd pfd.			14¾
1,800	Famous Players	46	46	46
400	Famous Players pfd.	75	74	75
100	Federal M. & S. com.	7¾	6¾	7¾
100	Federal M. & S. pfd.			40
7,500	Fisk Tire & Rubber	12¾	11¾	11¾
1,400	Freeport Texas	16	15¾	15¾
1,700	Gaston, Williams	25¾	25	25
700	General Cigar	53	52	53
2,600	General Electric	121½	119¾	120¾
26,200	General Motors com.	14⅜	13¾	14
5,700	Goodrich Rubber Co.	57	55¾	56⅝
200	Goodrich Rubber pfd.	70¼	70¼	70¼
4,300	Great Northern pfd.	78¾	76⅞	77¼
400	Greene Canaren	19	18	18
1,500	Great Na. Ore Ctfs.	30	29¼	29½
200	Guantanamo Sugar	12¾	12	12¾
300	Granby Copper	17¾	17	17¾
6,100	White Oil	14¾	13¾	14¼
300	Gulf States Steel	27	27	27¼
1,900	Hupp Motors	12	10¾	11¾
1,100	Hadell Barker	97¾	95	97¾
1,000	Houston Oil	70	69	67½
900	Illinois Central	98¾	98¼	98¼
4,700	Inspiration Copper Co.	32	28¾	31¾
8,100	Industrial Alcohol	68	64¾	64¾
1,700	Int'l Harvester com.	96¾	93¾	94¾
800	Int'l Agricultural	12¾	11¼	11
1,300	Int'l Nickel	13¾	12¾	13¾
600	Int'l Motors	54	54	54
7,700	Int'l Paper	47¾	45¾	46
1,600	Int'l Mer. Marine Co.	47¾	47¼	47¼
1,100	Inter-Met. Corp. pfd.	11¾	11	11¾
1,200	Int'l Marine com.	12¾	11¾	11¾
4,500	Int'l Marine pfd.	51¾	49¾	49¾
500	Iron Products	32	32	32
6,000	Island Oil	4¾	4¾	4¾
2,900	Interncile Oil	25	21¾	22
500	Jewell Tea	5	5	5
1,800	K. C. Southern	21	19¾	20¾
1,900	K. C. Southern pfd.	48¼	45¾	45
10,000	Kennecott Copper	17¾	15¾	15¾
5,000	Kelly Springfield com.	51¾	49¾	49¾
100	Keystone Mining	50	50	50
4,200	Kelsey Wheel	22¾	21¾	21¾
2,900	Lackawanna Steel	52¾	50¾	51¾
2,800	Laconia Co.	120	120	120
2,900	Lehigh Valley	49¾	48¾	48¾
800	Liggett & Myers	134¾	132	134
2,800	Lib. Candy	11	10¾	10¾
1,100	Lib. Candy pfd.	97	96	96
8,400	Loose-Wiles 1st pfd.	87	86	86
1,400	Loose-Wiles 2nd pfd.	81	80	80
3,900	Lowes Inc.	15¾	15	15¾
5,500	M. C. Motors	4¾	4¼	4¼
200	Do. 1st pfd.	43	43	43
400	Mer. Pwnt. Stores com.	67	66¼	66¼
900	Mer. Central Ctfs.	14¾	14¼	14¼
24,200	Mex. Petroleum	159¾	154¼	156¾
600	Miami Copper Co.	15¾	14¾	14¾
11,200	Middle States Oil	13¾	11¾	12¾
600	Midvale Steel	31¾	30¾	31¾
1,200	Mid. Int'l Ry.	15	13	13
100	M. St. P. & S. S. M.			
5,500	M. K. & T.	9	8¼	8¼
200	M. K. & Texas pfd.	4¾	4¾	4¾
15,400	Missouri Pacific	20¼	19¾	19¾
2,700	Missouri Pacific pfd.	40¾	39¾	39¾
21,300	Crucible Steel com.	65¾	63¾	63¾
100	Crucible Steel pfd.	93¾	93¾	93¾
1,100	Mexican Petroleum	160¾	154¼	156¾
1,200	Nat'l Cloak & Co.	3½	2¾	2¾
400	National Lead	69	67¾	68
500	National Biscuit	100	98	98
1,600	National Enamel	49¾	47¾	49¾
2,900	Nevada Con.	21	20	20¾
1,000	N. Y. Air Brake	78	76	77
3,500	N. Y. Central	75	73¾	73¾
1,100	N. Y. Dock pfd.	32	30	30
4,100	N. Y. N. H. & H.	19¾	18¾	18¾
400	N. Y. Ont. & W.	18¾	18¾	18¾
100	Norfolk & Western	103	103	103
9,300	Northern Pacific	85¾	84¾	84¾
500	Nugent Circuit	26	25	25
3,000	Ontario Silver Co.	46¾	43¾	44¾
4,300	Oklahoma Producers	3½	3	3
1,000	Ohio Fuel Supply	12¾	12¾	12¾
1,000	Pacific Gas & Electric	49	47¾	48
500	Pacific Mail	41	41	41¼
8,500	Pan-American com.	75	72¾	73¾
900	Pan-American "B"	69	67¾	68
6,600	Penn. R. R.	40¾	39¾	39¾
1,500	Pacific Gas	33¾	33¾	34
1,700	Penn Marquette com.	34¾	33¾	34¼
1,100	Philadelphia Co.	35¾	34¾	34¾
700	Phillips Petroleum	28¾	27¾	28¼
1,000	Pierce-Arrow com.	68¾	67¾	67¾
300	Pierce-Arrow pfd.	66¼	66¼	66¼
2,700	Pierce Oil com.	10¾	9¾	10¾
100	Pierce Oil pfd.	29¾	29¾	29¾
1,200	Pittsburg Coal	58¾	58	58
200	Pittsburg Coal pfd.			95
5,100	Pitts. & W. Va. com.	31¾	30	30¾
400	Pressed Steel Car	81	80	81¾
1,200	Pugs Lake	13¾	12¾	12¾
3,700	Puente Allegre Sugar	48¾	47	47¾
2,000	Pullman	106	104¾	105¾
7,100	Ray Con.	33¾	33¾	33¾
4,400	Ray Consolidated	11¾	11¾	11¾
9,000	Reading	82¾	81¾	82¾
600	Do. 1st pfd.	53	52¾	52
2,200	Do. 2nd pfd.	50¾	50	50¼
1,100	Remington Typewriter	43¾	42¾	43¾
1,100	Republic Steel	84¾	83¾	84
6,600	Republic I. & S.	59	57¾	61¾
3,500	Republic Truck	19	17	18¾
6,100	Rock Island	28¾	27¾	27¾
1,800	Rock Island pfd.	37¾	36¾	36¾
1,100	Rock Island 6%	62	62	62
3,600	Ry. Steel Spg. N. Y.	66¾	65¾	65¾
700	Rumely com.	15¾	14¾	15¼
100	Savage Arms	10¾	10¼	10¼
1,700	Seaboard Air Line	7	6¾	6¾
500	Seaboard Air Line pfd.	16	15¾	15¾
1,400	Sears-Roebuck Co.	86	84	85¾
29,700	Sinclair Oil	24¾	21¾	23½
1,100	Sheattuck Copper	12¾	11¾	11¾
700	Shell Trans. & Trading	42¾	42¼	41¾
900	Simon S. & L. Co.	63	61	61
1,400	Standard Oil N. J. pfd.	106¼	105	105¾
4,700	St. L. & S. F. com.	24	23	23¾
1,000	St. L. & S. F. pfd.	21¾	21	21
1,200	St. L. & S. W.	27¾	26¾	27¾
2,400	St. L. & S. W. pfd.	37¾	36¾	37¾
15,000	Southern Pacific	104¾	99¾	100¾
6,200	Southern Railway	28¾	27¾	28¾
500	Southern Ry. pfd.	73	73	73
600	Stewart-Warner	21	20¾	20¾
1,900	Studebaker Corp.	46¾	45¾	46¾
12,800	Studebaker com.	45¾	43	44¾
2,400	Tennessee Copper	24	23¾	23¾
2,000	Texas Oil	44	42¾	43¾
3,800	Texas Pacific	18¾	17	17¾
2,400	Texas & Pac. Co. & O.	29¾	27	28¾
700	Timer Sq. Auto Shop	8½	8	9
1,900	Tobacco Products	52¾	49¾	51
1,100	Transcontinental Oil	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Trans-Williams	29	29	28¾
1,200	Union Oil of Delaware	29¼	19¼	19¼
2,800	Union Pacific	120	119	118¾
1,400	Union Pacific pfd.	63¾	63	63¾
5,500	Utah Copper	56¾	47¾	49¾
1,500	Utah Securities	4	3¾	3¾
1,200	Utah Pwr. & Light	21¾	19¾	20¾
1,800	United Fruit	108	105¾	106
8,400	United Retail Stores	52¾	50¾	51¾
500	United R. E. of S. F.	22	22	22
400	U. R. E. of S. F. pfd.	22	21	22
28,100	United Drug Co.	94	92¾	93
400	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	11¾	11¾	11¾
700	U. S. C. I. Pipe pfd.	36	36	36
500	U. S. Realty & Con.	40¾	40	40¾
14,100	U. S. Rubber	64¾	61¾	64
100	Do. 1st pfd.	100¾	100¾	101
46,000	U. S. Steel Corp.	81¾	79¾	80¾
700	U. S. Steel Corp. pfd.	108¾	107¾	109
800	U. S. Smelting	33	31	32
1,900	Va.-Car. Chemical Co.	38½	35	38¾
100	Do. pfd.	96¾	96¾	95¾
4,800	Vanadium Steel	34¾	32¾	32
2,300	Virginia	8	8	7¾
2,300	Wabash	8¾	8¾	8¾
4,900	Wabash "A"	21¾	20¾	21¾
400	Western Union	85	84¾	84¾
2,500	Westinghouse &	43¾	42	42¾
1,400	Western Md. com.	11	10¾	10¾
1,300	Western Pacific com.	11	10¾	10¾
1,200	Wilson & Co.	10¾	9¾	9¾
2,200	White Motors	36	34¾	35¾
1,500	Willys Overland	5¾	5¾	5¾
3,000	Wilson Co. com.	20¾	20¾	20¾
200	Wisconsin Central	34	34	34
400	Woolworth com.	111	107¾	110
700	Worthington P. com.	44¾	43¾	43
1,100	Allied Chemical	45½	42¾	43
200	Superior Oil	13	12¾	13
1,500	Montgomery Ward	15¾	15¼	15½

Ex-dividend.
Total sales of stocks—691,000 shares.
Total sales of bonds—$27,500,000
Money—Opened at 7 per cent; highest, 7 per cent; lowest, 7 per cent; last loan, 7 per cent; closed, 7 per cent; ruling rate, 7 per cent.

LATEST NEW YORK BOND QUOTATIONS.

[Furnished by Logan & Bryan, Members New York and Boston Stock Exchanges, Van Nuys Bldg., Los Angeles.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Following are quotations on the New York Stock Exchange:

Amer. Smelt. & Ref. 5s, 1940	72	72¼
Amer. Tel. Col. 5s, 1946	77	77⅛
Anglo-French 5s, 1931	73	73⅛
A. T. & S. F. gen. 4s	65½	65¼
A. & O. Conv. 4s	65¾	65¾
B. & O. Conv. 4½s, 1933	81¾	81¾
Cal. Gas Unifying 5s, 1937	81¼	81¼
C. M. & St. P. Conv. 4½s, 1932	65	65
C. M. & St. P. Gen. & Ref. 4½s, 2014	58¾	58¾
C. R. I. & P. Ref. 4s, 1934	67	67
C. & E. R. G. Col. 4s, 1955	62½	63
Great Northern 4½s, 1961	77	79
Illinois Central joint 5s, 1953	84	84¼
Missouri Pacific Ref. 5s, 1926	80¼	80¼
Missouri Pacific Ref. 5s, 1949	82	82¼
Missouri Pacific 5s, 1965	61¾	61¾
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s, 1939	61¾	61¾
St. L. & S. F. R. R. 4s, 1950	60	60¼
St. L. & S. F. Adj. 5s, 1955	63	63¼
St. L. & S. F. Inc. 6s, 1960	40	40¼
St. L. & S. F. Gen. 6s, 1957	61	62
W. U. Tel. Col. Tr. 5s, 1938	78	78
Wilson 8s, 1941	84½	85¼
Kansas City Sou. 5s, 1950	72¾	73
C. G. W. 4s, 1959	40¾	40¾
Liberty Loan 4s, 1928	90¾	90¾
Colo. Sou. 4½s, 1935	70¾	72¼
C. & O. 5s	81¾	82
Mo. Kans. Transit 5s	40¾	49¾
Hudson & Manhattan Ref. 5s	56¾	57

NEW YORK CURB CLOSE.

[Furnished by Logan & Bryan, Members New York and Boston Stock Exchanges, Van Nuys Bldg., Los Angeles.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Closing quotations:

Industrials—	Close—Bid.	Close—Ask.
Aetna Exp.	6	6¼
Allied Pkg.	1	1⅛
Amer. Ship	5	5½
Wright-Mar.	2	3
City Serv.	227	232
Do. pfd.	82	83
Curtis Aero.	1	1⅛
Emerson Phon.	1	1⅛
Goldwyn	2¾	2¾
Other—		
Bethlehem Motors	7	7¼
Boss, Wm.	3¾	4
Chandler	13½	14
Elk Basin	8¾	9
Federal Oil	1¾	2
Fageol	2¾	3
Motor Pete.	3	3¼
Merrill	10¾	11¼
Mids. Refg.	139	141

OIL STOCKS.

[Furnished by A. H. Crary & Co., 119 West Fourth street, Los Angeles.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Closing quotations:

	Close—Bid.	Close—Ask.
Anglo	17¾	18
Borne S.	380	410
Buckeye	80	84
Ch'brough	170	190
Cities Svc.	97	100
Continental	107	111
Crescent	20	28
Cum'land	120	130
Eureka	75	80
Galena	41	43
Do. pfd.	105	109
New Ind.	95	100
Ill. Pipe	160	165
Ind. Pipe	80	82
Nat. Trans.	22	24
N. Y. Trans.	155	160
Nor. Pipe	90	95
Ohio Oil	270	275
Int. Pete.	16	16¼
Penn. Mex.	31	33
Prairie Oil	420	430
Prairie P.	182	187
Solar Ref.	365	375
South. Pipe	100	102
S. W. Pipe	250	260
S. W. P. P.	58	62
S. O. Cal.	305	310
S. O. Ind.	270	275
S. O. Kan.	370	385
S. O. Ken.	390	410
S. O. N. Y.	232	240
S. O. Ohio	375	400
Do. pfd.	102	105
Swan & F.	20	40
Union Tk.	160	165
Do. pfd.	65	85
Vacuum	250	300
Washington	200	210
S. O. Neb.	390	410
Imperial Oil	90	95

BOSTON COPPER MARKET

[Furnished by A. H. Crary & Co., 119 West Fourth street, Los Angeles.]

BOSTON, Dec. 31.—Closing quotations:

	Close—Bid.	Close—Ask.
Abmeek	44	...
Adventure	55	...
Ahmeek	44	...
Algoma	20	35
Am. Pneu.	2	2¼
Arcadian	8	9
Arcadian	2¾	2¾
Ariz. Com.	6¾	7
Boston Ely	50	50
Boston El.	62¾	63
Bingham	9	9½
Black Bk.	20	25
Bohemia	75	100
Cal. & Ariz.	20¼	22
Butte & L.	10	15
Butte & Sup.	39	41
Calumet & Ariz.	75	77
Calumet & H.	240	247
Centennial	18¾	19
Chief Cons.	2½	2¾
Con. Ariz.	2¾	3
Con. Cop. Mines	20¼	22
Crown Res.	10	20
Crystal Con.	50	40
Daly West	8¾	4
Davis Daly	5¾	6¾
Denbigh	14	15
Alvarado	9	10
Arizona	2	4
Eagle	2	2¼
Fly Cons.	3	4
Franklin	7¾	8
Fairbanks	44	46
Gadsden	50	40
Gerlach	8½	9
Gray Davis	9	9¼
Helvetia	1¾	2
Hoyt	8	8
Hollinger	25	50
Isl. Creek	48½	49
Indiana	3	4
Iron Blos.	10	20
Iron Cap.	30	40
Island Oil	4¾	4¾
Isle Royale	16½	18
Kerr Lake	2¾	2¾
Keweenah	1¾	1¾
Lake Cop.	1¾	2
La Rose	18	20
La Salle	1¾	1¾
Mason Val.	2	2½
Mass Con.	2	2¼
Mich Cop.	2	2¼
Mohawk	75¾	...
Nipissing	5	5¼
North Butte	8¾	8¾
Nor. Doug.	10	20
New Corn.	13¾	14¾
New River	40	...
Do. pfd.	80	81
Ojibway	34	36
Old Colony	48	50
Old Dom.	18	15¾
Osceola	90	95
Old C.	2¾	4
Quincy	95	96
Rhode Island	1	1¼
Shannon	7	8
Shattuck	4½	6
St. Mary	20½	28
South Lake	1¾	1¾
South Utah	4	5
Sup. & B.	1¾	1¾
Sup. Cop.	21¾	21¾
Swift F. Co.	100	100½
S. W. Miami	1	...
Full	3	3¾
Do. part.	3	4
Trinity	1	1¼
Tuolumne	35	40
Utah Apex	2¾	3
U. S. M. &		
Do. com.	32	33
Ventura	17¾	17¾
Wilcoma	10	...
Wolverine	8¾	9
Wyandotte	25	60
Tip Top	1	2
Mashaba	10	22

FOREIGN EXCHANGE. NORMAL BANK RATES.

Following are the foreign exchange rates upon which local business was transacted yesterday, as corrected by the foreign exchange department of the Farmers' and Merchants' National Bank.

	Exchange rate Over $100.
London, per pound sterling	3.33¾
France, per 100 francs	5.95
Germany, per 100 marks	1.41
Italy, per 100 lire	2.37
Holland, per 100 milders	31.45
Sweden, per 100 kroner	20.20
Norway, per 100 kroner	15.55
Spain, per 100 pesetas	15.16
Czecho-Slovakia, per 100 kronen	1.16
Greece, per 100 drachmas	7.45
Bulgaria, per 100 levi	1.30
Rumania, per 100 lei	1.30
Belgium, per 100 francs	6.20
Switzerland, per 100 francs	20
Switzerland, per 100 francs	15.35
Serbia, per 100 francs	5.60
Denmark, per 100 kroner	15.55
Finland, per 100 remarks	2.00
Hawaiian, per 100 local currency	50.00
Austria	.27

Buying rates—Great Britain, ¼ pct, 3.50; Canadian, eighth, 17 per cent discount

CLOSING PRICES OF GOVERNMENT BONDS.

LOS ANGELES.	
1st Liberty 3½s	$8.00
1st Liberty 4s	85.00
1st Liberty 4¼s	87.50
2nd Liberty 4s	83.00
2nd Liberty 4¼s	84.50
3rd Liberty 4½s	87.10
4th Liberty 4¼s	87.00
5th Victory 4¾s	85.20
	96.00

NEW YORK.	
1st Liberty 3½s	91.00
1st Liberty 4s	85.00
1st Liberty 4¼s	87.50
2nd Liberty 4s	84.80
2nd Liberty 4¼s	87.10
3rd Liberty 4½s	87.00
4th Liberty 4¼s	85.20
5th Victory 4¾s	96.00

MINING QUOTATIONS IN SALT LAKE CITY.

[EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]

SALT LAKE, Dec. 31.—Closing quotations:

	Close—Bid.	Close—Ask.
Alta Con.	.03	.04
Bingham Hill	.06	.07
Cedar Talisman	.05	.06
C-L Retail	.06	.07
Colorado Con.	.07	.08
Crown Point	.02	.03
Carrie Sil. Lead	.07	.08
Dalton	2.40	2.50
Daly West	4.00	4.05
Emma	.06	.07
Emma Silver	.02½	.03
Empire Mines

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GAY PARTY AT HOTEL GREEN.

Pasadena's Social Colony at Season's Opener.

Solicit Funds at Ball Game for European Relief.

Can't Even Call It "Beer" in Pasadena.

[LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

PASADENA, Dec. 31. — Many members of the winter social colony, Rose Tournament visitors and Pasadena and Los Angeles society people attended the brilliant New Year's Eve ball tonight at the Hotel Green, which marked the opening function of the winter at that hotel. The hotel opened its doors for the season yesterday.

The ball at the Green began with a dinner-dance at which many fashionable people entertained parties and concluded with a vaudeville revue and supper dance, the dancers remaining to see the old year out and the new one in. Among the larger dinner parties were those given by Maj. and Mrs. J. B. Coulston, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Polhamus, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Ticknor, John W. Sibley, Miss Virgene Herrington, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Thompson.

During the evening the Griffin sisters, Ralph and Betty Wonders and J. Kelvin's revue appeared.

Robert J. Reid, manager of the Green, stated that the hotel has a big guest list for the winter season.

The Hotel Huntington also opened for the season today, though the formal opening ball is never held until the second week in January. All Pasadena's great hotels are now open for the season. All are teeming with football crowds over the New Year's holidays.

W. M. Abbott, Grand Exalted Ruler, and a party of grand lodge officials of the Elks are at the Vista del Arroyo. Pasadena Elks will give a banquet in their honor at the Vista tomorrow night.

The most notable, beautiful and interesting shop in California is Grace Nicholson's Treasure House of Oriental and Western Art, at 46 N. Los Robles ave. (directly across from Hotel Maryland.) There are fourteen large rooms filled with a wealth of art objects, old chests, antiques, embroideries, silks, jades, ambers, beads and gift novelties, old brasses, enamels and porcelains. The only complete stock of Chinese decorations in the West.—[Advertisement.

Visit the famous Busch Gardens. Open benefit Pasadena Hospital.—[Advertisement.

BRIGHT PROSPECTS.

Riverside Looks Forward to Year of Prosperity.

[LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

RIVERSIDE, Dec. 31.—The year 1921 looks bright for architects and builders, with the announcement of important projects on the boards for the near future. The building inspector's books, closed tonight, show a total valuation of $779,360 for the year, as compared with $673,570 for 1919.

With the purchase of a large frontage on Seventh street for increasing the facilities of the public library, just completed, and calling for an investment of $35,000 on the part of the city, plans are being prepared for the enlargement and remodeling of the present library building. The cost of the work is estimated at $30,000, of which $25,000 will be furnished by the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

Excellent progress is being made on the project for the establishment of a $250,000 community hospital to be operated on a nonprofit basis. A strong directorate has been selected, and the cooperation of prominent business and professional men are back of the movement.

It is expected that soon after the new year opens the campaign for the building of homes to meet the most acute housing situation ever faced by the city will assume the proportions maintained throughout 1920.

Figures compiled by the local postoffice show that the receipts for December will exceed those of a year ago by 50 per cent. Approximately $12,500 worth of stamps, postcards and stamped envelopes were sold, as contrasted with $8400 for the corresponding month last year.

NEW CITY OFFICIALS.

[EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]

GLENDALE, Dec. 31.—Several changes in the personnel of the official family of this city will take place with the coming of the new year, owing to the resignation of Hartley Shaw, who for some time past has been City Attorney. Mr. Shaw announced that private practice demanded all his attention.

Shaw's place was taken by the appointment of W. E. Evans as municipal legal dictator, and his acceptance of the place was immediately followed by his resignation as president of the Board of Trustees. Ralph E. Stevens has been chosen as presiding officer for the board.

PROSPERITY SMILES ON CITY OF REDLANDS.

GROCER, BAKER, CANDLE STICK MAKER START YEAR WITH A SMILE.

[LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

REDLANDS, Dec. 31.—There are more people in Redlands, there is more building here now and more planned, the postoffice receipts are heavier and the number of public service connections greater than at any time in the history of the city. Despite a period of readjustment the business men of the city are looking forward to the greatest period of prosperity that they have ever known. As proof of their optimism they are displaying bills of lading for a heavier stock of goods than ever before purchased.

The city is enjoying not a building boom, but a steady growth in building, an effort for the supply to catch up with the demand. December shows building permits for a total of almost $30,000 including a $9000 home for Earl Finch, one to cost $6000 for Leon Smith and a $5000 home for Bennett Hatcher. The big intermediate school to cost almost $200,000 is now being completed and finishing touches are being put on the $300,000 group of the University of Redlands built in the past twenty months. The total permits for the year were for $511,000 of building, the greatest amount in the history of Redlands.

Every month of the year 1920 has shown a big gain at the Redlands postoffice and the total receipts for the year, almost $45,000, puts Redlands back in the first-class office list with increased salaries for the postmaster and clerks and a superintendent of mails added to the force. December of the year was the heaviest in the history of the postoffice, with receipts of more than $7000.

The Edison company reports about 500 more active meters in the city than there were at this time last year. The gas company also reports a gain in active connections, despite the fact that there has been a shortage of gas. The city water company reports about 500 more water meters active than last year.

It was a year of real prosperity reflected by the greatest business the local merchants have ever had. Some of them report increases of 60 and 70 per cent in their business. The Christmas business was a "knockout," the merchants say. The orange growers received almost $7,000,000 for their orange crop and have a good crop on the trees now.

Silver Peak Guest Ranch. Table reservations Phone Pomona Sub. 28. —[Advertisement.

ORANGE COUNTY TOWN MAKES FINE RECORD.

SHOWS INCREASES IN EVERY LINE—ACCIDENT KILLS BREA MAN.

[EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]

SANTA ANA, Dec. 31.—Santa Ana ended the old year with approximately $12,000,000 on deposit in the local banks, a record of more than $2,000,000 worth of building done the past year and with every prospect that the new year will be an even greater period of growth, development and prosperity.

Everybody is going to "close up shop" tomorrow and celebrate New Year's Day with Pasadena.

Cupid and old "Doc Stork" have set new records in the year just closing. Marriage licenses totaled 2000, as compared to 1544 in 1919, and the storks made an average of one visit a day, a considerable increase over the 1919 births, which totaled 288. At the County Recorder's office 25,326 documents were recorded this year, as compared with 19,717 in 1919.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Abraham Horwitz, 57, of Brea, died last night at the Fullerton hospital from injuries received when he was struck by an automobile driven by C. D. Foss.

Horwitz was walking along the roadway near the town when the accident happened. He suffered a fractured leg and an internal hemorrhage, which was the direct cause of death.

QUIT KINNEY COMPANY.

[LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

VENICE, Dec. 31.—George Schisn and John Eccles, for some years past members of the Abbott Kinney Company, resigned today. Their resignations were immediately accepted.

The two men were in the purchasing department of the amusement company. Their resignation was regarded in Venice today as another step in the general shakeup through which the Kinney Company is passing.

PURE "MOONSHINE."

[LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

RIVERSIDE, Dec. 30.—Wild tales of "holdups" of the county highway in the vicinity of Elsinore are pure moonshine, according to Sheriff F. P. Wilson, who has made a thorough investigation of the story related to the police by two Los Angeles men. The Sheriff learns that revenue officers, stopped several cars in their search for Chinese smugglers. City Attorney Estudillo was among those stopped by the officers.

GOING AFTER PIMA COTTON IN IMPERIAL.

Dispatch States Southwest Company Will Buy in Open Market Next Week.

[EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]

BRAWLEY, Dec. 31.—The Southwest Cotton Company, which has contracted for more than 20,000 acres of Pima Egyptian cotton at 60 cents a pound, has announced that it will begin taking up contracts and buying in the open market Monday, according to a telegram from the head office at Phoenix to W. L. Garrett, cashier of a local bank.

It is thought that the company's expenditures for Pima in the valley will amount to from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000. Thus far this fall there has been no open market for Pima cotton and the establishment of a market is expected to stabilize the industry here and relieve the financial situation of the growers who have been holding their cotton.

The company has erected a number of Pima gins in various cities in the valley and these will handle the raw product.

LOCAL MINING MAN PINNED UNDER AUTO.

MACHINE TURNS TURTLE ON WET PAVEMENT — LARGE ESTATE DIVIDED.

[EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]

SANTA BARBARA, Dec. 31.—Harry Lowe, Los Angeles mining man, is at the Cottage Hospital suffering from a shock and severe cuts and bruises sustained this morning, twelve miles west of Santa Barbara, when the car he was driving skidded on the wet pavement of the State Highway and climbing an embankment, turned completely over.

Lowe, his wife and daughter, his brother-in-law, G. L. Sallada, and a nephew, Berney Mattheis, were driving to Volcano, Amador county after a Christmas spent with relatives in Los Angeles, where all reside. They have mining interests at Volcano which have taken Lowe's time the last two years.

When the car turned over it pinned all the occupants beneath it. All but Lowe managed to crawl out and the others were uninjured. Late this afternoon a report from the hospital states that Lowe suffered no broken bones and his recovery is certain.

DIVIDE BIG ESTATE.

Under the will of Mrs. James Nelson Burnes of Montecito and Pasadena, who died in Los Angeles, November 15, an estate valued at $150,000 is divided among numerous heirs. The will was filed for probate today. The Montecito home place is left share and share alike to Mrs. Burnes's children, Lucile, Cary Armstrong, Betty Cary, Arthur P. Cary, Mary Catherine Burnes and James Nelson Burnes IV, of Pasadena. It is understood that Mrs. Burnes, who was one of Montecito's wealthiest residents, disposed of most of her estate months before her death.

PROMINENT PAIR WED.

Mayflower Descendant Bride of State Senate Secretary.

Joseph A. Beek of Pasadena, secretary of the last State Senate, was married at Berkeley Tuesday, to Miss Carroll Brewster Guillou, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Guillou of that city, and grand-daughter of the late Judge F. Carroll Brewster of Philadelphia. The latter was long Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, a brother of Benjamin Brewster, Attorney-General of the United States under President Arthur, and a descendant of Elder William Brewster of Mayflower fame. Mr. Beek is, himself, of a prominent Pasadena family.

The ceremony was performed by Dr. E. C. Norton, dean of Pomona College, and a classmate of the bride's father at Yale, in the presence of about fifty relatives and friends. Mrs. A. V. Guillou attended the bride, and Rene Guillou was best man.

The couple will reside at Sacramento during the coming session of the Legislature, and thereafter at Balboa, where Mr. Beek has business interests.

CONDUCTOR KILLED.

Employee of Pacific Electric Victim of Accident.

[LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

VENICE, Dec. 31.—C. M. Clegg, conductor for the Pacific Electric Railway, was killed this morning when his foot slipped as the Short Line car in which he was riding lurched around the curve at Center street. Clegg was standing on the rear platform at the edge of the top step and was thrown with tremendous force against the pavement. He was taken to the Venice Service Hospital, where he died an hour later.

Clegg was 20 years of age and had a family living in Ocean Park.

GEN. LIGGETT IS HERE ON TOUR.

(Continued from First Page.)

more illustrious by two years of service in France and Germany, during which he was commander of the First Army and later of the Third Army on the Rhine. He had a prominent part in the second Marne campaign, the St. Mihiel drive and the Meuse-Argonne engagement. When he returned to the United States last year he was assigned to the command of the Ninth Corps Area, which includes Alaska, Oregon, Washington, California, Nevada, Arizona, Utah and Wyoming.

"It will soon be forty-six years since I entered West Point," the general said, "and I am going to retire March 21. I feel that I have had enough service for anyone, and plan to make my home in California."

Tactfully declining to discuss European military and political conditions, by saying his whole interest lies in the United States, Gen. Liggett declared he has great faith in the average American's good sense and believes the country as a whole today is in much better condition than last year.

No immediate changes of any consequence are contemplated in the Ninth Corps Area, the commander asserted, and the attention of the Army leaders is being directed to building up the recruited strength of the service and to National Guard development.

NEW YEAR GETS WARM WELCOME

(Continued from First Page.)

celebrants joined with the thousands of others in welcoming the New Year.

At the Alexandria the management placed tables in the ballroom, the lobby and every point where tables could be placed. It was estimated that in the grill, dining-room and ball-room there were 1200 people. At midnight a number of dancers appeared representing Bolshevists and others and danced, after which they jumped into a mammoth cauldron from which emerged at the close of the dance, as from a melting pot, a girl representing the New Year.

At the Beverly Hills Hotel a supper-dance was held with a breakfast at 2 o'clock this morning. At midnight fireworks were displayed and while denied a "white" New Year's, easterners were entertained with a California celebration.

AT VENICE.

The largest crowd at any single celebration attended the festivities at Venice and Ocean Park. Amid the ruins of the burned pier, Venice reveled as never in days gone by. The entire city co-operated with the amusement people to make the visitors happy and in temporary buildings, dances and dinners were held.

Windward avenue was closed to vehicular traffic and thousands of local people assisted in promoting the carnival spirit. The new Center-street pier was opened for the first time with a carnival company in temporary booths.

A large tent was erected on the pier and a dance was held beneath it.

At Ocean Park the citizens exerted every effort to make the crowds happy. A number of feature entertainments were given and Fred Harlow's Dome was the center of dancing activity.

The Union League Club held a banquet and dance with a cabaret in its new home at Third and Hill streets.

The Unity Club of the Unitarian Church gave a dancing party and watched the new year in.

A large number of Glendale people attended a dance at the Pearl Keller studio in the foothill city.

At the Temple Baptist Church members of that congregation combined with the people of the Trinity Methodist Church, South, in watch-night services. Rev. "Bob" Shuler of the Methodist church sat in the pulpit. A literary and musical program was given early in the evening and at 10:30 o'clock the watch-night services began.

The services at the Church of the Open Door began at 9 o'clock, with Dr. Ralph Atkinson in the pulpit. Dr. Cortland Myers of the Tremont Baptist Church of Boston took charge of the services at 10 o'clock and Dr. French Oliver spoke at 11. Following the services, an all-night meeting was held in the Fisher man's Club.

Motto cards for the new year were distributed at the services held in St. Paul's Pro-Cathedral at 11 o'clock. Dean MacCormack was in charge of the communion service.

ON CHECK CHARGE.

J. Monroe Flowers Held to Answer. Wife is Discharged.

After considering the case for several days, Justice Forbes yesterday held J. Monroe Flowers, once head of the Automobile Club of America, International, to answer a charge of passing a check without having sufficient funds in the bank. Because Flowers had previously been convicted of obtaining money by false pretenses, he was released on his own recognizance.

Mrs. Margaret Flowers, his wife and co-defendant in the check case, was discharged without objection by Dep. Dist.-Atty. Clark.

GREAT RECORD OF PAST YEAR.

(Continued from First Page.)

double the valuation of buildings constructed in 1913, the greatest previous year in Los Angeles' building history, when the total number of permits issued was 16,442, of a total valuation of $31,914,921.

PAY WILLINGLY.

The internal revenue collections, of $54,717,404.67, indicate, says Collector Carter, a universal compliance with the law as to the payment of the income tax, at quarterly periods during the year just closed, in March, June, September and December, when the payments were, respectively, $9,107,266.74, $9,369,641.94, $8,258,624.31 and $8,069,375.45.

The increased collections for 1920, in addition to showing a healthy condition of the local trade, also give unmistakable signs, he says, of every taxpayer in the internal revenue district doing his duty by the government. It has been necessary to round some of them up by special internal revenue agents, but they have responded promptly, and many of the delinquents were to be excused by reason of ignorance in regard to the technicalities of the tax laws.

The customs receipts reported by Collector Elliott and the imports into and exports from the local port for 1920 show a magnificent gain in all departments. The imports increased from $3,218,419 in 1919 to $9,724,217; the exports from $10,496,172 to $18,606,121, and the collections leaped from $334,857.35 to $837,448.80.

These figures indicate a tremendous revival of the local trade and mark a high spot in our commercial traffic, Mr. Elliott said. The shifting of affairs in Mexico has been a dominant feature in the increase of our activities and point the way to still further additions to both imports and exports, with consequent increase in the customs collections.

MEANS SALARY INCREASE.

It was hoped by Postmaster Brown and his assistant, A. B. Foster, that the receipts of the local postoffice would show an increase of a round million dollars for 1920, compared to 1919, but they fell a bit short of that ambition. The total gain was $910,923.04, bringing receipts for the year up to $4,180,057.70.

Under the postal law the annual receipts of $4,000,000 to $7,000,000 by an office entitles a number of the attaches of the postoffice to an increased salary. Assistant Postmaster Foster's salary will be increased to $3800; that of Superintendent of Mails Spence to $3600; the assistant superintendents of mails (there are four or five of them) will get increases from $2300 to $2700; Postal Cashier Anderson will draw $3300; assistant cashiers, two, from $2200 to $2800; Money Order Cashier Streshley, $2000, and station examiners, three, from $2200 to $2500 a year.

ATTENDANCE GROWS.

Attendance at the public schools last year was nearly 18 per cent greater than it was in 1919. On Dec. 31, 1919, there was an enrollment of 98,031, and one year later there were 115,530 students enrolled, showing a net gain of 17,499 for the year.

The increase in the number of teachers for the same period has also been large. On Dec. 31, 1919 there were 3500 teachers and at the close of 1920 there were 4275 teachers on the pay roll. The cost of conducting the schools is necessarily greater than it was last year, for in addition to the increased number of teachers all of the teaching force were granted an increase in salary during 1920.

With total tax collections last year of $35,146,706.65, by the county, a great growth in number of deeds and mortgages recorded and number of marriage licenses, and receipts of all kinds showing an approximate increase of $2,000,000, with expenditures exceeding those of the previous year by $10,000,000, due to increased salaries and the high cost of material and other items, the county figures for the year tell a tale of prosperity.

Total receipts of all kinds by the county for the year were reported by County Treasurer Hunt as $28,241,616, compared to $4,300,000 fourteen years ago, when he first took charge of the office. Last year they were $20,016,014.19. Disbursements of the year totaled $23,198,089.68, compared to $26,696,224.71 in 1919. The balance on hand at the end of the year was $18,471,725.77 or nearly $5,000,000 more than the previous year.

CUPID IS BUSY.

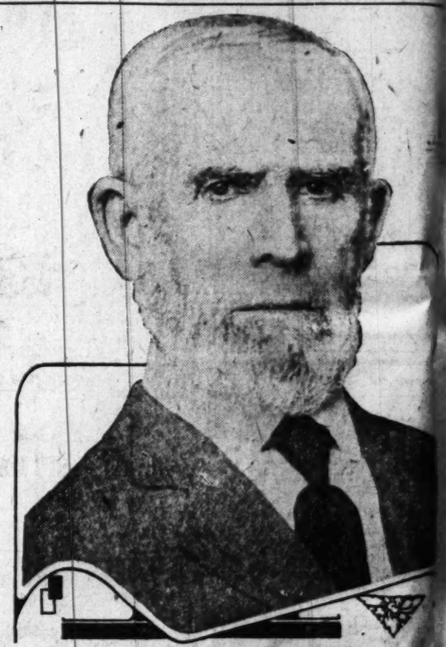
Cupid was a busy person in Southern California during 1920, according to figures given out last night by Miss E. Higgins, who is in charge of the marriage license bureau. The figures show that 1920 surpassed all other years in the number of marriage licenses, topping the previous year by 2404. When the office closed last night it was shown that 11,955 licenses had been issued during the year. In 1919 the number reached 9551, then a high figure and in 1918, 8505 were issued. Ninety licenses were issued yesterday.

AS COURT CLERK.

Miss Grace Arnold was chosen yesterday as secretary of Department No. 1, District Court of Appeal, at a salary of $125 a month. The court has been authorized to name a secretary, but up to this time had not done so. The appointment takes effect today.

TO start the New Year right, you will, of course, take dinner at the Elsinore cafe. $2.50 per plate from noon on. Best jazz orchestra, finest dance floor.

Quaker Minister Is Grateful to Tanla



Rev. Parker Moon, Carthage, Missouri

Nearly everybody in Southwest Missouri either knows or has heard of the Rev. Parker Moon, who for a full half century has devoted his life and talents to Sunday school and organization work for the Society of Friends or Quakers. He resides at 628 Howard avenue, Carthage, Mo.

"Uncle Parker," as he is more familiarly known, came from fine old rugged Quaker stock, and there is not a better known or more highly respected citizen in that part of the state. In referring to his remarkable restoration to health by Tanlac, he said:

"About five years ago I suffered a general breakdown. My principal trouble was nervous indigestion. My appetite was very poor and my food seldom agreed with me, and I had to live on a very restricted diet. I suffered a great deal from headaches and dizzy spells; I had severe pains across the small of my back and was badly constipated most of the time. In fact, I was so weak and rundown I was not able to attend to my duties.

"This condition made me very nervous and I could not sleep at night. Frequently I would lie awake most all night and was in that condition more or less for five years. My physician said he could not do anything for me and suggested a change of climate. I then moved to Texas and went back and forth three times, but did not get the relief I had hoped for. Finally, I got so bad off I was not able to get around with any degree of comfort. I was also troubled with a bad heart trouble.

"I had read about Tanlac and how it had been very highly recommended to me, I decided to try it. I got a bottle and had taken only a few doses until I could notice a marked improvement in my condition. I noticed especially that I was not troubled any more with sour stomach after eating, which was a great relief.

"I kept on taking Tanlac, and have fully regained my health. My appetite is splendid; I enjoy my meals and I do not find it necessary to longer take any laxative medicines of any kind. I can sleep much better and am not nearly so nervous.

"I take great pleasure in recommending Tanlac to anyone who needs a good system builder, or who suffers with stomach trouble. I have recommended Tanlac to a great many of my friends and am going to reach others by giving this statement for publication."

Tanlac is sold in Los Angeles, Pasadena and San Diego by the Owl Drug Stores. A personal Tanlac representative is at their Fifth and Broadway Store afternoons. —[Advertisement.

Schools and Colleges

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On W. Ave. 64 near Pasadena, 9 miles from Los Angeles. A first-class school for boys, from 5th to 12th grades, including college preparatory. Boarding and Day pupils. Inquire of Col. C. M. Wood, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 12, Pasadena. Telephone (L. A.) 39491, or (Pasadena) Fair 300. FALL TERM OPENS SEPTEMBER 21.

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The only Academy by the Sea.
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The best costs less in the long run. Fifteenth year began September 13.
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For young boys. Homelike atmosphere. Character, honor and manliness developed. Boys taught how to study. Day pupils may remain until 6 and on Saturday. New building now ready. Dec. 1. 4091 West 18th Street. Phone 56

THE GUMPS—AND AN UNCLE, TOO



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[January 1, 1921.
32

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GAY PARTY AT HOTEL GREEN.

Pasadena's Social Colony at Season's Opener.

Solicit Funds at Ball Game for European Relief.

Can't Even Call It "Beer" in Pasadena.

[LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

PASADENA, Dec. 31. — Many members of the winter social colony, Rose Tournament visitors and Pasadena and Los Angeles society people attended the brilliant New Year's Eve ball tonight at the Hotel Green, which marked the opening function of the winter at that hotel. The hotel opened its doors for the season yesterday.

The ball at the Green began with a dinner-dance at which many fashionable people entertained parties and concluded with a vaudeville revue and supper dance, the dancers remaining to see the old year out and the new one in. Among the larger dinner parties were those given by Maj. and Mrs. J. B. Coulston, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Polhamus, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Ticknor, John W. Sibley, Miss Virgene Herrington, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Thompson.

During the evening the Griffin sisters, Ralph and Betty Wonders and J. Kelvin's revue appeared.

Robert J. Reid, manager of the Green, stated that the hotel has a big guest list for the winter season.

The Hotel Huntington also opened for the season today, though the formal opening ball is never held until the second week in January. All Pasadena's great hotels are now open for the season. All are teeming with football crowds over the New Year's holidays.

W. M. Abbott, Grand Exalted Ruler, and a party of grand lodge officials of the Elks are at the Vista del Arroyo. Pasadena Elks will give a banquet in their honor at the Vista tomorrow night.

The most notable, beautiful and interesting shop in California is Grace Nicholson's Treasure House of Oriental and Western Art, at 46 N. Los Robles ave. (directly across from Hotel Maryland.) There are fourteen large rooms filled with a wealth of art objects, old chests, antiques, embroideries, silks, jades, ambers, beads and gift novelties, old brasses, enamels and porcelains. The only complete stock of Chinese decorations in the West.—[Advertisement.

Visit the famous Busch Gardens. Open benefit Pasadena Hospital.—[Advertisement.

BRIGHT PROSPECTS.

Riverside Looks Forward to Year of Prosperity.

[LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

RIVERSIDE, Dec. 31.—The year 1921 looks bright for architects and builders, with the announcement of important projects on the boards for the near future. The building inspector's books, closed tonight, show a total valuation of $779,360 for the year, as compared with $673,570 for 1919.

With the purchase of a large frontage on Seventh street for increasing the facilities of the public library, just completed, and calling for an investment of $35,000 on the part of the city, plans are being prepared for the enlargement and remodeling of the present library building. The cost of the work is estimated at $30,000, of which $25,000 will be furnished by the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

Excellent progress is being made on the project for the establishment of a $250,000 community hospital to be operated on a nonprofit basis. A strong directorate has been selected and the city's most prominent business and professional men are back of the movement.

It is expected that soon after the new year opens the campaign for the building of homes to meet the most acute housing situation ever faced by the city will assume the proportions maintained throughout 1920.

Figures compiled by the local postoffice show that the receipts for December will exceed those of a year ago by 50 per cent. Approximately $12,500 worth of stamps, postcards and stamped envelopes were sold, as contrasted with $8400 for the corresponding month last year.

NEW CITY OFFICIALS.

[EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]

GLENDALE, Dec. 31.—Several changes in the personnel of the official family of this city will take place with the coming of the new year, owing to the resignation of Hartley Shaw, who for some time past has been City Attorney. Mr. Shaw announced that private practice demanded all his attention.

Shaw's place was taken by the appointment of W. E. Evans as municipal legal dictator, and his acceptance of the place was immediately followed by his resignation as president of the Board of Trustees. Ralph E. Stevens has been chosen as presiding officer for the board.

PROSPERITY SMILES ON CITY OF REDLANDS.

GROCER, BAKER, CANDLE STICK MAKER START YEAR WITH A SMILE.

[LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

REDLANDS, Dec. 31.—There are more people in Redlands, there is more building here now and more planned, the postoffice receipts are heavier and the number of public service connections greater than at any time in the history of the city. Despite a period of readjustment the business men of the city are looking forward to the greatest period of prosperity that they have ever known. As proof of their optimism they are displaying bills of lading for a heavier stock of goods than ever before purchased.

The city is enjoying not a building boom, but a steady growth in building, an effort for the supply to catch up with the demand. December shows building permits for a total of almost $30,000 including a $9000 home for Earl Finch, one to cost $6000 for Leon Smith and a $5000 home for Bennett Hatcher. The big intermediate school to cost almost $200,000 is now being completed and finishing touches are being put on the $300,000 group of the University of Redlands built in the past twenty months. The total permits for the year were for $511,000 or building, the greatest amount in the history of Redlands.

Every month of the year 1920 has shown a big gain at the Redlands postoffice and the total receipts for the year, almost $45,000, puts Redlands back in the first-class office list with increased salaries for the postmaster and clerks and a superintendent of mails added to the force. December of the year was the heaviest in the history of the postoffice, with receipts of more than $7000.

The Edison company reports about 500 more active meters in the city than there were at this time last year. The gas company also reports a gain in active connections despite the fact that there has been a shortage of gas. The city water company reports about 500 more water meters active than last year.

It was a year of real prosperity reflected by the greatest business the local merchants have ever had. Some of them report increases of 60 and 70 per cent in their business. The Christmas business was a "knockout," the merchants say. The orange growers received almost $7,000,000 for their orange crop and have a good crop on the trees now.

Silver Peak Guest Ranch. Table reservations Phone Pomona Sub. 28. —[Advertisement.

ORANGE COUNTY TOWN MAKES FINE RECORD.

SHOWS INCREASES IN EVERY LINE—ACCIDENT KILLS BREA MAN.

[EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]

SANTA ANA, Dec. 31.—Santa Ana ended the old year with approximately $12,000,000 on deposit in the local banks, a record of more than $2,000,000 worth of building done the past year and with every prospect that the new year will be an even greater period of growth, development and prosperity.

Everybody is going to "close up shop" tomorrow and celebrate New Year's Day with Pasadena.

Cupid and old "Doc Stork" have set new records in the year just closing. Marriage licenses totaled 2000, as compared to 1544 in 1919, and the stork made an average of one visit a day, a considerable increase over the 1919 births, which totaled 288. At the County Recorder's office 25,326 documents were recorded this year, as compared with 19,717 in 1919.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Abraham Horwitz, 57, of Brea, died last night at the Fullerton hospital from injuries received when he was struck by an automobile driven by C. D. Foss.

Horwitz was walking along the roadway near the town when the accident happened. He suffered a fractured leg and an internal hemorrhage, which was the direct cause of death.

QUIT KINNEY COMPANY.

[LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

VENICE, Dec. 31.—George Schism and John Eccles, for some years past members of the Abbott Kinney Company, resigned today. Their resignations were immediately accepted.

The two men were in the purchasing department of the amusement company. Their resignation was regarded in Venice today as another step in the general shakeup through which the Kinney Company is passing.

PURE "MOONSHINE."

[LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

RIVERSIDE, Dec. 30.—Wild tales of "holdups" of the county highway in the vicinity of Elsinore are pure moonshine, according to Sheriff F. P. Wilson, who has made a thorough investigation of the story related to the police by two Los Angeles men. The Sheriff learns that revenue officers, stopped several cars in their search for Chinese smugglers. City Attorney Eastudillo was among those stopped by the officers.

GOING AFTER PIMA COTTON IN IMPERIAL.

Dispatch States Southwest Company Will Buy in Open Market Next Week.

[EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]

BRAWLEY, Dec. 31.—The Southwest Cotton Company, which has contracted for more than 20,000 acres of Pima Egyptian cotton at 60 cents a pound, has announced that it will begin taking up contracts and buying in the open market Monday, according to a telegram from the head office at Phoenix to W. L. Garrett, cashier of a local bank.

It is thought that the company's expenditures for Pima in the valley will amount to from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000. Thus far this fall there has been no open market for Pima cotton and the establishment of a market is expected to stabilize the industry here and relieve the financial situation of the growers who have been holding their cotton.

The company has erected a number of Pima gins in various cities in the valley and these will handle the raw product.

LOCAL MINING MAN PINNED UNDER AUTO.

MACHINE TURNS TURTLE ON WET PAVEMENT — LARGE ESTATE DIVIDED.

[EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]

SANTA BARBARA, Dec. 31.—Harry Lowe, Los Angeles mining man, is at the Cottage Hospital suffering from a shock and severe cuts and bruises sustained this morning, twelve miles west of Santa Barbara, when the car he was driving skidded on the wet pavement of the State Highway and climbing an embankment, turned completely over.

Lowe, his wife and daughter, his brother-in-law, G. L. Sallada, and a nephew, Berney Matthews, were driving to Volcano, Amador county after a Christmas spent with relatives in Los Angeles, where all reside. They have mining interests at Volcano which have taken Lowe's time the last two years.

When the car turned over it pinned all the occupants beneath it. All but Lowe managed to crawl out and the others were uninjured. Late this afternoon a report from the hospital states that Lowe suffered no broken bones and his recovery is certain.

DIVIDE BIG ESTATE.

Under the will of Mrs. James Nelson Burnes of Montecito and Pasadena, who died in Los Angeles, November 15, an estate valued at $150,000 is divided among numerous heirs. The will was filed for probate today. The Montecito home place is left share and share alike to Mrs. Burnes's children, Lucile, Cary Armstrong, Betty Cary, Arthur P. Cary, Mary Catherine Burnes and James Nelson Burnes IV, of Pasadena. It is understood that Mrs. Burnes, who was one of Montecito's wealthiest residents, disposed of most of her estate months before her death.

PROMINENT PAIR WED.

Mayflower Descendant Bride of State Senate Secretary.

Joseph A. Beek of Pasadena, secretary of the last State Senate, was married at Berkeley Tuesday, to Miss Carroll Brewster Guillou, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Guillou of that city, and grand-daughter of the late Judge F. Carroll Brewster of Philadelphia. The latter was long Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, a brother of Benjamin Brewster, Attorney-General of the United States under President Arthur, and a descendant of Elder William Brewster of Mayflower fame. Mr. Beek is, himself, of a prominent Pasadena family.

The ceremony was performed by Dr. E. C. Norton, dean of Pomona College, and a classmate of the bride's father at Yale, in the presence of about fifty relatives and friends. Mrs. A. V. Guillou attended the bride, and Rene Guillou was best man.

The couple will reside at Sacramento during the coming session of the Legislature, and thereafter at Balboa, where Mr. Beek has business interests.

CONDUCTOR KILLED.

Employee of Pacific Electric Victim of Accident.

[LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

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Tactfully declining to discuss European military and political conditions, by saying his whole interest lies in the United States, Gen. Liggett declared he has great faith in the average American's good sense and believes the country as a whole today is in much better condition than last year.

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(Continued from First Page.)

celebrants joined with the thousands of others in welcoming the New Year.

At the Alexandria the management placed tables in the ballroom, the lobby and every point where tables could be placed. It was estimated that in the grill, dining-room and ball-room there were 1200 people. At midnight a number of dancers appeared representing Bolshevists and others and danced, after which they jumped into a mammoth cauldron from which emerged at the close of the dance, as from a melting pot, a girl representing the New Year.

At the Beverly Hills Hotel a supper-dance was held with a breakfast at 2 o'clock this morning. At midnight fireworks were displayed and while denied a "white" New Year's, easterners were entertained with a California celebration.

AT VENICE.

The largest crowd at any single celebration attended the festivities at Venice and Ocean Park. Amid the ruins of the burned pier, Venice reveled as never in days gone by. The entire city co-operated with the amusement people to make the visitors happy and in temporary buildings, dances and dinners were held.

Windward avenue was closed to vehicular traffic and thousands of local people assisted in promoting the carnival spirit. The new Center-street pier was opened for the first time with a carnival company in temporary booths.

A large tent was erected on the pier and a dance was held beneath it.

At Ocean Park the citizens exerted every effort to make the crowds happy. A number of feature entertainments were given and Fred Harlow's Dome was the center of dancing activity.

The Union League Club held a banquet and dance with a cabaret in its new home at Third and Hill streets.

The Unity Club of the Unitarian Church gave a dancing party and watched the new year in.

A large number of Glendale people attended a dance at the Pearl Keller studio in the foothill city.

At the Temple Baptist Church members of that congregation combined with the people of the Trinity Methodist Church, South, in watch-night services. Rev. "Bob" Shuler of the Methodist church sat in the pulpit. A literary and musical program was given early in the evening and at 10:30 o'clock the watch-night services began.

The services at the Church of the Open Door began at 9 o'clock, with Dr. Ralph Atkinson in the pulpit. Dr. Cortland Myers of the Tremont Baptist Church of Boston took charge of the services at 10 o'clock and Dr. French Oliver spoke at 11. Following the services, an all-night meeting was held in the Fisherman's Club.

Motto cards for the new year were distributed at the services held in St. Paul's Pro-Cathedral at 11 o'clock. Dean MacCormack was in charge of the communion service.

ON CHECK CHARGE.

J. Monroe Flowers Held to Answer, Wife is Discharged.

After considering the case for several days, Justice Forbes yesterday held J. Monroe Flowers, once head of the Automobile Club of America, International, to answer a charge of passing a check without having sufficient funds in the bank. Because Flowers had previously been convicted of obtaining money by false pretenses, he was released on his own recognizance.

Mrs. Margaret Flowers, his wife and co-defendant in the check case, was discharged without objection by Dep. Dist.-Atty. Clark.

GREAT RECORD OF PAST YEAR.

(Continued from First Page.)

double the valuation of buildings constructed in 1913, the greatest previous year in Los Angeles' building history, when the total number of permits issued was 16,442, of a total valuation of $31,617,921.

PAY WILLINGLY.

The internal revenue collections, of $54,717,404.67, indicate, says Collector Carter, a universal compliance with the law as to the payment of the income tax, at quarterly periods during the year just closed, in March, June, September and December, when the payments were, respectively, $9,107,266.74, $9,269,641.94, $8,258,524.31 and $8,069,375.65.

The increased collections for 1920, in addition to showing a healthy condition of the local trade, also give unmistakable signs, he says, of every taxpayer in the internal revenue district doing his duty by the government. It has been necessary to round some of them up by special internal revenue agents, but they have responded promptly, and many of the delinquents were to be excused by reason of ignorance in regard to the technicalities of the tax laws.

The customs receipts reported by Collector Elliott and the imports into and exports from the local port for 1920 show a magnificent gain in all departments. The imports increased from $3,218,419 in 1919 to $9,724,217; the exports from $10,496,172 to $18,606,121, and the collections leaped from $234,851.35 to $837,448.80.

These figures indicate a tremendous revival of the local trade and mark a high spot in our commercial traffic, Mr. Elliott said. The shifting of affairs in Mexico has been a dominant feature in the increase of our activities and point the way to still further additions to both imports and exports, with consequent increase in the customs collections.

MEANS SALARY INCREASE.

It was hoped by Postmaster Brown and his assistant, A. B. Foster, that the receipts of the local postoffice would show an increase of a round million dollars for 1920, compared to 1919, but they fell a bit short of that ambition. The total gain was $910,923.04, bringing receipts for the year up to $4,180,057.70.

Under the postal law the annual receipts of $4,000,000 to $7,000,000 by an office entitles a number of the attaches of the postoffice to an increased salary. Assistant Postmaster Foster's salary will be increased to $2800; that of Superintendent of Mails Spence to $2600; the assistant superintendents of mails (there are four or five of them) will get increases from $2300 to $2500; Postal Cashier Anderson will draw $2800; assistant cashiers, two, from $2200 to $2800; Money Order Cashier Streshley, $3000, and station examiners, three, from $2200 to $2500 a year.

ATTENDANCE GROWS.

Attendance at the public schools last year was nearly 18 per cent greater than it was in 1919. On Dec. 31, 1919, there was an enrollment of 98,031, and one year later there were 115,530 students enrolled, showing a net gain of 17,499 for the year.

The increase in the number of teachers for the same period has also been large. On Dec. 31, 1919 there were 3500 teachers and at the close of 1920 there were 4245 teachers on the pay roll. The cost of conducting the schools is necessarily greater than it was last year, for in addition to the increased number of teachers all of the teaching force were granted an increase in salary during 1920.

With total tax collections last year of $25,146,706.65, by the county, a great growth in number of deeds and mortgages recorded and number of marriage licenses, and receipts of all kinds showing an approximate increase of $12,000,000, with expenditures exceeding those of the previous year by $10,000,000, due to increased salaries and the high cost of material and other items, the county figures for the year tell a tale of prosperity.

Total receipts of all kinds by the county for the year were reported by County Treasurer Hunt as $28,241,616, compared to $4,300,000 fourteen years ago, when he first took charge of the office. Last year they were $30,016,014.03. Disbursements for the year totaled $23,196,089.68, compared to $26,696,224.71 in 1919. The balance on hand at the end of the year was $18,471,725.77 or nearly $5,000,000 more than the previous year.

CUPID IS BUSY.

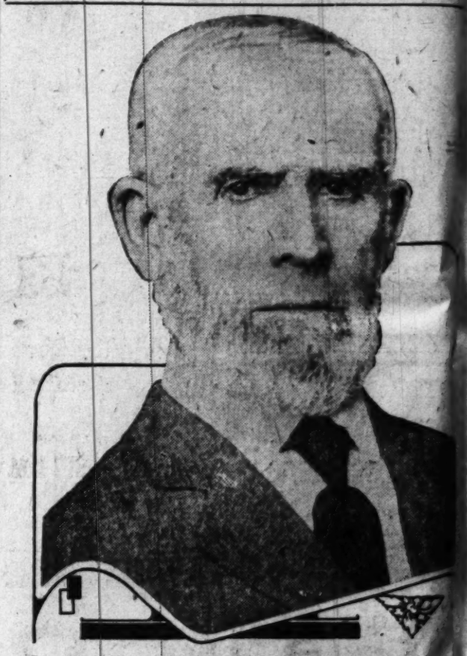
Cupid was a busy person in Southern California during 1920, according to figures given out last night by Miss E. Higgins, who is in charge of the marriage license bureau. The figures show that 1920 surpassed all other years in the number of marriage licenses, topping the previous year by 2404. When the office closed last night it was shown that 11,955 licenses had been issued during the year. In 1919 the number reached 9551, then a high figure and in 1918, 8505 were issued. Ninety licenses were issued yesterday.

AS COURT CLERK.

Miss Grace Arnold was chosen yesterday as secretary of Department No. 1, District Court of Appeal, at a salary of $125 a month. The court has been authorized to name a secretary, but up to this time had not done so. The appointment takes effect today.

TO start the New Year right, you will, of course, have dinner at the Blue Bird Cafe, $2.50 per plate, from noon on. Best jazz orchestra, finest dance floor.

Quaker Minister Is Grateful to Tanla



Rev. Parker Moon, Carthage, Missouri

Nearly everybody in Missouri either knows or has heard of the Rev. Parker Moon, who for a full half century has devoted his life and talents to Sunday school and organization work for the Society of Friends or Quakers. He resides at 628 Howard avenue, Carthage, Mo.

"Uncle Parker," as he is more familiarly known, came from fine old rugged Quaker stock, and there is not a better known or more highly respected citizen in that part of the state. In referring to his remarkable restoration to health by Tanlac, he said:

"About five years ago I suffered a general breakdown. My principal trouble was nervous indigestion. My appetite was very poor and my food seldom agreed with me, and I had to live on a very restricted diet. I suffered a great deal from headaches and dizzy spells; I had severe pains across the small of my back and was badly constipated most of the time. In fact, I was so weak and rundown I was not able to attend to my duties.

"This condition made me very nervous and I could not sleep at night. Frequently I would lie awake most all night and was in that condition more or less for five years. My physician said he could not do anything for me and suggested a change of climate. I then moved to Texas Southwest and went back and forth three but did not get the relief I had for. Finally, I got so bad of not able to get around with gree of comfort. I was also had heart trouble.

"I had read about Tanlac and had been very highly recom to me, I decided to try it bottle and had taken only a until I could notice a mar provement in my condition. ticed especially that I was bled any more with sour after eating, which was a gre lief.

"I kept on taking Tanlac, fully regained my health. My tite is splendid; I enjoy my and I do not find it necessary take any laxative medicines kind. I can sleep much bett am not nearly so nervous.

"I take great pleasure in mending Tanlac to anyone wh a good system builder, or w fers with stomach trouble, recommended Tanlac to a many of my friends and am to reach others by giving this ment for publication."

Tanlac is sold in Los An Pasadena and San Diego by the Drug Stores. A personal Tanlac representative is at their Fifth Broadway Store afternoons.—[Advertisement.

Schools and Colleges

SECRETARIAL COURSE FOR FUTURE EXECUTIVES
Executives are MADE. Executives GROW. The first step is come a minor executive—an assistant to some big executive stenographer, book-keeper or secretary. If unable to pay cash may earn the tuition fee by assisting with light office work while learning. Enrollment for 1921 now active. Call, write 'phone for further information. Fully Accredited. 16th year under the personal direction of F. D. Mackay.
MACKAY BUSINESS COLLEGE
9th Street at Main. Phone 63193. Los Angeles, Cal.

Private Lessons . . . 75c Class Lessons . . . 12
HIRSCH, TROT, WILSON WALK, OTHER NEW DANCES.
"WORLD'S JAZZIEST MUSIC."
TEL. 62970 WILSON'S Dance TWICE DAILY 417 WEST 5TH ST.

50 SPECIAL BUSINESS COURSES OPEN
Automotive, Flying, Wireless, Stenography, Assaying, Engineering, Mining, Agency, Electrical classes now open. Special Advantages for Students. Write for full information. Registrar Y. M. C. A. Schools, 715 S. Hope St.

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All Our Whirlwind Commercial Courses
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WILLIS-WOODBURY BUSINESS COLLE
Foremost since 1886.
Willis individual method of instruction reduces time and increases efficiency.
SITUATIONS FOR ALL GRADUATES.
Fifth Floor Hamburger Building, Los Angeles.
Branches at Riverside and Santa Monica.

CALIFORNIA COMMERCIAL COLLEG
(The Three C's and The Brownsberger)
625 SOUTH HOPE STREET, LOS ANGELES
GUARANTEES positions to all graduates. Demand for graduates in our BUSINESS, STENOGRAPHIC and SECRETARIAL COURSES far greater than supply. Call, Telephone or write for catalog and begin your training for these high-grade positions as soon as possible. Call 62634 or Main 2811.

EGAN SCHOOL
Little Theater Bldg. 1234 S. Figueroa St. Home Phone 60371.
Fall Term Now in Session
MUSIC—DRAMA—DANCING
The School for results. Write or phone for particulars.

Commercial Experts' Training Institute
"The School of INTENSIVE Training."
COMPLETE BUSINESS, SECRETARIAL AND CIVIL SERVICE COURSES.
GROSSE BUILDING, Sixth and Spring Streets. Phone

PASADENA MILITARY ACADEMY
On W. Ave. 64 near Pasadena, 15 from Los Angeles. A first-class school for boys, from 5th to 12th grades. Individual college preparatory. Boarding and Day pupils. Inquire of Col. C. M. Wood, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 12, Pasadena. Telephone (L. A.) 35491, or (Pasadena) Fair 500. FALL TERM OPENS SEPTEMBER 21.

LONG BEACH MILITARY ACADEMY
2759 E. OCEAN AVE., LONG BEACH.
The only Academy by the Sea.
Full particulars on Application to Professor Blackwell.

PAGE MILITARY ACADEMY
A Big School for Little Boys. The largest school of its kind in America. Pupils admitted at any time. In session throughout the year. Send for Catalog. R. F. D. No. 2, Box 958. Phone 74214. ROBERT A. GIBBS, Headmaster.

URBAN MILITARY ACADEMY
Day and Boarding School for Young Boys
The best costs less in the long Run. Fifteenth year began September 13. 800 S. Alvarado. 26947.

CALIFORNIA MILITARY ACADEMY
Her young boys. Homelike atmosphere. Character, honor and manliness developed. Boys taught how to study. Day pupils may remain until 6 and on Saturday. New building. 4091 West 16th Street. Phone

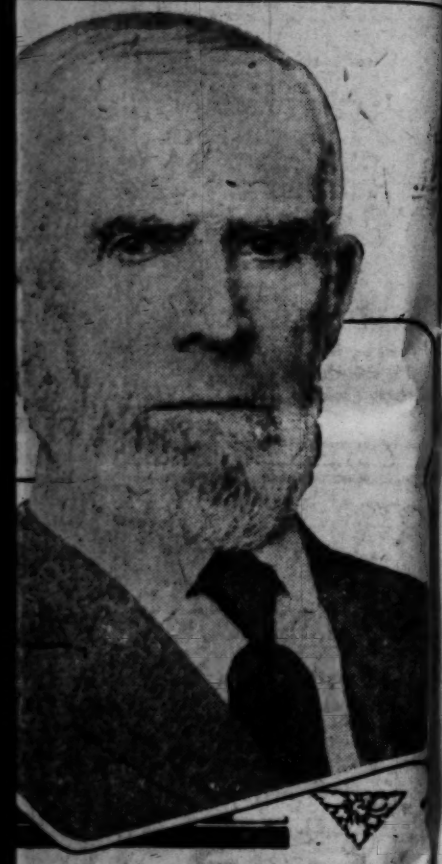
THE GUMPS—AND AN UNCLE, TOO



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Large Real Estate Firm Attributes Successful Year to Los Angeles Daily Times. [January 1, 1921.]

r Minister Is Grateful to Tanla



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kind. I can sleep much better
am not nearly so nervous.

"I take great pleasure in re
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a good system builder, or who
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recommended Tanlac to a g
many of my friends and am pla
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Large Real Estate Firm Attributes Success to Unusual Service.

LOS ANGELES claims the distinction of a real estate organization with one of the finest suites of offices in America. Fifteen thousand dollars was spent on one room alone in the suite of offices of the W. A. Heitman Company, occupying an entire floor in the Merritt Building, Broadway at Eighth street. This room, a ladies' reception room, done in a French design and inlaid with mother-of-pearl and gold, required almost three years to complete.

However, having the finest offices, encased in solid marble and real mahogany, and fitted with tapestries of imported silks, and rugs direct from Turkey, an electric range for use of the help and dozens of details seldom found in any business organization, has a deeper significance than a mere boast for Los Angeles.

Service has built this great organization—the W. A. Heitman Company, realtors.

Here is a real estate company that asks itself the question:

"Are we serving, or merely selling?"

The answer is "serving," absolute protection of the customer's interest, and the story of these offices becomes an interesting business romance because of this organization's striking success and leadership.

"If national manufacturers find that it pays to build a reputation for superior service in the little details and courtesies we believe that the same policy applies to the real estate business," declares Mr. Heitman, head of this institution. "There is too much danger of making the real estate business that of individual sales, rather than a cumulative wealth of satisfied customers with tomorrow's business always in mind.

"At the same time, if it pays large mercantile concerns to employ experts in co-ordinated lines so that the customer may have a series of related transactions with the same organization as in the modern department store, so can the business of buying, selling, building, financing and insuring homes and farms be co-ordinated to the interest of the customer."

The extent of the Heitman Company operations is greater than many in Los Angeles even realize. It reaches over the entire United States and Canada through a vast affiliation with realtors and banks in nearly every city. Yet its interests are particularly focused in California where it has branch offices in Fresno, Long Beach, Santa Ana, Glendale and other Southern California centers.

The importance of service is emphasized by the scope of its operations, for the Heitman automobiles carry an average of 150 clients a day viewing property.

There is no field pertaining to real estate which the Heitman Company has failed to cover with a staff of experts.

The Heitman engineers designed and built the principal office buildings and skyscrapers in Los Angeles, including the supervision of the building its offices occupy, erected by and named for H. C. Merritt. This is recognized by building authorities to be the finest office building per square foot in America.

The selling of more than $1,000,000 worth of lots in ninety days at Belmont Shore Place, Long Beach, is only one of several of the activities of its subdivision department.

The sale of this property is of special interest, however, because before this property was sold a tide flat had to be filled in with 750,000 yards of earth; Long Beach was given its first residence beach, a beautiful inland boating and bathing harbor was dredged and made accessible to this city, and the buying public was offered lots for an average of less than $1000 each directly across the street from lots that sold simultaneously for $7500 and within a few hundred yards of the highest priced residence property in Southern California.

These prices include solid concrete pavements, curbs, sidewalks and sewers, electricity, gas and water—all city conveniences installed complete—a brand new city in itself, business district and all. Engineering has transformed, in but a few months, a low, unhealthy barrier to the growth of California's fastest-growing city to a high, dry and beautifully improved and restricted residence beach, the finest in Southern California.

The Heitman engineers go even further.

Not only can they transform vacant land into cities, but after the sales department places buyers on the lots thus created the Heitman architectural department will furnish free plans and designs for homes and buildings to be erected on that land.

The Heitman construction department has been able, through the size of its organization, to erect these structures for from 15 to 30 per cent less than estimates made by other builders.

This is the meaning of service to the Heitman Company.

The experience of W. A. Heitman, himself, in the handling of some of California's largest irrigation and reclamation projects has made possible this remarkable service. Assistance in financing subdivision projects is often possible through the Heitman organization.

Helping find the proper location, both business and industrial, for new enterprises in Southern California is the service performed by the Heitman Company's commercial properties department. A wide range of experience enables us to know the traffic conditions, the directions in which shopping tendencies move, and the relative values of properties for the various types of business. This service also includes advice to the owners of vacant property who should know the type of improvement best suited to their needs.

The Heitman insurance department, handling the insurance of many of Southern California's larger industrial organizations, handles this insurance as though it were its own policy. The individual, or organization, insured, is able to forget insurance so far as protecting its interest go.

The Heitman Company also maintains a free legal department for the protection of its clients in effecting conveyances and safeguarding every aspect of the customers' business.

Many estates are left in the hands of this organization for management, the Heitman Company having the same voice as an owner in properties valued at many millions. The savings effected for these clients in the careful handling of properties amounts to thousands of dollars.

This is Heitman service. A minor detail of this policy is meeting at the trains of visitors whose arrival is expected through information sent by the many eastern affiliations of the Heitman Company. Hotel accommodations are arranged; homes are located for the more permanent visitors and information furnished entirely without obligation.

The Heitman rental department lists hundreds of homes in all parts of Los Angeles, from palatial mansions to inexpensive little bungalows. The sales department lists hundreds of others at prices considerably lower than many clients expect to have to pay for Los Angeles property. This department sells and leases farm and orchard lands, business and residence property all through Southern California and the San Joaquin Valley.

Safety is a factor behind Heitman service. The bond department handles none but bankable securities.

"Service does pay any organization," declares Mr. Heitman, "and we feel that the phenomenal success of this organization in the real estate field and its allied branches is due entirely to our policy of safeguarding the best interests of our clients."

The policy of this company will mark a new epoch in strengthening the position of the realtor in the eyes of the buying public. The realtor is necessary to the development of Southern California but "service" is necessary to develop his business to the remarkable success reached by this organization with the finest suite of offices in America.



A Charming Vista in Hollenbeck Park.
ONE OF THE CITY'S ATTRACTIVE AND POPULAR RESTING PLACES IN THE BOYLE HEIGHTS DISTRICT

Los Angeles Times

ANNUAL
MIDWINTER NUMBER
JANUARY 1, 1921.
ISSUED BY THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

Part I. A Year of Achievement.
Part II. Recreation. Motion Pictures.
Part III. Industries.
Part IV. Commerce-Production.
Part V. The Great Southwest.
Part VI. Pictorial.
Part VII. Agriculture.

POPULATION

Los Angeles City.....576,673
Los Angeles County.....936,438

AREA

Los Angeles City.....366.17 sq. miles
Los Angeles County....4009.00 sq. miles

Los Angeles county has an assessed valuation of $1,207,686,344, an increase of 17 per cent in one year. This valuation is on a 42 per cent basis instead of the 100 per cent basis adopted by many communities.

Los Angeles county leads the counties of the United States in value of crop production. It expended on schools in 1920, $27,972,006, an average of $214.40 per pupil. The average daily attendance was 130,469.

Los Angeles county is among the wealthiest counties of the United States, being exceeded by New York and Philadelphia by a comparatively small margin. The assessed valuation of the county is one one hundred and fiftieth of the valuation of the United States. Considering the low basis of valuation (42 per cent,) it must be credited with more than 1 per cent of the wealth of the country.

Los Angeles county exceeds in population each of fourteen States.

It exceeds in area Delaware and Rhode Island combined.

It has nearly 4000 miles of roads, over 500 miles of which are paved and the remainder of gravel and oiled dirt.

IN CALIFORNIA.

A little farm well tilled,
Where sun and breeze caress you;
A goodly purse well filled
And rosy health to bless you.

A tickling of the soil
With hoe or plow or harrow;
A day of honest toil,
A sweeter rest tomorrow.

A reaping of the crops—
Hear this, thou man that starvest!
A round that never stops
Of seedtime, growth and harvest.

A sun that ever shines
On broad productive acres;
The pungent scent of pines,
The salt from wild sea-breakers.

A taste of fresh sweet life,
Of sunshine, flowers and ranches;
An income, home, a wife,
And maybe olive branches.

A life of hope and health,
And heart to heart cemented,
With fortune, land and self,
And all the world contented.

Such is his happy lot
Made up of sunny hours,
Who tills a garden plot
'Mid Californian flowers.

HARRY BOWLING.

TO ALL THE WORLD---GREETINGS FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

WITH a splendid record of growth and achievement in 1920 the great Southwest stands today, with its virile, youthful strength, its latent power and resources, a bulwark of strength for the whole nation. Production has increased on every hand. More fertile acres have been put in cultivation; trees have been planted; new oil fields have been tapped; streams in the lofty mountain ranges have been harnessed to provide hydroelectric energy for the use of cities; trade relations have been broadened and extended across the continent and over the seas; the population has largely increased and countless buildings have been erected to house the people. Stupendous enterprises for the further development of the magnificent resources of this great region have been undertaken and even greater ones are contemplated.

The United States of America stands pre-eminent among the nations of the world for its lofty ideals, its progress and its wealth. Older peoples are amazed at its vigor and its achievements. They are impressed by its youth and extraordinary vigor. As the country as a whole is young and sturdy compared to those of Europe, so is the Southwest youthful and electrifying as compared with older settled portions of America. The Southwest is a giant among communities. It is a land of fairness beyond compare, where nature has lavished her choicest gifts of sun and warmth, of rich soil and abundant water, of mineral wealth and geographical opportunity. Now, settled with a large and rapidly growing community of energetic people, it is advancing with great strides. It is already the wonder region of America and its progress is only in its infancy.

The Midwinter Number—an Institution.

IT IS the function of the Midwinter Number of The Los Angeles Times to present each year for the information of people in every State in the Union and in other countries a summary of the year's achievements. The story of the upbuilding of the Southwest is an epic, it is one to stir the blood of men. It challenges interest and admiration, for no spot on earth offers greater opportunity nor brighter promise. The activities of the Southwest are multiform. The Times is the largest newspaper in the world and the Annual Midwinter Number is the greatest edition of its kind published anywhere, yet even this capacious edition can only tell of a portion of the activities. Though many things are omitted, this number yet contains a vast amount of information of the Southland, its people and what they are accomplishing.

The Midwinter Number has been published every year for more than two decades. It is the annual message of the people of the Southwest. It is an institution and so recognized. It is the one medium through which the people of Southern California convey the news of themselves and their activities to the rest of the world. It goes into virtually every city and town in the whole United States. Even during the stress of war times the Midwinter Number was published, being adjudged by the War Industries Board as "essential."

So, on this New Year's Day of 1921, the people of the Southwest, through the Midwinter Number, send greetings to all the world. The number is larger in size and more comprehensive than any of its predecessors and it tells of the year of greatest achievement and advancement in the history of the Southwest.

Census Returns Tell of Growth in the Past Decade.

ONE of the striking features of 1920 was the census announcement. In the figures of the United States Census Bureau California scored a notable triumph. It assumed a higher and more conspicuous position among the States of the Union. Rapid and healthy growth was recorded for communities of the State generally, the advancement of Southern California being signally great. San Francisco not only held its own but showed an encouraging increase in population. San Francisco for many years held the position as the metropolis of the Pacific Coast. With its prestige of the past, its harbor and railroad terminals the northern city should continue to thrive. It is likely to maintain its present position in second place among California cities for some time.

Forty years ago, when San Francisco was a large and well-established city, Los Angeles had a population of about 12,000 people. It was about on a par with San Diego and Santa Barbara. The city then had all the natural advantages which it now possesses, but its resources had not been developed and its people were few in numbers. The 1920 census officially proclaimed that Los Angeles, with a population of 576,673, is the largest city in the United States west of St. Louis and it is also the largest city on the Pacific coasts of both North and South America. Larger by about 70,000 than San Francisco and approximately as large as San Francisco and San Diego combined, it is the tenth city of the United States in population and industries.

Since the census was taken Los Angeles has had the greatest influx of people in its history. In the midst of its greatest building program it has been experiencing a housing shortage so acute as to be distressing. Other Southern California communities have made gains relatively as pronounced. The story of California growth as told by census returns is contained in this number, but exact figures showing the remarkable gains since the census was taken are, of course, not available. Long Beach, which had a growth in the past few months similar to that of Los Angeles, estimates its population now as more than 50 per cent greater than the census figures of 55,000.

One of the significant factors in the year's progress of the Southwest, which is told of in this number is the extension of foreign trade relations. Los Angeles has developed its fine harbor to good purpose and now is building great ships and sending them across the ocean with products of the Southwest. Expansion of trade is one of the outstanding features of the Southwest's progress.

Development of Hydroelectric Energy.

THE manner in which California is developing its hydroelectric resources on a gigantic scale is treated of extensively in the following pages. One of the greatest assets a community can have is ability to develop cheap water power. It will play an increasingly important part in the life and growth of the country. The greatest power opportunities in the United States lie in the Southwest. The generation of hydroelectric energy in enormous quantities, as provided in enterprises now under way or contemplated, will help to build up the Southwest's industries on a scale that now can hardly be imagined.

The city of Los Angeles is developing power from its fine aqueduct system which brings water for domestic use and irrigation from the perpetual snows of Mt. Whitney, the highest mountain in the United States. Los Angeles county has a comprehensive flood control program well under way. San Francisco is building to bring water from the Hetch Hetchy Valley. The Southern California Edison Company has entered upon a great program of hydroelectric development in harnessing streams in the high Sierras to get power to turn wheels in ten southern counties. The San Joaquin Light and Power Company is getting enormous motive power from advantageous points in the Sierra Nevadas.

The United States government is surveying a site for a mammoth storage reservoir at Boulder Canyon on the Colorado River. The power possibilities of that mighty river dwarf all the projects now under consideration anywhere in the country. Control of the Colorado would mean the irrigation of hundreds of thousands of acres of the richest land on earth and the development of power to equip all the transcontinental railroads west of the Mississippi and to turn countless wheels of industry in the cities of the Southwest. It is the greatest and most important power and irrigation project now before the American people.

Newcomers to Los Angeles frequently arrive with the impression that the salubrious winter climate and the tourists that it draws constitute the main, and almost sole, assets of the city. Naturally they get a clearer and different idea after they have been here a day or two, but there are always others to take their places. The winter climate of Southern California is ideal but the summer climate is even more alluring. The same influences that make Southern California warm in winter keep it cool in summer.

Winter tourists have been coming here for many years and they are, indeed, welcome. The time is not far distant, however, if it has not already arrived, when the summer tourists outnumber those of winter. The inland regions of the Southwest, where the weather is hot and the crop yield prodigious, are becoming more thickly settled. The number of these people who spend their summers in Los Angeles is increasing every year. The summer crop of tourists is a bigger asset in a business sense than the winter crop, especially when it is considered that Los Angeles is the shopping and supply center for residents of the Southwest and that their purchases are heavy.

Concerning the Southern California climate it is interesting to note that Dr. Ford Carpenter, after years of scientific study and research, makes even stronger assertions on the advantages of our climate than the enthusiastic casual observer. Dr. Carpenter is an authority of national prominence and his articles in this number are strikingly interesting and informing.

The progress of California industrially, the achievements of its city builders, of its writers and artists, the part played by its enterprising women and many phases of activity, work and recreation are told in this Midwinter Number.



BOTTLE WASHING ROOM

ADOHR CERTIFIED GUERNSEY MILK is the natural raw milk, not processed or separated, but just as it comes from the cow; its average butter fat content is 5 per cent, being 20 per cent better test than its nearest competitor.

There is no Milk as Good as ADOHR Certified Guernsey Milk.

The production and distribution of ADOHR CERTIFIED GUERNSEY MILK from this farm constitutes a successful effort on the part of the ADAMSON CORPORATION to place within the reach of the Los Angeles public the purest milk of the highest quality and richness from clean, healthy Guernsey cows.



BARN EQUIPMENT

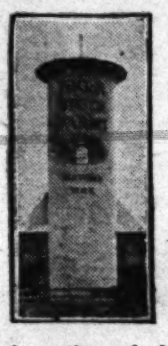
ADOHR CERTIFIED GUERNSEY MILK is distributed in Los Angeles west of Main street by the Sanitary Gold Seal Dairy Company and the Burr Creamery Company distributes it east of Main street.



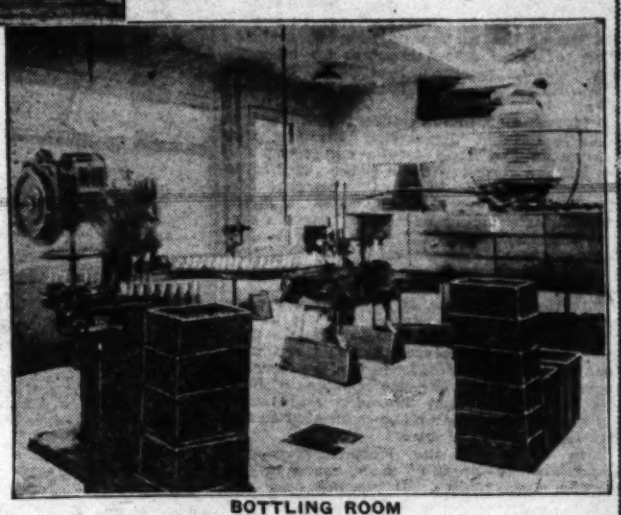
BOTTLING PLANT



MILKERS



Public inspection of ADOHR STOCK FARMS, 18000 VENTURA BOULEVARD, VAN NUYS, CALIFORNIA, will be highly appreciated.

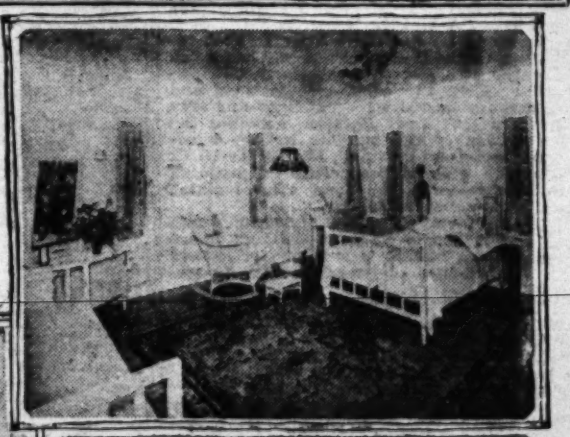


BOTTLING ROOM

The Chase Diet Sanitarium.



The HOME OF CHEER



The Sunny Court

CHEERFULNESS seems as much a part of this institution as does the service it renders. Indeed, the first impression within the hospitable doors of the Chase Diet Sanitarium is one of pleasant surprise, for the dainty furnishings and immaculate appointments radiate a shining spirit and homelike intimacy. Here guests may abandon worries and cares and thoroughly enjoy the relaxation and repose that hasten health and happiness.

Here guests may find all the accommodations of a first-class hotel, plus rest, diet and quiet. Within buildings especially planned to give greatest possible comfort and utility, the medical or convalescent surgical case finds all that makes for a speedy recovery.

The inviting reception-room immediately dispels those preconceived ideas generally associated with sanitariums. The business office adjoins the reception-room. The lounging-room is not an afterthought but a carefully planned essential for the material comfort of the guest. It is merely another expression of the desire to afford the utmost of comfort and tranquility coupled with faithful service and every facility for the upbuilding of health.





FOR YOUR HEALTH & COMFORT

1032 WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET,
TELEPHONE—WEST 360
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

A Typical Bed Room.

The bedrooms vary in size, and each expresses individuality. Different decorative schemes are used, and the color themes have been chosen to suggest harmony and quiet restfulness.

The rooms are so arranged that each has an east or west exposure. A private telephone and a private bath are provided for each room. These not only add to the guest's comfort but assist the rendering of efficient service. The court is inclosed on three sides providing protection from strong winds and affording privacy. In the fresh air and bright sunshine are found delight and benefit.

All foods are prepared in a light, airy kitchen under the direction of an experienced graduate dietitian. The menu contains a seasonable variety of well-cooked foods. The fare has been the subject of much appreciative comment.

SERVICE AND POLICY.

Graduate nurses only are in attendance at the Chase Diet Sanitarium. Since one nurse serves only three patients the utmost of comfort is assured. Guests are accepted under care of their own physicians. The secretary will be pleased to give further information if desired.

TO ALL THE WORLD---GREETINGS FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

WITH a splendid record of growth and achievement in 1920 the great Southwest stands today, with its virile, youthful strength, its latent power and resource, a bulwark of strength for the whole nation. Production has increased on every hand. More fertile acres have been put in cultivation; trees have been planted; new oil fields have been tapped; streams in the lofty mountain ranges have been harnessed to provide hydroelectric energy for the use of cities; trade relations have been broadened and extended across the continent and over the seas; the population has largely increased and countless buildings have been erected to house the people. Superlative enterprises for the further development of the magnificent resources of this great region have been undertaken and even greater ones are contemplated.

The Times-Mirror Company

Los Angeles Times

ANNUAL

MIDWINTER NUMBER

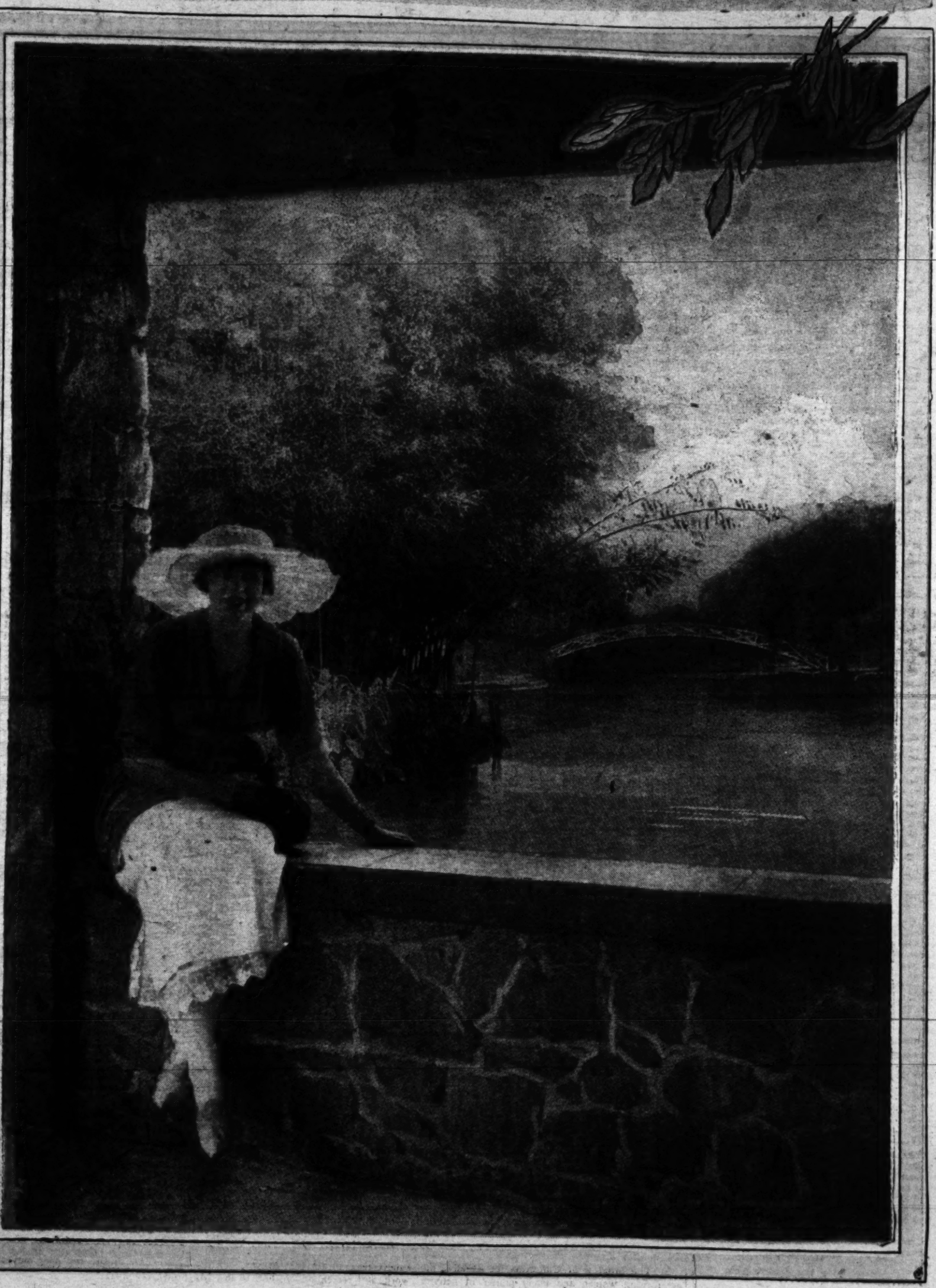
ISSUED BY THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

JANUARY 1, 1921.

Part I. A Year of Achievement.
Part II. Recreation. Motion Pictures.
Part III. Industries.

A Charming Vista in Hollenbeck Park.

ONE OF THE CITY'S ATTRACTIVE AND POPULAR RESTING PLACES IN THE BOYLE HEIGHTS DISTRICT.



THE MARTIN IRON WORKS

This enterprising concern, whose splendidly - equipped manufacturing plant is located at 1222 East 28th Street, Los Angeles, succeeded the Kellar-Thomason Company about five years ago, absorbing all of the valuable patents and good will of the latter. During the intervening period, under the judicious guidance of George C. Martin, President, from whom the corporation takes its name, the progress of this typical Los Angeles industry has been little short of marvelous.

Their principal product is the well-known K-T System of Irrigation Appliances, which, through the use of gates and valves, control the flow of water from underground conduits, permitting its use at the exact spot needed and at just the time it is required.

The K-T is the original system of gates and valves. It is in general use today throughout the entire country, and it has also found its way into many foreign countries such as India, Australia, South Africa and South America. Irrigators everywhere have come to realize that the old-fashioned methods of irrigation are too wasteful and costly for this modern age and that an efficient up-to-date system like the K-T is absolutely indispensable.

In addition to its irrigation line, the Company manufactures machines for making cement pipe, concrete mixers and automobile pistons.

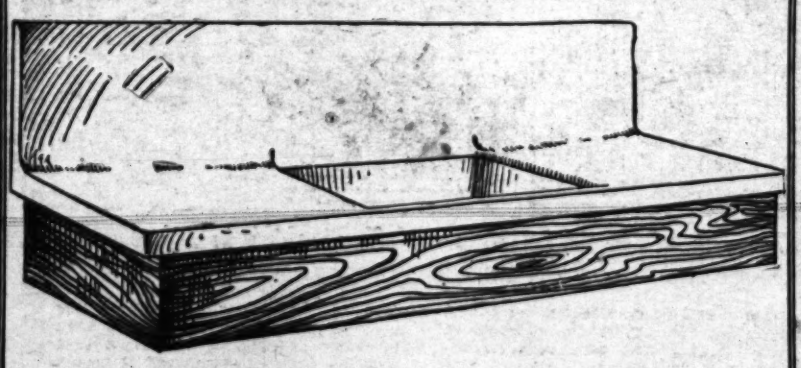
Plans are now being formulated for extending the scope of the operations of this hustling concern materially, but it has not yet been definitely announced just what kindred line will be added to the present product. The announcement when made, however, will prove of intense interest throughout irrigation circles generally.

The Company has just experienced by far the best year in its history and prospects for the future were never brighter. Its officers are George C. Martin, President and General Manager; R. Coffeen, Vice-President and Sales Manager; Chas. C. Montgomery, Secretary, and W. C. Richards, Treasurer.



SUPERINTENDENT. VICE-PRESIDENT AND SALES MANAGER.

(Two of the men prominently identified with the splendid development of the Martin Iron Works.)



The one-piece **"Woodstone"** drain-board and sink-back is the only complete and entirely sanitary drain-board ever manufactured—one piece from end to end, and front to top. Easy to clean; no joints; no cracks; no microbes; watertight joints between the sink and woodstone.

These drain-boards are sold under guarantee of being absolutely sanitary. This alone should commend them to every housewife.

Have your architect specify **"Woodstone"** and be sure you get the genuine, as there are any number of unscrupulous concerns who are endeavoring to make **"Woodstone"** and some are using the name. Do not be misled. We are the only people manufacturing **"Woodstone"** under registration of the name, and infringements will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

These drain-boards have been sold and in use for the last seventeen years. "Woodstone" is no longer an experiment.

The Woodstone Company

Phone 52138

746 So. Carondelet St.
Los Angeles, California.

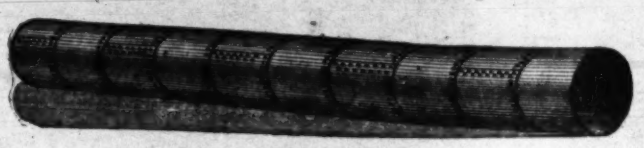
Established 1872

BAKER IRON WORKS

Engineers—Founders—Machinists

Los Angeles

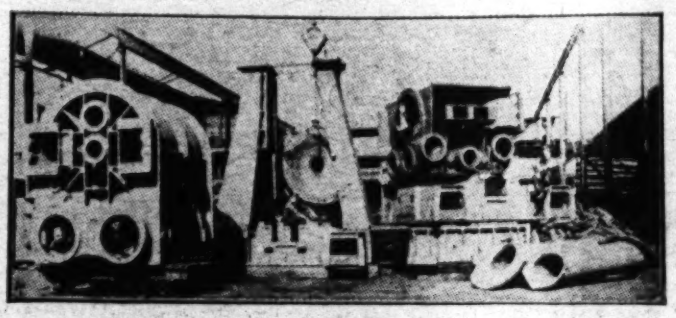
Riveted Steel Water Pipe



Steel Tanks and Towers

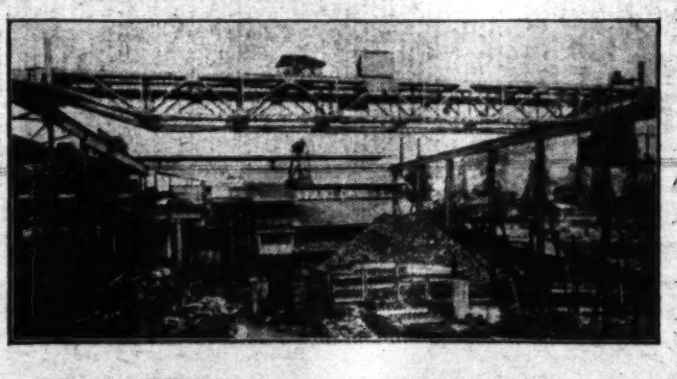
Retorts — Refinery Equipment Cookers — Sterilizers

Heavy Iron Castings



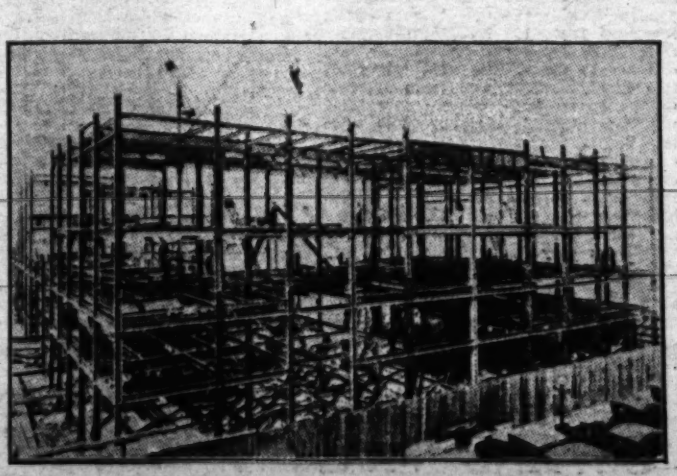
MARINE ENGINE CASTINGS FOR U. S. EMERGENCY FLEET

Traveling Cranes
Designed and Built
Structural Steel Runways



LATTICE TYPE ELECTRIC TRAVELING CRANE

PASSENGER and FREIGHT ELEVATORS



Structural Steel Contractors
Plate and Sheet Steel Work

California's Triumph in the Latest Census.

Takes Great Strides in Population Increase and Los Angeles Becomes Metropolis of All the West.

The sunshine's bright, the birds are caroling, the roses are blossoming and the golden California's asmile and radiant from the glistening white peaks to the verdant poppy vales! All's well with California! The 1920 census shows that she gained more smilers than almost any other State during the past decade—and they've just begun to come. And Los Angeles, now become the tenth American city and the metropolis of all the West, shares the growth and prosperity and joy of the commonwealth. California and Los Angeles—peerless State and matchless city! Smile again!

THE immense growth in population of California, its natural and political divisions, its cities and towns and rural communities, was the one outstanding feature of the national census of 1920. It amazed those who have not seen the State. Those who know this land of wonders view these strides as a matter of course, the progress to be expected because of all the exceptional advantages here enjoyed.

To all parts of the country was flashed over the telegraph wires from Washington in the night of September 18 last the announcement that the population of the Golden State was 3,426,536, or an increase of 1,048,987 over that recorded by the census of 1910. The increase was 44.1 per cent.

The progress of California thus officially stated by the United States government is remarkable. This growth in population and the consequent increase in material wealth and prosperity are of the solid, permanent, substantial character which marks any development as opposed to temporary increase due to "booms" and other inflation causes which, as a rule, are but short-lived in effect.

State Grows All Over and Over All.

THE increase was not confined to any one part of the State but from the northern boundaries to the international line on the south was everywhere large, and in many, many cases record-breaking.

Los Angeles by the census of 1920 jumped from seventeenth place to tenth in rank of American cities, distancing San Francisco and becoming the metropolis of the Pacific Coast and of the West with a population of 576,673, or an increase in ten years of 80.3 per cent. San Francisco's population grew in the same period 21.9 per cent. Fresno recorded a growth of 79.2 per cent. Stockton's increase was 73.3 per cent.

Glendale, adjoining Los Angeles, went up 392.9 per cent. San Diego more than doubled its population in the past decade. And so a roll call of the State would show figures which probably are unequaled in the world.

Because We Saw Them Coming.

CALIFORNIANS were not surprised at the report of the census of 1920. They had seen the great streams of population pouring into the southern, central and northern parts of this Pacific empire, families fleeing from the cold and heat and discomforts of the East to the balmy sunshine of a land where in God's great outdoors a new and ideal home could be created and life could continue happily, healthfully, prosperously.

Californians knew what was coming. To the rest of the United States the census figures were a surprise package with a wallop. As the result of the showing California moved up from twelfth to eighth place, jumping over Indiana, Missouri, New Jersey and Georgia. The numerical growth exceeded the combined increase of Massachusetts, Indiana and Georgia. Pretty good for a State only seventy years of age, and just starting to do things? Looks like a future, doesn't it? Watch the next census!

Where Progress Can't Be Halted.

FORWARD-LOOKING citizens in the East had long ago said, "Keep your eye on California. While our older States are standing still, or nearly so, puffing out their chests and pointing with pride to the past, California is going steadily ahead, building up new industries and opening up lines of trade with the Orient and Central and South America."

The census officials were not surprised at the 1920 report, for an examination of the following record of growth of California's population gave an indication that here progress could not be halted:

Census year.	Population.	Increase.	P.c.
1920	3,426,536	1,048,987	44.1
1910	2,377,549	892,496	60.1
1900	1,485,053	271,655	22.4
1890	1,213,398	343,704	40.3
1880	864,694	304,447	54.3
1870	560,247	180,253	47.4
1860	379,994	287,397	310.4
1850	92,579	.....	....

The results of the gold rush of '49 are shown in the 310.4 per cent increase between 1850 and 1860, more than five times the rate shown since that period. Steadily and certainly has the State grown since it was admitted to the Union in 1850, for youth was not to be denied. And youth seems to be perennial here.

From 1860 to 1910 the increase in population was steady, ranging from 22.4 per cent during the ten years from 1890 to 1900 to 60.1 per cent for the decade from 1900 to 1910.

Interesting and important to note is that from 1850 to the present time the population of California has increased more rapidly than that of the United States, considered as a whole.

In 1910 the population of the State was more than twenty-five times as large as in 1850, while the population of the United States in 1910 was a little less than four times that recorded by the national census of 1850. The remainder of the country can't come near the pace we set and maintain. The principal reason is that a large proportion of persons in other and less-favored regions come to California—generally Southern California.

In size California ranks second in the Union, with a land area of 155,652 square miles. This is exceeded only by Texas. The latest census shows that California has an average population of 15.3 persons per square mile.

Los Angeles Passes San Francisco.

WHILE all of the Pacific Coast is new territory in comparison with that of the Atlantic seaboard, strong and healthy competition exists between the States and the cities lying west of the Rocky Mountains and those east. Portland, Or., Seattle and all of the cities on this Coast forged ahead during the past ten years except Spokane, but none of them made the strides of California cities. And of all the Golden State's municipalities Los Angeles led the way. That which had been forecast several years came to pass when the news was flashed from Washington that by the census of 1920 Los Angeles had passed San Francisco and had become the chief center west of St. Louis.

The first reports gave Los Angeles a population of 575,480, but a recheck showed that the census men in Washington had erred and that the city was entitled to an additional 1193 inhabitants, making the final total 576,673. San Francisco, according to first reports, was credited with 508,410, but by a recheck it received another sad blow, being reduced 1734, making the Bay City's final and official total 506,676. As the result of the wonderful showing made by Los Angeles the city jumped from seventeenth place, which it held in the census of 1910, to tenth rank, displacing Milwaukee, which was tenth in 1910, and passing also Washington, D. C.; Newark, N. J.; Cincinnati and New Orleans. The population of Los Angeles in 1910 was 319,198, so the increase shown by the 1920 census was 80.7 per cent, as compared with the 21.9 per cent increase of San Francisco, which, in 1910, had 416,912 inhabitants.

And They Move Right Along.

THE increases of Los Angeles and San Francisco have in the main been paralleled by the cities and the counties throughout the State. Fresno, for example, jumped in the last ten years 19,734, having a 1920 population of 44,616 as compared with 24,882 in 1910, or an increase of 79.2 per cent. Stockton's population was given as 40,296 as compared with 23,253 in 1910, or an increase of 73.3 per cent. Alameda is credited with 28,806 as against 23,383 in 1910, or an increase of 23 per cent. Santa Barbara has a population of 19,441, an increase since 1910 of 7782, or 66.7 per cent. And so one might make a triumphal tour of the State from end to end, asking of each community what it had to report as the measure of its progress during the decade and everywhere the answer would be, "Look at our figures! Haven't we grown some? And we are still growing!"

For Tongues to Wag About.

THE Los Angeles of today is the most-talked of city on the continent. Tongues of nearly every language under the sun are wagging about her. When New York, Boston and Philadelphia already were great political, industrial and social capitals of the country Los Angeles did not exist. Men walk the streets this hour who can recall the adobe days when the city clustered about the plaza. In all the country no city can record such a tremendous development as the census has officially reported for Los Angeles. Eastern visitors who arrive here expecting to find a moderate-sized, quiet haven of rest find themselves plumped into the middle of the fastest-growing center in America—thriving, busy, interesting—and the newcomers, as they motor about and hear the clang of the hammers and learn that more than fifty dwellings are daily completed in an effort to house the great population; as they see families temporarily establishing themselves in tents and modest buildings until homes can be reared, they realize that Los Angeles is, indeed, the child of a great destiny with a future which cannot be measured in less than terms which might at first be thought impossible. But here nothing has been considered impossible from the day in 1850 when a dusty dispatch rider galloped into the plaza from St. Louis and announced that the census of that year had given Los Angeles county a population of 3530!

The pioneers of that period swung their hats in the air, the historian records, slapped each other on the back over the progress they had made, and predicted the day when Los Angeles was to be great.

The pueblo of that day was a tiny settlement with great ranches stretching in all directions. The city unit—Los Angeles—grew steadily, astonishingly, until finally in the last few years the development entered on a new period—that of maturity in which are gradually absorbed as integral and in many cases legal parts of the city itself, adjoining communities. New York thus became Greater New York and is so recorded in the census, the adjacent communities being considered as real parts of the city itself.

Boston is encircled by twenty-nine cities and towns, all of which are included in an area officially known in the census reports as the metropolitan district, and the whole is considered and counted as Greater Boston.

What the Neighbors are Doing.

THE Greater Los Angeles of tomorrow is rapidly materializing as the city spreads over its present boundaries and people who have their work and their offices in Los Angeles establish their homes in near-by communities. These individual adjacent units—Pasadena, Redondo Beach, Whittier, etc.—have likewise made astonishing progress as shown by the following table covering a ten-year period:

	1910	1920	Per cent of increase.
Long Beach	17,809	55,593	212.2
Pasadena	30,291	45,354	49.7
Venice	3,119	10,385	233.0
Santa Monica	7,847	15,252	96.4
Pomona	10,207	13,505	32.3
Whittier	4,549	7,997	75.8
South Pasadena	4,649	7,648	64.5
Redondo Beach	2,935	4,913	67.4
Watts	1,922	4,529	135.7
Huntington Park	1,302	4,513	246.7
Glendora	900	2,028	....
Sierra Madre	1,294	2,026	56.5
Glendale	2,830	13,430	392.9

Los Angeles County's Grand March.

THE figures of growth for Los Angeles county are a repetition of the story of increases in population told of the cities. The 1920 census figures for the county are 936,438, or an increase in seventy years of 932,908, over the county figures for 1850 of 3530. New York, San Francisco and many other great American cities have had city and county consolidation, and when this shall come here the census will record the population of the real or Greater Los Angeles.

The growth of Los Angeles county's population is shown in the following census table:

1850	3,530
1860	11,333
1870	15,309
1880	33,381
1890	101,464
1900	170,298
1910	504,131
1920	936,438

The increase since 1910 for the county has been 432,307, or 85.8 per cent.

"And a Child Shall Lead Them."

ONE might imagine the census director himself standing in Washington, calling the roll of the California counties, and hearing each respond with figures showing with few exceptions tremendous increases in population.

Heading the list is Imperial county, youngest among such subdivisions of the State and the huskiest infant of them all. Barely thirteen years old, Imperial county, the desert of yesterday, responded this year with a population record of 43,591, or an increase of 29,892 in the past decade. This is 219.2 per cent over the figures of the 1910 census. It is safe to say that for the size and age of the county, Imperial leads the entire United States in percentage of increase in population, all of which is due to the growers' paradise which has been created there by the blessings of irrigation.

Naturally, of the cities of the Imperial Valley each records a wonderful growth since the "American Egypt" was first placed on the official maps in 1907. Brawley, according to the 1920 census, has a population of 5392, an increase of 4511 persons, or 512 per cent! Calexico, at the border, has a population today of 6223, as compared with 977 in 1910, an increase of 680.8 per cent. El Centro rises to remark that it has done pretty well, thank you, having a population of 5464, an increase from 1610 persons, or 239.4 per cent. Holtville has today 1347 citizens and citizenesses as compared with 729 ten years ago. Imperial shows 1806 as compared with 1257 in 1910, and Calipatria, which was not on the map ten years ago, has a population of 870 enthusiastic boosters who are predicting that Calipatria people would better prepare right now for the world's fair which is to be held there some day.

San Diego Whooping it Up.

AND there is Imperial's elder neighbor, San Diego county, registering a 1920 population of 112,248, a gain of 50,583 in ten years, or 82 per cent. In 1900 there were but 35,000 persons in the entire county, or less than half of the present-day population of San Diego city. In 1900 that city had a population of 17,700, and in ten years this had more than doubled, the census figures for 1910 being 39,578. The number of residents recorded by the recent census was 74,683. Every train brings new families, come to make their homes in that delightful city by the sea.

Doubling Up in Orange County.

ORANGE COUNTY likewise falls in line with a record-breaking increase during the past ten years. In 1910 the population was but 34,436, while the 1920 census figures show residents numbering 61,375. The cities of the county have gone ahead at a gallup. Santa Ana increased 83.7 per cent during the past decade, the present population being 15,485 as compared with 7056 ten years ago. Anaheim more than doubled its population, the 1920 figures being 5526 as compared with 2628 in 1910. The city of Orange has 4884 as compared with 2920 in 1910. Fullerton shows an increase from 1725 to 4415. Huntington Beach from 815 to 1687, while Newport has today 894 enthusiastic citizens as compared with 445 in 1910, in addition to which there is an immense summer population not recorded.

Riverside and San Bernardino.

EASTERNERS have found Riverside a charming place in which to live and its population has jumped in a decade from 15,212 to 19,341. San Bernardino, the first of the California cities entered on arriving over the desert from the East, is rapidly becoming a bustling center with a population today of 18,721 as compared with 12,779 ten years ago.

Story That Figures Cannot Tell.

THE census figures of 1920 on population do not tell the entire story of the growth of California and its component parts. These cold, dry statistics do not tell of the individual happiness and prosperity of the people of the great Golden State, nor do the reports explain that thousands find life happier for them here on the shores of the Pacific and beckon to relatives and friends back East to come. And thus has California grown.

The individual prosperity of our people

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE.)

Prepare for the PEAR in the Owens River Valley



One of the scores of wonderful trout streams that water the rich farm lands of the Owens River Valley, which in a few years will be growing the banner pear orchards of the West.

FOR over twenty-five years farmers in the Owens River Valley have been raising pears—raising them in family orchards, trees scattered here and there about the farms—but in all these years they have been too busy with cattle, hay and grain, with fat hogs and dairy cows, to realize the rapidly increasing importance of the California Pear Industry.

If you had asked any of these "old-timers" about pears, they would have said, "Ask mother," for mother as a general rule is the one who handles the crop from the small family orchard, but if you ask one of them today about pears, they will tell you that in all of their experience in the Owens River Valley a pear crop failure is practically unknown—they will tell you that in years when other crops have suffered from frost or other unfavorable conditions, pear trees have gone steadily on bearing bumper crops, and the half dozen or so pear trees in the family orchard will show records at the rate of as high as thirty-six tons to the acre.

In spite of the fact that pears have not been grown in the Valley on a commercial scale, except in a few cases, the excellent flavor and fine keeping qualities of the fruit have attracted much attention. For several years fruit buyers in search of extra choice fruit have been buying up the crops of these small family orchards, and they have been paying fancy prices. During the past year one farmer sold a carload from his eighty-two trees for over $1100.00, and had pears left for his own use and for sale to local trade. Other farmers have found the pear to be equally profitable, and interest in the pear as a commercial product of the Valley has been gradually forming, resulting in the formation of the OWENS VALLEY PEAR GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

This association, which is made up almost entirely of farmers and land owners, has for its purpose the development of the Valley as a great pear producing section. The Association has raised a fund of $50,000.00, and this will be expended during the next two years in promoting the industry, both by interesting outside people, and in maintaining an expert field force to guide the growers in the planting and care of their orchards.

The officers of the association, who have been conducting a comprehensive investigation of the pear industry, not only in the Owens River Valley, but throughout California and adjoining States, are convinced that the Valley is destined to become one of the great pear producing sections of the West. That this confidence is justified is the opinion of horticulturists, authorities on pear culture, who have investigated the proposition.

In the entire State of California there are at the present time about fifty thousand acres in commercial producing pear orchards. It has been fully demonstrated that in the Owens River Valley there are over one hundred thousand acres of farm lands particularly adapted to pear growing, and for this acreage there is an abundant supply of gravity water, streams fed from the Sierra Nevada Mountains into canals owned by the farmers themselves. The cost per acre for water is so much less than in many sections of the West that from an interest standpoint it means a value of several hundred dollars an acre more to the lands of the Owens River Valley, and a great deal of this land may yet be bought on a general farming land value basis, which is only a quarter of its ultimate value as pear land.

The average altitude of the Valley is from 3500 to 4500 feet, and the climatic conditions are extremely favorable; fogs are unknown, and the clear sunshine and cool nights of the growing season give the pears an exceptionally fine flavor and an unexcelled keeping quality.

The Owens Valley is one of the new districts tributary to Los Angeles in which fortunes will be made in the increased value of land within the next few years, and far-seeing investors who have seen land climb from a few dollars an acre to thousands per acre in Southern California are just commencing to turn their eyes towards the possibilities of this wonderful section.

THE OWENS VALLEY PEAR GROWERS' ASSOCIATION has no land for sale, but is desirous of seeing the industry developed as rapidly as possible, and invites correspondence from those interested in pear growing on a commercial basis.

Please fill out and mail the blank form below, and further information will be sent on request.

OWENS VALLEY PEAR GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

BISHOP (Inyo County) CALIFORNIA

I am interested in the Pear Industry. Please send me information regarding Pear Growing in the Owens River Valley.

Name .....

Address .....

California's Triumph in the Latest Census.

Takes Great Strides in Population Increase and Los Angeles Becomes Metropolis of All the West.

THE immense growth in population of California, its natural and political divisions, its cities and towns and rural communities, was the two outstanding features of the national census of 1920. It amazed those who have not seen the State. Those who know this land of wonders view these strides as a matter of course. The census is merely a recital of facts.

The sunshine's bright, the birds are carolling, the roses are blossoming and the golden California's smiling and radiant from the gladness within people to be counted. Everybody's happy, and why shouldn't they be? Isn't it a matter of pride to be a resident of the State that has been favored by the census enumerators with a population of 3,426,861, or 113.6 per cent, as against 1,608,187, or 53.3 per cent, in 1910? Isn't it a matter of pride to be a resident of the State that has been favored by the census enumerators with a population of 3,426,861, or 113.6 per cent, as against 1,608,187, or 53.3 per cent, in 1910? Isn't it a matter of pride to be a resident of the State that has been favored by the census enumerators with a population of 3,426,861, or 113.6 per cent, as against 1,608,187, or 53.3 per cent, in 1910?

1900	1,170,298
1910	2,604,187
1920	3,426,861

The increase since 1910 for the country has been 425,307, or 53.3 per cent.

"And a Child Shall Lead Them."

LOS ANGELES OF THE FUTURE.

Foundations Already Laid Here for Surpassing Civilization and Perhaps the World's Greatest City.

Forty years ago Los Angeles had a population of less than 12,000. Today its people number fully fifty times that figure. If the city shall continue to grow at the same rate for the next two score years the census of 1960—a date by no means remote—will show about 25,000,000! Whimsical and hard to grasp, to be sure; a glittering vision. The wildest conceptions of the past have been realized, multiplied. Unbelievable dreams have come true. Seers and prophets could not predict the half that has come to pass. The imagination in its most fantastic flights could not keep up with the material progress of the tiny, sleepy pueblo becoming a dashing modern metropolis. No more could the antiquated stage coach speed along with the swift airplane.

What of the future? Apparently it is not merely a question of millions but of how many millions. Shall we have the supreme world capital. All fanciful conjecture aside, the potentialities are here. Their development has been well begun. Already in Southern California have been deeply laid the foundations for a surpassing civilization with Los Angeles as its seat. We are young, strong, expansive. Bows of promise arch roseate skies. Our rich reach of old Mother Earth is just right, thank you! Throw away your spectacles and watch Los Angeles grow—you won't need them to see it!

UP ON North Main street near the Plaza, the then business heart of a very small town, a group gathered one morning in 1883 to note the daily progress on a three-story "skyscraper" in course of construction. Somebody commented on the foolhardiness of putting up huge buildings in a village that never would need them, and a young man of vision replied by announcing his conviction that Los Angeles would some day have half a million people and that it would outgrow San Francisco in half a century. The Bay City then outnumbered this place eighteen or nineteen to one. Within thirty-five years both predictions were fulfilled. The man who ventured them and was suspected of harboring a vacuum behind his eyebrows today is a millionaire, in the prime of middle age, and an active figure in the civic life of the metropolis he visualized.

The incident illustrates the trend of events past and present and may well serve as an index to the coming years.

Which Way the Wind Blows.

THERE scarcely could be a more conspicuous guideboard to the future of Los Angeles than its rise to tenth industrial city of the United States simultaneously with its triumphal attainment to the same rank in point of population. And it is further significant that industrial progress has been even more rapid than the increase in number of inhabitants. Only six years ago the city stood far down the line in industrial importance, having twenty-sixth place. The outdistancing of sixteen other enterprising and much older communities in so brief a time and during a period of more or less instability and reconstruction is evidence of the sound economic conditions obtaining here. It indicates what may reasonably be expected in this direction. There is no cloud on the industrial outlook of this Gibraltar of the open shop.

Becoming a Great Summer Resort.

THE tourists, God bless 'em, are ever with us—by the thousands and thousands. And the climate we have, too—the finest every day in the year that the good Lord in His wisdom vouchsafes to any place without the bounds of heaven proper. The only thing that ever could militate against Southern California as a tourist center is the fact that visitors almost invariably determine to live here, so ultimately none may be left elsewhere to come!

In this connection let it be stated that Los Angeles is becoming more and more a tourist resort, summer as well as winter, not only for the peoples of the world but for those of our own great Southwest. The latter, particularly, flock here during the warmer season, when weather conditions in this paradise between the mountains and the Pacific are faultless even as they are ideal in the so-called winter months. The people of the Southwest know that they can always keep delightfully cool here, and those of the East are learning that they can escape depressing summer heat as well as biting winter cold by trekking to this happy land in the corresponding season. As a summer resort Los Angeles will stand absolutely unmatched.

But We Have so Much More.

THE tourists are welcome always and the climate is an endless delight—the more of both the better; but these are merely two of many factors equally or even more important in the unparalleled upbuilding of this remarkable city. We have here material assets and resources staggering in their value, extent and possibilities of development. It is these, treated under various headings in this Midwinter Number of The Times, that will contribute the mainstay of the future metropolis that shall be built solidly from the Sierra Madre to the sea—the last word in homes and factories and schools and churches and parks and all that goes to make a model, peerless community. There is everything at hand to bring this about—wealth, brains, enterprise and incentive.

Our expanding industries will be augmented by far greater ones—all sorts not now here. Because there are within easy reach vast deposits of ore that excels, huge steel mills are a certainty, and this industry alone promises to be of international import and a boon to the Pacific Coast.

West's Focal Point of Commerce.

THE development of our manifold resources means that the greater Los Angeles will be the West's focal point of commerce and industry, carrying on extensive trade with all the ports on the globe. This immense business will be carried on through an enlarged harbor, a combination of the admirable facilities available at San Pedro and Long Beach. Thence our laden ships will clear for every land, and cargoes from all the seas will be discharged.

The man who foresaw in a measure the Los Angeles of today had far less grounds for his faith and optimism in 1883 than have we of the present. The foundations already are deeply laid here for a surpassing civilization with the Angel City as its seat. This is the magic spot where visualization, idealization and realization go hand in hand. It is a charming and inspiring sight to watch the flower unfold.

Husky Imperial Infant.

Imperial Valley is a husky ten-year-old. To be exact, the county is thirteen years old, for it was credited in 1907, and, therefore, the census of 1910 was the first one in which Imperial counted. In ten years it has grown 30,000—3000 a year.

In 1910 the county had a total of 13,591 inhabitants. By the new census it has 42,383 and is one of the most populous of the agricultural counties of California.

Calexico is the metropolis of the county, with 6223, and it had only 797 ten years ago. El Centro noses out Brawley with 5461 as against the latter's 5392, but El Centro should look for a rivalry that will need all ability to control it, for ten years ago El Centro had 1610 as against Brawley's 881.

Holtville grew in ten years from 729 to 1247, and Imperial grew from 1257 to 1806 in the decade just passed.

Calipatria, which was not on the map ten years ago, now has a population of 875.

The detailed distribution of population by townships is as follows:

	1920	1910
Brawley township, including Brawley City	10,553	2219
Calexico township, including Calexico	9,948	1297
Calipatria township, including Calipatria	1,855	....
El Centro township, including El Centro	7,805	2560
Hanlon township, excluding part of Yuma reservation	447	331
Holtville township, including Holtville City	4,463	2072
Imperial township, including Imperial City	4,216	2260
Laguna township, excluding part of Yuma Indian reservation	941	222
Niland township	393	469
Palo Verde township	167	62
Picacho township	38	396
Silsbee township	1,496	234
Yuma Indian reservation	1,266	669

ANALYSIS OF THE CITY'S GROWTH.

Interesting Facts Regarding the Past, and Speculation As to Population of the Future.

CITY EFFICIENCY DIRECTOR J. S. McQUISTON, in an analytical study of the growth of Los Angeles, brings to light many interesting facts regarding the past and possible bases for approximation of the population ten or even twenty years hence—the latter entirely speculative, of course.

The following tables were prepared by Mr. McQuiston and all the statements come from him.

LOS ANGELES' GROWTH IN POPULATION AND AREA.

Year	Population	Increase	Increase	Sq. Mi.
1850	1,610	.....	....	28.
1860	4,385	2,775	172.4	29.21
1870	5,726	1,341	30.6	29.21
1880	11,183	5,455	92.2	29.21
1890	50,395	39,212	350.6	29.21
1900	102,479	52,084	103.4	43.26
1910	319,198	216,719	211.3	108.72
1920	576,673	257,475	80.7	363.80

Average per cent of increase by ten-year periods since 1850—149.2 per cent.

From 1850 to and including the 1890 census the gain was in no way attributable to increased area. Had that situation continued the 1925 and 1930 census might be fairly approximated by the employment of the average per cent of increase; to-wit, 149.2. However, the annexations between 1890 and 1900 brought in territory immediately contiguous and consequently well populated. Included were Highland Park, Garvanza, University, Western and Southern. Hence the per cent of increase for the 1900 census was affected by natural increase plus annexed population. And so with the 1910 census, Wilmington, Hollywood, East Hollywood, Colegrove and San Pedro populations boosted the percentage. The 1920 population was augmented through annexations of larger areas, but more sparsely settled.

But the greatest percentage of increase—350.6—occurred between 1880 and 1890, when there were no annexations. An abnormal growth took place in many other cities of the country during this time, the result of accelerated business conditions. Hence, there is no rule that can be utilized as a guide from the foregoing percentages as a whole; but, taking the 1890 census as a basis and continuing to the present, a more reliable approximate may be reached.

The elements which produce growth in population are: From natural increase, from local immigration, from annexation of territory.

The increase in the population of the United States during the last decade was 15 per cent. This included the natural increase plus foreign immigration. The war period reduced immigration, and emigration further affected the population. In the succeeding decade these factors will operate inversely, and the per cent of increases will approximate 20 per cent. Hence, from natural increase and her share of foreign immigration, Los Angeles may expect a 20 per cent increase, which in the following tabulation we will denominate "From Natural."

The percentage shown under "From Annexation" is the result of inquiry into the probable population of the different communities annexed at the time of their inclusion, furnished by someone who was a resident of the territory at the time, from newspaper files and chambers of commerce.

Combining the "From Natural" and "From Annexation," the remainder would represent that attributable to "From Local Immigration."

ANALYSIS 1900 INCREASE OVER 1890:
(Annexed Highland Park, Garvanza, University, Western and Southern)

From Natural	10,079	or 20.0%
From Annexation	4,045	or 10.0%
From Local Immigration	33,942	or 67.4%
Total as shown in first tabulation	52,084	103.4%

ANALYSIS 1910 INCREASE OVER 1900:
(Annexed Wilmington, San Pedro, Hollywood, East Hollywood and Colegrove)

From Natural	20,550	or 20.0%
From Annexation	15,928	or 15.5%
From Local Immigration	180,243	or 176.0%
Total as shown in first tabulation	216,719	211.5%

ANALYSIS 1920 INCREASE OVER 1910:
(Annexed twenty tracts—Principal, San Fernando, Rawtelle, Westgate, West Coast)

From Natural	63,920	or 20.0%
From Annexation	11,187	or 3.5%
From Local Immigration	182,439	or 57.2%
Total as shown in first tabulation	257,475	80.7%

RECAPITULATION:

	Population	Increase	Natural	Annexation	Immigration	Total Increase
1900	102,479	52,084	20%	10.0%	67.4%	103.4%
1910	319,198	216,719	20%	15.5%	176.0%	211.5%
1920	576,673	257,475	20%	3.5%	57.2%	80.7%
Avge. increase each 10-yr. period			20%	11.7%	100.2%	131.9%

A census in 1925 would cover but five years from 1920 and therefore we assume that but half of the percentage shown as the average ten-year increase should be used in determining the probable population in 1925. The following would result:

1920 census	576,673
Add 66%	380,604
1925 population	957,277

For 1930 the calculation is:

1920 census	576,673
Add 131.9%	760,631
1930 population	1,337,304

There may be those who can peer more definitely into the future and foresee situations that will convince them that the foregoing is exaggerated and subject to discount. To such the several tabulations and reasonings will furnish a study. If their conclusion is that the increase is twice enlarged, they would find 766,975 and 937,277 the respective populations for the years named. The ultra conservative should admit 750,000 and 1,000,000, and the more enthusiastic on up to the approximate deduced through the processes shown.

ADVANCE OF LOS ANGELES TO TENTH AMERICAN CITY.

The advance of Los Angeles in ten years from seventeenth to tenth place among American cities is shown in the following list of those having a population of 100,000 or more. The figure before each name indicates that municipality's present standing. It will be seen that no other city made so great a leap as our own metropolis o. the West:

		Rank 1910	Population 1920
1.	New York	1st.	5,621,151
2.	Chicago	2nd.	2,701,705
3.	Philadelphia	3rd.	1,823,158
4.	Detroit	9th.	993,739
5.	Cleveland	6th.	796,836
6.	St. Louis	4th.	772,897
7.	Boston	5th.	748,060
8.	Baltimore	7th.	733,826
9.	Pittsburg	8th.	588,193
10.	Los Angeles	17th.	576,673
11.	Buffalo	10th.	506,775
12.	San Francisco	11th.	506,676
13.	Milwaukee	12th.	457,147
14.	Washington	16th.	437,571
15.	Newark	14th.	414,216
16.	Cincinnati	13th.	401,247
17.	New Orleans	15th.	387,219
18.	Minneapolis	18th.	380,582
19.	Kansas City, Mo.	20th.	324,410
20.	Seattle	21st.	315,652
21.	Indianapolis	22nd.	314,194
22.	Jersey City	19th.	297,944
23.	Rochester	25th.	295,850
24.	Portland, Or.	23th.	258,288
25.	Denver	27th.	256,491
26.	Toledo	30th.	243,109
27.	Providence	29th.	237,595
28.	Columbus	26th.	237,031
29.	Louisville	24th.	234,891
30.	St. Paul	28th.	234,595
31.	Oakland, Cal.	32nd.	216,261
32.	Akron, O.	51st.	208,435
33.	Atlanta	31st.	200,616
34.	Omaha	41st.	191,601
35.	Worcester, Mass.	33rd.	179,754
36.	Birmingham, Ala.	36th.	178,270
37.	Syracuse, N. Y.	34th.	171,717
38.	Richmond, Va.	35th.	171,677
39.	New Haven, Ct.	54th.	162,519
40.	Memphis, Tenn.	37th.	162,351
41.	San Antonio, Tex.	54th.	161,379
42.	Dallas, Tex.	58th.	158,976
43.	Dayton, O.	42nd.	152,559
44.	Bridgeport, Ct.	49th.	143,152
45.	Houston, Tex.	69th.	138,076
46.	Hartford, Ct.	51st.	138,036
47.	Scranton, Pa.	38th.	137,783
48.	Grand Rapids, Mich.	44th.	137,634
49.	Patterson, N. J.	40th.	135,866
50.	Youngstown, O.	67th.	132,358
51.	Springfield, Mass.	69th.	129,563
52.	Des Moines, Ia.	62nd.	126,468
53.	New Bedford, Mass.	53rd.	121,217
54.	Fall River, Mass.	47nd.	120,485
55.	Trenton, N. J.	52nd.	119,289
56.	Nashville, Tenn.	45th.	116,342
57.	Salt Lake City,	57th.	118,110
58.	Camden, N. J.	56th.	116,309
59.	Norfolk, Va.	82nd.	115,777
60.	Albany, N. Y.	50th.	113,334
61.	Lowell, Mass.	46th.	112,759
62.	Wilmington, Del.	61st.	110,168
63.	Cambridge, Mass.	48th.	109,694
64.	Reading, Pa.	55th.	107,784
65.	Ft. Worth, Tex.	75th.	106,482
66.	Spokane, Wash.	66th.	104,437
67.	Kansas City, Kan.	63th.	101,177
68.	Yonkers, N. Y.	64th.	100,226

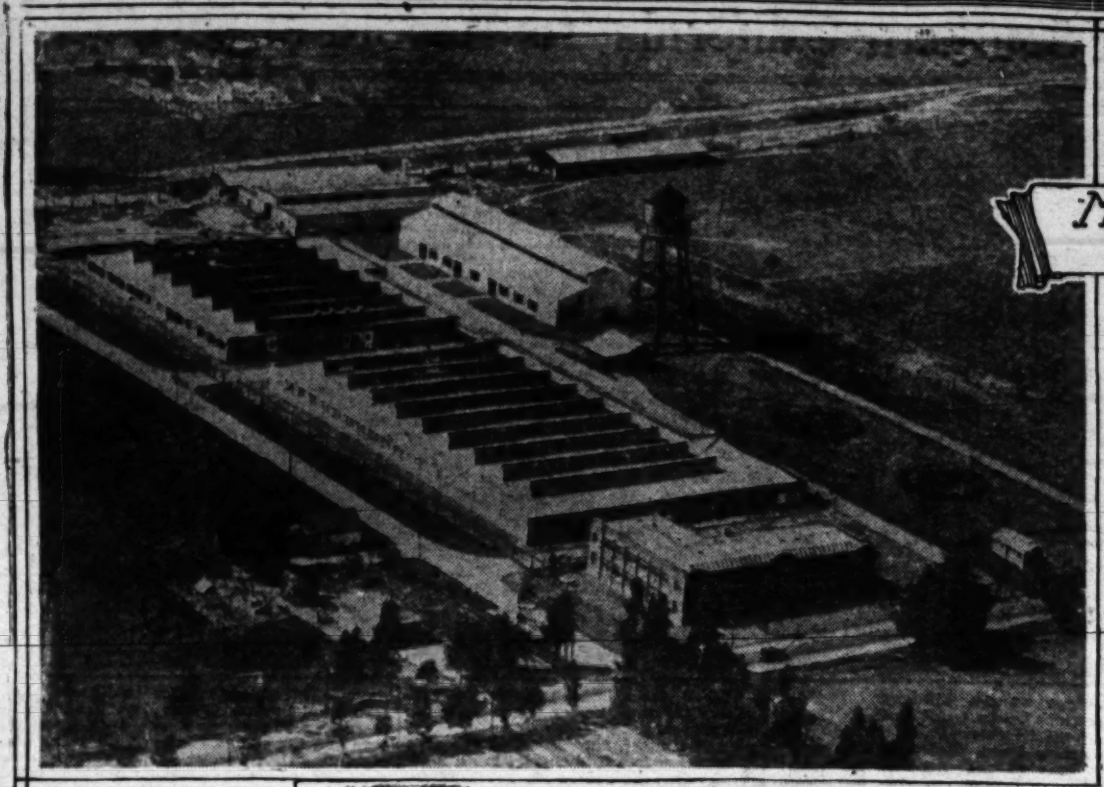
CALIFORNIA'S TRIUMPH.

(Continued from Page 4.)

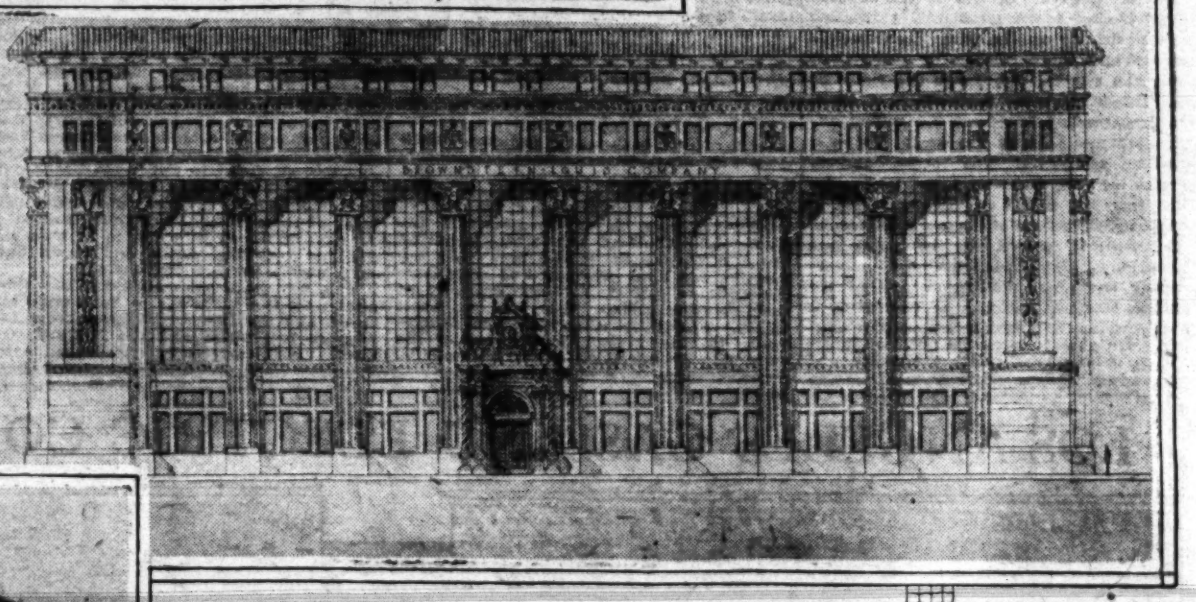
is reflected in such figures as those showing that out of every $100 invested in farms in this country $4 is recorded in California; of each 100 head of cattle in the United States 2.75 are owned in this State; of each 100 sheep 5.80 are grazing on California hillsides; of each 100 miles of surface roads 5 miles are inside the borders of the Golden State; of every 100 automobiles owned in the United States 4.50 are to be found here; and of each 100 miles of trolley lines in America 6.66 miles are in this State. These statistics tell the story of material prosperity which is not included in mere population increases.

California is big, yes, but it is also the real home of a happy, prosperous people. California is growing more rapidly than any other part of the country, yes, but not at the expense of the lives and opportunities of its people. Here in the cities the crowded tenements of New York and London are unknown. Here is the land of opportunity for health and contentment, for success in mind, body and soul.

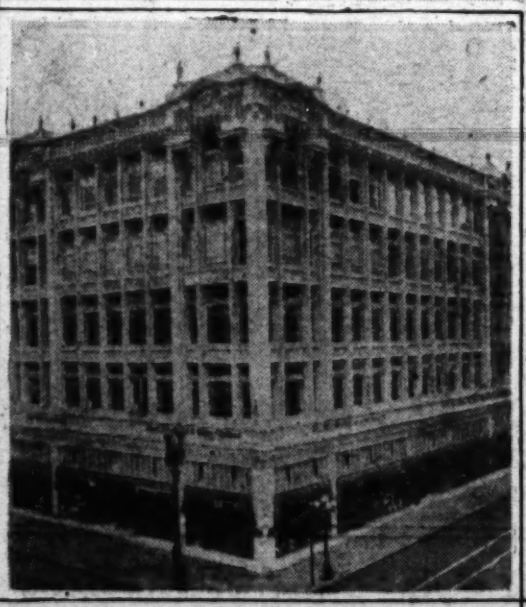
Prepare for the FEAR in the
Owens River Valley



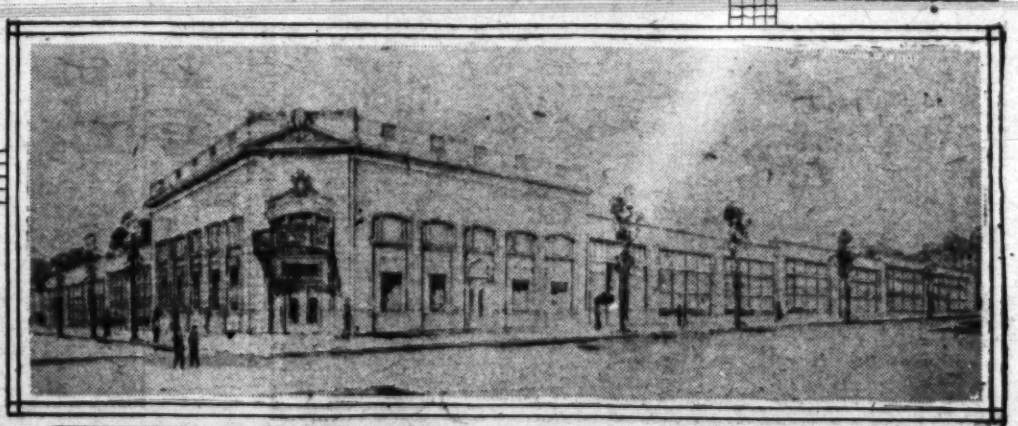
Moreland Motor Truck Co's
Plant Burbank Cal.



Brownstein Louis Co.
Bldg. John Parkinson
— Architect —



Silverwood Building
Walker and Eisen Architects



Hellman Bank Building Seventh & Figueroa Sts.
Walker and Eisen, Architects

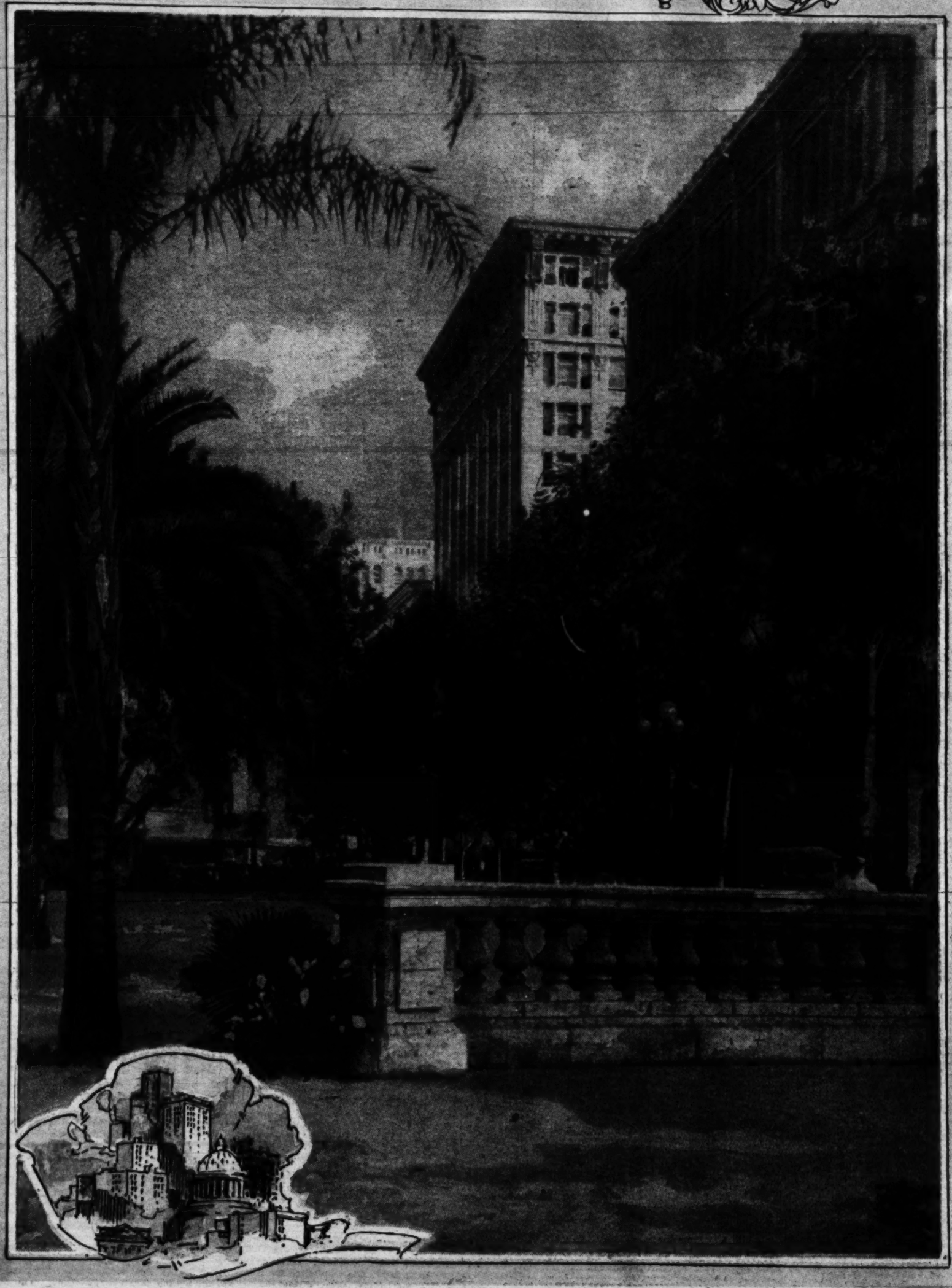
The Above Buildings, Representing an Outlay of $2,500,000, Have Been Completed or Are Under Construction by the

C. J. Kubach Company

701-708 Merchants' National Bank Building
Los Angeles, California

Graceful Palms Flank Great White Buildings.

SHADY PARKS AND BUSINESS TEMPLES MEET IN LOS ANGELES—LOOKING EAST ON SIXTH STREET FROM OLIVE.



Hotel Broadway.

Hotel Broadway has been newly decorated. The rooms offer you complete hotel conveniences and comfort

FEATURES of the Hotel Broadway convenient location in North Broadway close to First street are a sunshine sub-

Riverside County.

RIVERSIDE county possesses a range of altitudes which makes possible the pro-

varied in all directions. Two hours by motor brings one to the Pacific Ocean or

Automobile Club of Southern California; Its Record of Service.



SERVICE to its members, now more than 48,000 in number. Service to the public of nonmembers, whether residents or visitors. Service to the crusade for reducing motor accidents, promoting careful driving on the part of automobile owners and more caution by pedestrians using the streets. Service to the cause of good roads. Service to Southern California in spreading broadcast the salient advantages this part of the world has as a business, residential and social region. Service, service, and always service typifies the aims, the ideals and the activities of the Automobile Club of Southern California.

Its benefits to everyone are many and exceedingly important. To the motor-owning newcomer settling in any of the various southern counties of California it is an organization which is simply invaluable. He goes to it as his bank of information, where he deposits a request, and draws out maps of the different counties, directions as to roads and routes throughout Southern California and the entire State, directions as to routes east to the Atlantic Coast, up-to-date reports of the conditions of the highways, locations of hotels and garages along the line of his intended journeys, and numerous other details imperatively necessary to safe and economical traveling.

If the newcomer joins the club he finds that he will save approximately twice his dues in actual cash under ordinary conditions and often through the legal, insurance, theft bureau and automobile forwarding departments, he will save many times in actual cash the small amounts of his annual dues. Each member of the Automobile Club of Southern California has 310 employees of the club who are working for him. He can and does have the right to call on any one or more of them to serve him to the best of their ability, promptly, effectively and courteously in all matters arising out of the ownership or operation of his automobile. When you consider the scope of this service, the greater value of it is apparent.

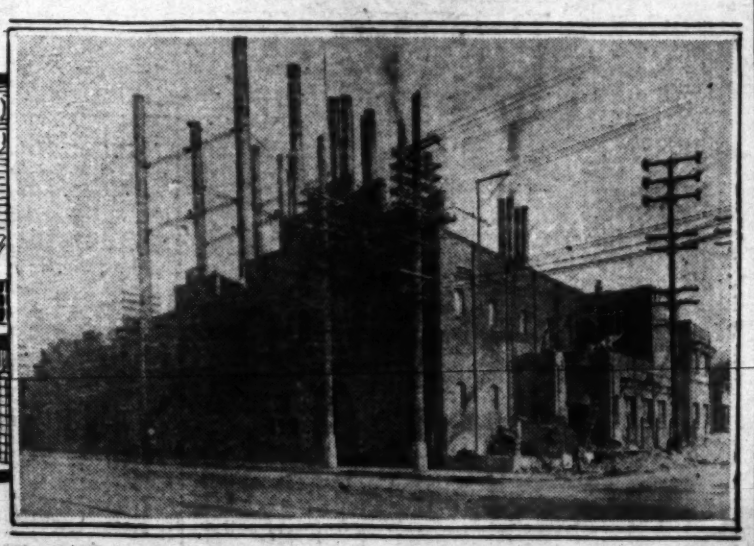
The legal department gives free legal services to members in all matters growing out of the operation or ownership of automobiles up to the point of (but not including) actual litigation in the courts. Competent attorneys represent club members in each county. The insurance department writes all forms of automobile insurance for members, saving them hundreds of thousands of dollars annually. Old line companies have reduced their automobile insurance rates six different times in California because of the Club's low rates to its members. The touring information bureau distributes millions of maps annually, collects and gives out accurate road information to members and the traveling public and is on duty days, nights, Sundays and holidays.

The sign-posting department has sign-posted all the highways in Southern California and the Lincoln Highway from Los Angeles to Omaha and the National Old Trails Highway (both transcontinental routes) from Los Angeles to Kansas City. Its record to date is over 70,000 signs The theft bureau's services are free to members and the public. It is on duty day and night and has recovered more than 1200 cars since its organization in 1915. The automobile forwarding department receives and ships motor cars for members or visiting motorists to and from all parts of the United States and foreign countries without charge for its services. The tow-car, operated from the Los Angeles offices, gives free service to members in this county (80 per cent of the accidents in Southern California occur in this congested area.) The club's official hotel and garage list insures members efficient service at reasonable rates. The above is a condensed summary of club services in detail. No other organization of its kind begins to compare with it in the scope and the value of either service to members or the traveling public. Not to belong to it is a waste of time and money, and a membership is a proved investment which never fails to pay a yearly dividend double the amount of the sum paid for annual dues.

LOS ANGELES GAS AND ELECTRIC CORPORATION



GAS WORKS, CENTER AND ALISO STREETS.



ELECTRIC WORKS, PALMETTO AND ALAMEDA STS.

Interesting figures showing the phenomenal growth of the Pioneer Gas and Electric Company of Los Angeles, which gives an idea of the increased population of this territory.

DATE	MILES OF GAS MAINS	MILES OF MAIN WIRE	TOTAL NO. CONSUMERS
Jan. 1, 1867	Organized	None	None
Jan. 1, 1890	60	120	2,537
Jan. 1, 1900	114	260	9,945
Jan. 1, 1910	751	1816	95,197
Jan. 1, 1915	1267	2787	167,292
Jan. 1, 1919	1434	3007	188,254
Jan. 1, 1920	1483	3066	198,661

JANUARY 1, 1921, 214,000 SATISFIED CONSUMERS

Graceful Palms Flank Great White Buildings.
SHADY PARKS AND BUSINESS TEMPLES MEET IN LOS ANGELES—LOOKING EAST ON SIXTH STREET FROM OLIVE.

Financial Review Shows Striking Advance.

More Business Transacted, More Money in Banks, More Buildings Erected and Greater Prosperity.

BY CHAPIN HALL.

NINETEEN-TWENTY has been a year of superlatives. Within the time allotted for our annual ride around the sun more records have been broken in Los Angeles than ever before in a similar period. More business has been transacted, more money has been placed in circulation, more buildings and homes have been built, more bank accounts have been started, more goods have been sold, more funds have been invested, more homeseekers have sought asylum within our borders. Everywhere the plus sign has been in evidence.

Los Angeles is the metropolis of the West. It is the largest city on the sunset-side of St. Louis. It is the tenth city of the country in point of population and first in area covered. It contains more homes than any other city of its class.

Of course there is a reason, several of them—reasons that are explained and pictured elsewhere, but one of the best of these reasons is that Los Angeles has, during the past year, definitely taken its place as a great business center. Industry has been attracted by working conditions which are unique in their perfectness. Capital has been attracted by the unusual opportunities for profitable investment. Commercial enterprises have been attracted by the magnitude and extent of the purchasing power of the community.

On the negative side there have been fewer failures in Los Angeles in 1920 than in any other comparable city, and a larger percentage of these were for comparatively small liabilities. There have been few strikes of outstanding importance, and labor has been fully and continuously employed at a wage scale which shows but slight diminution from the war peak.

The most notable addition to the manufacturing output was the opening of the great factories of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company of California and the Goodyear Textile Company. These will be followed by other concerns who are seeking a Pacific outlet for their products, and who recognize that in natural location, export facilities and cheap power there is nothing anywhere comparable to the advantages Los Angeles has to offer.

It is, however, the especial province of this review to discuss the financial development of Los Angeles and its environs, and in this respect pace has been fully kept with the advancing city.

Many Wealthy Individuals.

IN ALL probability no other place in the United States attracts, by reason of natural advantages, so many individuals of wealth. A few years ago when Southern California private corporations, public utilities or municipalities found it necessary to engage in financing operations, agents were sent to the eastern centers to complete the arrangements. Now we not only do our own financing to a very large degree, but a score or more of the largest New York, Boston and Chicago investment houses have established elaborately equipped branches in this city, and many millions of dollars of eastern and foreign financing finds customers here.

Half a dozen brokers with memberships in the great exchanges of the East maintain direct leased wire communication with their representatives on the Atlantic seaboard, and the volume of business which is carried daily by these wires is very heavy.

Los Angeles Stock Exchange.

THE Los Angeles Stock Exchange is a growing, thriving institution where 150 listings are traded in and which this year will show a financial turnover of approximately $35,000,000. Early in 1921 the exchange will be housed in a new home on South Spring street and will have one of the most modern and best-equipped board rooms to be found in the United States. Under the presidency of Frank Hervey Pettingell and a representative board of governors the exchange has attained to a position of dignity in the community to which the volume and character of its business entitle it. Local oil stocks also find expression here, so that the scope really makes it both a stock and oil-trading forum. Los Angeles also has a cotton exchange and a grain exchange which admirably cover their respective fields and keep those interested in these great basic products in closest touch with world conditions and markets.

Los Angeles is in the happy position of being able to back her metropolitan claims with facts and figures and in no department of her municipal existence do these offer such convincing evidence as through her banks, the Gibraltars of finance against which the winds and the waves beat to no avail. The figures herewith presented are unparalleled in the history of American cities and definitely establish the claim of Los Angeles as the financial center of the West.

There are ten national and fourteen State, savings and trust banks in the city with a combined total capital of $22,110,000 of which $8,775,000 is allocated to the national institutions and $13,335,000 to the State. This is an increase for the year of $4,310,000 and an increase over Jan. 1, 1919, of $5,360,000, although there are five fewer banks, due to consolidations.

During the year the financial institutions have been called upon to meet and solve problems which have taxed the high ability of the men who control their destinies. There have been peaks and there have been valleys. There have been sudden and unusual demands and there have been periods when millions and millions of credit have been required to keep our vast crop movement progressing without a break. When commodities and markets began to tumble it was to the banks that the merchants turned for help over the dark days.

Banks Wax Stronger.

EVERY condition has been met with sagacity and far-seeing, and through it all every bank has continued to grow and to wax stronger. At no time has any single institution been embarrassed in the slightest degree. There has been no thought of panic, no shortage of funds, no intimation of failure, and every one of the twenty-four banks is in a more advantageous position today than ever before. One defalcation and one successful swindle constitute the sum total on the red side of the ledger, and these were for sums negative by comparison with the resources of the banks involved.

The finest chapter of the story and the one which appeals most effectively to the public is the table of deposits. Eleven years ago today (Jan. 1, 1910,) the banks of Los Angeles passed, for the first time in their history, the $100,000,000 mark in total deposits. One year ago (Jan. 1, 1920,) these deposits had grown to be $383,259,399, and today (Jan. 1, 1921,) the estimated total deposits in the banks of Los Angeles is $463,090,003—four times the total deposits of eleven years ago; nearly twice those of Jan. 1, 1919, and an increase for the year of $80,000,000. The total deposits represent a saving of about $7.75 for every man, woman and child, native, alien, prince or pauper, in the city.

One of these banks carries on deposit close to $100,000,000, another over $50,000,000, and the baby of the group in the city proper well over $1,000,000. It is a showing which, when statistics for the year are collected from nation-wide sources, is likely to prove outstanding and unique. These deposits are divided with fair equality between the national and State banks, the balance, of course, favoring the latter because there are more of them.

Continuing this interesting peep behind the scenes where steel doors and complicated locks guard our treasure we find at the last date upon which the figures are available that the surplus and undivided profits of the Los Angeles national banks was $7,727,666, and for the State institutions, $8,428,045, a total of $16,155,711, and that the total resources were $182,432,405 for the national and $289,257,622 for the State banks, a grand total of $471,690,027.

Although eighth in point of population, California is fifth in State bank resources, which total $2,440,487,000. New deposits were started in the State banks alone during the year by 181,943 persons, as against a net gain of 39,434 for the preceeding year. The total number of savings bank depositors is 1,429,395, approximately one-third of whom are in Los Angeles county.

Besides the remarkable growth which has been common to all, the banking history of the year may be summed up in seven outstanding events as follows:

1. Hollywood National Bank and Security Trust and Savings Bank consolidated, and known as the Hollywood branch.
2. Security National Bank absorbed by the Security Trust and Savings Bank. This established a precedent and involved many new points of banking procedure.
3. California Savings and Commercial Bank absorbed by Hibernian Savings Bank.
4. Citizens Savings Bank of Hollywood absorbed by Security Trust and Savings Bank.
5. Henry M. Robinson elected president of the First National and the Los Angeles Trust and Savings Bank.
6. Hibernian Savings Bank and Home Savings Bank consolidated and name changed to Home and Hibernian Savings Bank.
7. On November 19 the name of the Home and Hibernian Savings Bank was changed to California Bank.

During the year death claimed Stoddard Jess, president of the First National; I. W. Hellman, president of the Farmers and Merchants National, and E. D. Roberts, vice-president of the First National.

We come now naturally to a consideration of the bond situation, and here we find a condition analogous to that of the banks, for in the year just passed Los Angeles and Southern California have emerged from a comparatively negligible position as a purchaser of high-grade securities to one which commands the attention of the financial world; a position, indeed, which has turned the eyes of the country this way, and has attracted to the Western Metropolis the cream of New York, Chicago and Boston investment bankers, while our own home product has flourished and expanded faster than office managers could find floor space.

Financing at Home.

PRIOR to the war most of our large financing was done abroad or in the East. The great hydroelectric companies, the railroads and even the land companies of California were largely financed with outside money. During 1920 all this had been changed. There has been a continued liquidation of eastern and foreign holdings with the result that vast sums of interest money which formerly left the State is now being paid to security holders in Los Angeles and the community immediately adjacent thereto, and Southern California is today the greatest market in the world for California hydroelectric securities.

In addition to financing to such a great extent the various California corporations in need of funds during the past year, Southern California has astounded the eastern security dealers by the tremendous sums of various securities from the Atlantic seaboard which have been absorbed. It is generally conceded that Southern California is today one of the most important communities for the distribution of eastern securities. It is no uncommon thing for the dealers here to place with their clients 10 per cent or more of a large national issue. This is all the more remarkable when the difference in time is considered, for local distributors must take a three or four-hour handicap. This they do and then beat their cross-country competitors.

The annual income from these eastern investments alone will prove a great and permanent addition to the wealth of Los Angeles and of Southern California. As long as eastern people continue to settle in this favored section, as soon as they become independent and retire from active business, our market for investment is bound to continue to expand.

Bank Clearings.

ANOTHER conclusive straw which shows the direction of the wind is the bank clearings. Here we find a reflection, not only of the investment and speculative market, but of retail and commercial conditions. There is no break in this link of the chain for all records have been left far behind. In only one month have the clearings fallen below the $300,000,000 mark and that was the short month of February with only twenty full business days. It is probable that the December clearings, which can only be estimated at the time this is written, will top the $400,000,000 peak which will bring the total for the year to over $4,000,000,000. In 1919 the clearings were $2,339,401,197, so that the increase for 1920 approximates $1,700,000,000.

It is in contemplation of figures such as these that Los Angeles realizes she has arrived, and may lay just claim to the title, Metropolis.

Another indicator truly expressive of the year's development is found in the growth of world trade which Los Angeles has enjoyed in 1920 and in the wide variety of interests now contributing to, and interested in, the development and operation of our harbor.

Merchandise—Exports.

THE value of merchandise handled over Los Angeles docks has increased many times, growing from a tonnage of 1,632,794 for the fiscal year 1914-15 to 3,528,280 tons for the year 1919-20. The number of merchants and mercantile houses contributing to this trade is of even greater importance, while in foreign countries the name of Los Angeles as a harbor has been planted in a way never before attempted.

The harbor department reports a list of 350 commodities listed as exports from this port. At the close of the World War the only foreign ports reached directly from Los Angeles were a few along the west coast of Latin America, and one on the east coast. Now there are eighty-six such ports located in all parts of the world with the single exception of South Africa. Vessels sailing from Los Angeles Harbor go directly to the principal ports of the Orient, East Indies, Australia, New Zealand, Southern Asia, Mediterranean Sea and Western Europe as well as those of the Atlantic Coast and South America. This means that the markets of the world are now open to us.

One year ago the city government considered harbor matters both uncertainly and infrequently, delegating their direction to the harbor board as a matter of lesser importance. Today the issues of the harbor are considered sufficiently important to bring before the voters the maritime questions which have become community rather than individual interests.

Within the year harbor and shipping intelligence has assumed a position of first importance in the press both in editorial discussion and news presentation. Movements of vessels are recorded and an increasingly large number of citizens are dependent upon these departments. A weekly newspaper, devoted exclusively to problems of trade, has been started, and it is difficult to find a commercial house of any magnitude that is not directly or indirectly sending its merchandise overseas.

It is true that in these developments Los Angeles is not a beginner, but that same youthfulness bespeaks a freedom from the traditional ruts into which the older centers have fallen in meeting the new conditions of world trade, and the same inherent facilities and advantages which have brought Los Angeles forward so rapidly as a metropolitan and commercial hub, apply with equal force in the upbuilding of an international port.

Overseas Commerce.

THE continued progress of the community in overseas commerce is assured by the appreciation and understanding which the general public is gradually acquiring of the true meaning of ships and the burdens they carry, and the interest which the same public is taking in developing that understanding with full measure of active moral and financial support. To briefly summarize a few of the things which go to make up the financial record of Los Angeles and which are not included in the $463,000,000 bank deposits, the $4,000,000,000 bank clearings, the 4,000,000 tons of shipping, the $400,000,000 or more of bond purchases, the $35,000,000 of local stocks (and probably several times that sum in wire transactions with eastern markets) may be added for good measure $150,000,000 received in industrial wages, $700,000,000 for industrial products, $325,000,000 for field and orchard products, $165,000,000 for moving pictures, $43,000,000 for oils and metals, $30,000,000 for canned goods, $30,000,000 for dairy products, and $4,000,000 for live stock. We have here, exclusive of the items mentioned, a turnover of $1,440,000,000, which probably exceeds by at least $155,000,000 the figures of a year ago.

It is only practicable in a review, perforce limited in its scope, to touch upon a few of the high spots, from which an impressionistic outlook may be had. It would require many times the space at command to tell the complete story, if, indeed, it could be told at all, for it is constantly unfolding, expanding and beckoning. One must breathe its atmosphere, absorb its message and partake of its bounties to fully appreciate what it means to live and move and have our being in this Promised Land.

Property Valuation.

Los Angeles has a grand total property valuation of $1,275,735,264, outdistancing its nearest rival, San Francisco, by $455,915,186.

Largest High School.

The largest high school in the United States, according to the Federal Bureau of Education, is the Polytechnic Evening High School of Los Angeles, with an enrollment of 8440 pupils.

Few, if any, States in the Union excel California in the matter of surfaced roads. Statistics compiled by highway experts show this State has within its boundaries 5 per cent of the good roads mileage found in the entire country.

Sweet Peas by Wholesale.

California supplies 90 per cent of the world's supply of sweet-pea seed. The annual production is about 15,000,000 pounds.



Automobile Club of Southern California; Its Record of Service.

Hotel Broadway.

FEATURES of the Hotel Broadway conveniently located in North Broadway close to First street are a spacious, substantially furnished lobby and rooms with and without private bath, attractive in their appointments and especially convenient in their modern equipment. The best of service prevails in every department of this hotel, it being the special aim of the management to make each guest's stay pleasant and satisfactory.

Hotel Broadway is very convenient to the shopping, theater and civic center districts of Los Angeles. The building is concrete, steel and brick, open on all sides and contains 250 modern rooms. The tariff ranges from a minimum rate of $1.50 per day per room upward.

Hotel Broadway appeals to the commercial man, to the business man and wife, to the visitor on a shopping tour, to the tourist and to the unattended woman. This hotel is a high-class transient hotel, with refined surroundings and the features that are demanded by discriminating patrons. It offers every advantage.

Hotel Broadway has been newly decorated. The rooms offer you complete hotel convenience and comfort. An abundance of golden sunshine and fresh air flood the bedrooms.

In its Terrace Annex Hotel Broadway offers by day, by week and month a limited number of apartments at sensible prices.

Hotel Broadway under the management of Frank Blanchard provides for its patrons safety, convenience, comfort and the best of service at reasonable rates. Mr. Blanchard, who took over the Hotel Broadway last October, is well known in Middle West hotel circles where for years he managed the Hotel Victoria, Kansas City, and he still retains the latter, relinquishing the active management to his brother-in-law, A. S. Hayes.

While providing every comfort for the transient guest, Hotel Broadway caters as well to those desiring to make a prolonged stay in Los Angeles. All the appointments have been planned with a view to making a most pleasant atmosphere. It should be particularly noted that this service is provided at very low rates for the best obtainable accommodations. Hotel Broadway is a quiet hotel that offers social security and substantial comfort without ostentation and that charges only for what it gives in really generous values.



MOVING!

Metcalf & Ryan

On January 1st, 1921,

we will be in our new office home. You will find us on the **second floor** of the new

PACIFIC FINANCE BUILING

At the Southwest corner 6th and Olive Streets. Even as before, we will continue to say,

"Specializing particularly in the sale, maintenance and care of downtown realty."

And, adding to this, we are going to make proper development of a House and Lot Department—its management to be in most competent hands.



Main 1238 Main 1238

Riverside County.

RIVERSIDE county possesses a range of altitudes which makes possible the production of a greater variety of fruits, nuts and vegetables than can be grown in any other similar political subdivision on the continent. The county has an area of 4,500,000 acres with only 225,000 as yet under cultivation. It ranges in altitude from a point 250 feet below sea level at Salton Sea to 10,978 feet above at the peak of Mt. San Jacinto.

In the production of fruits Riverside county has had marvelous development. Riverside, "California's City Beautiful," is the home of the navel orange industry in California. From the two parent trees planted in the early '70s by Mrs. Tibbets having sprung the world famous Washington Navel oranges, botanically known as the Bahia orange because the original trees came from Bahia, Brazil. Besides the navels for which Riverside is famous, are the Valencia, a summer orange, the Seedlings, the Bloods, etc.

Riverside county is the only practical commercial date section in the United States.

Agricultural development has also added to the fame of Riverside county. It is one of the largest producers of cotton in Southern California. At present there are 2600 farms in the county but there is plenty of room for many times that number.

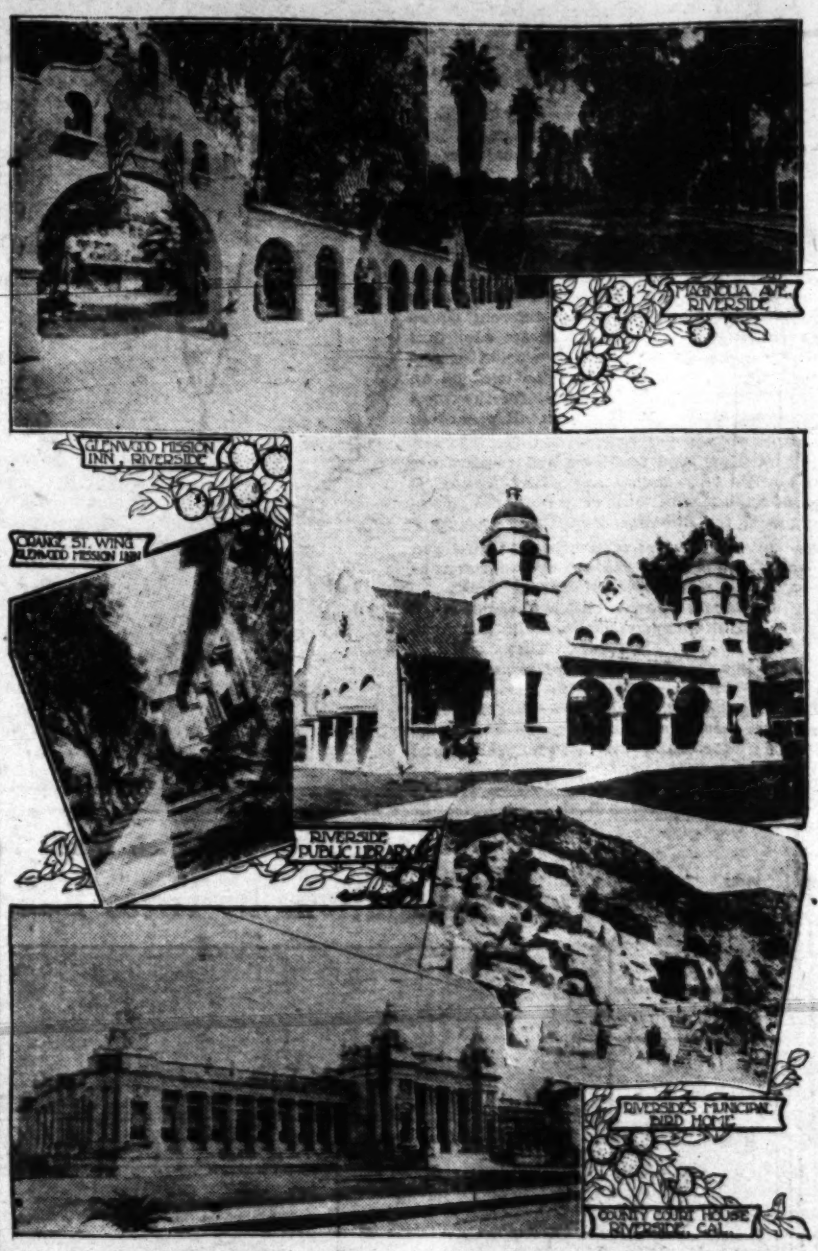
The county abounds with mineral resources of a wide variety and of profitable commercial character.

Industrially speaking one of the largest cement manufacturing plants in the United States is located in Riverside county. High-grade pottery and tile plants of magnitude are located in the county and canneries of largest capacity abound.

Health conditions in Riverside county are unsurpassed in both variety and excellence, with eight hot mineral spring resorts and numerous mountain camping retreats.

It is really difficult to realize that Riverside, California's City Beautiful, so well known as it is throughout the nation and to the travelers of the world, was established in 1870. Its estimated population is 32,000 and it is the geographical center of Southern California. Also it is the county seat of Riverside county. Riverside is the hub from which radiate concrete boulevards in all directions. Two hours by motor brings one to the Pacific Ocean on the southwest, while in the same time mountain resorts 5000 feet above sea level may be reached in comfort by the same mode of travel. This strategic location, together with 200 miles of shaded and improved streets, maintained by the municipality, make the city truly a motorist's paradise.

Here in Riverside is located the Glenwood Mission Inn, one of the greatest and most unique hotels in the world, visited by travelers by the thousands annually to view its wonderful collection of bells, traverse its maze of underground courts, furnished with a wealth of curios and valuables gathered from all parts of the world, and visit its art gallery and cloister music room. This famous hostelry, which is one of the show places of the Pacific West, has entertained more famous celebrities perhaps than any other hotel in the world. In fact no person who has gained the distinction of being a traveler has failed to visit this restful Mecca at Riverside. In its every point and outline the mission idea is exemplified. Its founder and builder, Mr. Frank A. Miller, is still "Master of the Inn."



Nature has closely collaborated with human agencies in making Riverside "The City Beautiful." It is essentially a city of homes, churches and schools. The splendid school system of the city is its especial pride. Riverside offers splendid accommodations for the homeseeker, tourist and traveler. Hotels, apartment-houses, bungalow courts and rooming-houses afford accommodations for all.

Mt. Rubidoux, at the edge of the city and towering above it several hundred feet, is one of the noted beauty spots of the Southland. On its summit is erected a cross in honor of Father Junipero Serra, one of the noted padres of olden times, and around this cross throngs of worshipers gather every Easter morning at sunrise, thousands coming long distances to take part in this unique and beautiful service. The same service occurs also in honor of Armistice Day.

The Riverside Chamber of Commerce is prepared to furnish detailed information to prospective settlers, homebuilders or men of industry and direct them to communities indicated by the nature of their inquiries.

Typical Structures of Downtown Los Angeles.

CONSTRUCTION OF MANY LARGE BUILDINGS HAS STRIKINGLY IMPROVED THE CITY'S SKYLINE.



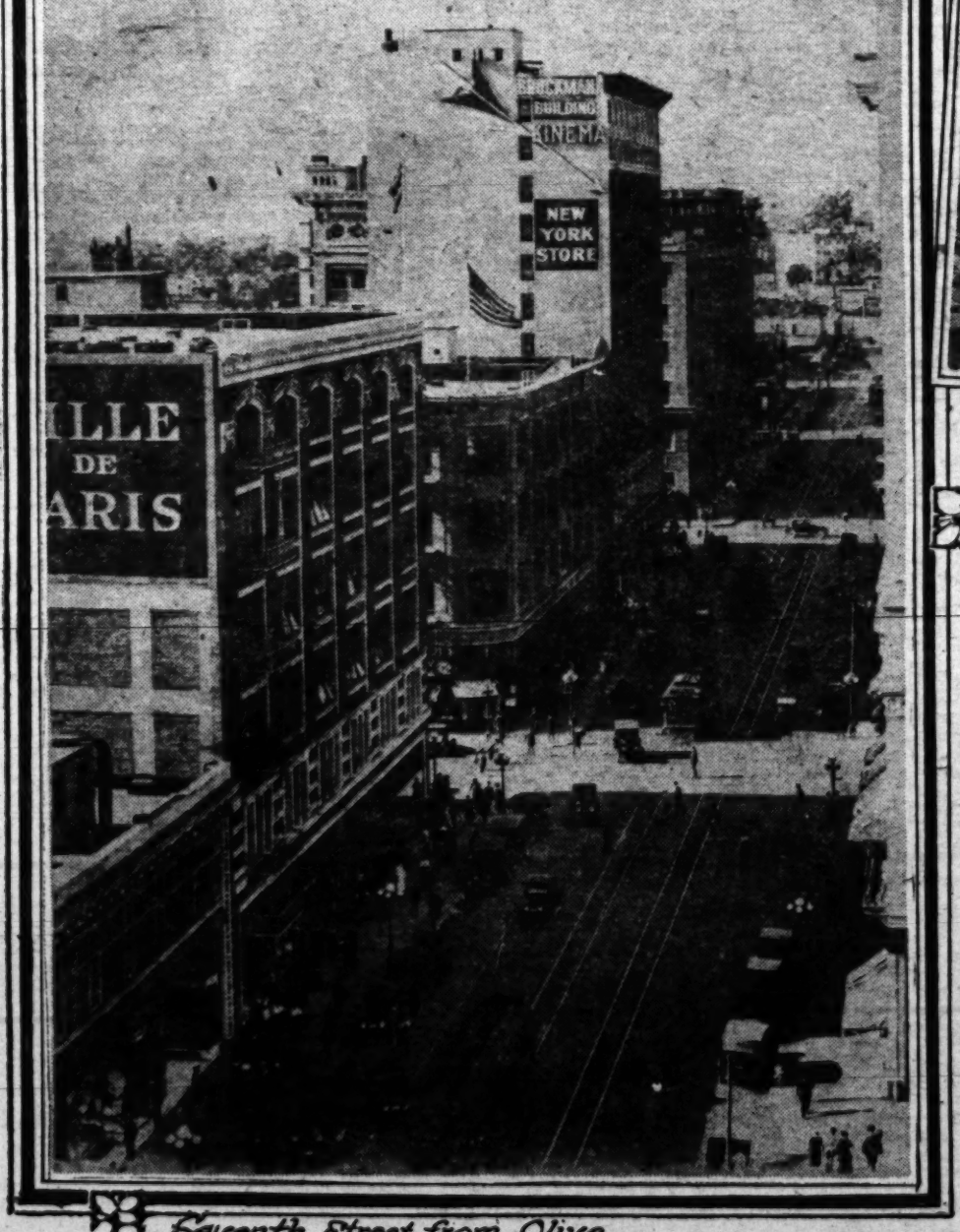
Seventh Street, looking west...



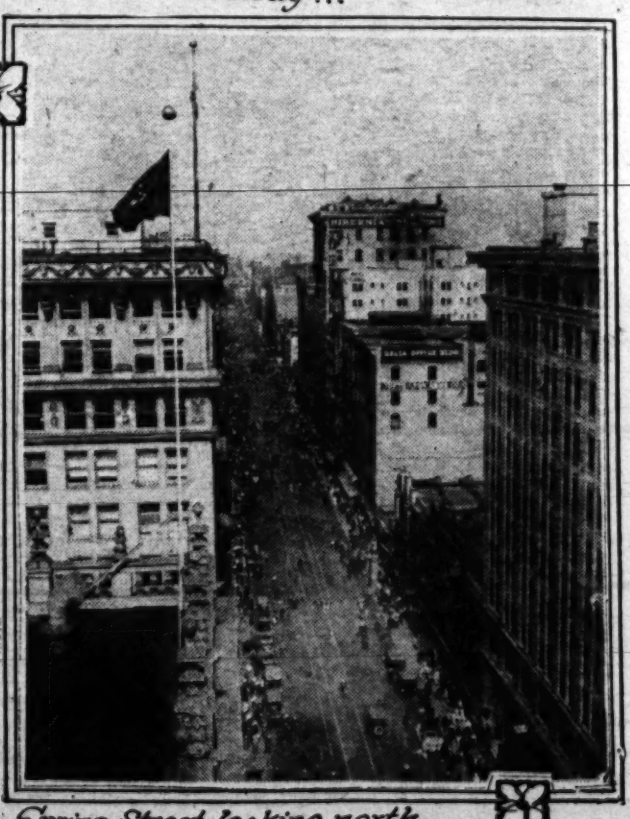
Seventh and Hill Streets...



Sixth and Broadway...



Eleventh Street from Olive...



Spring Street, looking north....

Portion of Downtown Shopping District.

LOS ANGELES SHOPS ARE NOT EXCELLED ANYWHERE AND MANY OF THEM ARE HOUSED IN FINE BUILDINGS.

Mission Bead Company.

CALIFORNIA flower beads are manufactured by the Mission Bead Company, 2815 West Pico street, Los Angeles. Established in 1913 on a small scale, today the company has between 5000 and 6000 agents selling its products everywhere in the United States, Canada, Australia, England and France. A large volume of the business was built up by house-to-house canvassing and it has been steadily added to by extensive mail orders from all parts of the world. At the present time some 150 people are employed at the plant of the company. This company is one of the largest manufacturers of beads in the United States. The retail prices prevailing on its products range from 50 cents to $3.



The products of this company consist of lovely beads which make beautiful gifts for any season or occasion. Necklaces and Rosaries are specialized in. There is nothing else just like the beads. All have the beautiful colors representing the different flowers. Each necklace has the lovely flower odor. All are made of combinations of small beads and large carved beads, shaped like little roses. California flowers are represented in fifteen different colors and each color has that delicate odor that is so much appreciated by women of fine taste. Each necklace can be used as an ornament and as a substitute for the finest perfume. The necklaces are all packed in separate gift boxes.

Mission bead necklaces and rosaries are always very stylish and every woman is delighted with one or more such ornaments for different dresses and occasions.

All mail orders receive prompt attention and agents interested can secure information and terms by writing them direct.

California flower beads represent a typical, life-long remembrance in gift form from Sunny California. They will be greatly appreciated by every woman everywhere in the world. What perhaps is of still greater importance is the fact that flower necklaces retaining beautiful perfume odor are always in style, year in and year out.

Simons Brick Co.

125 West 3rd St. Los Angeles Phone Main 126

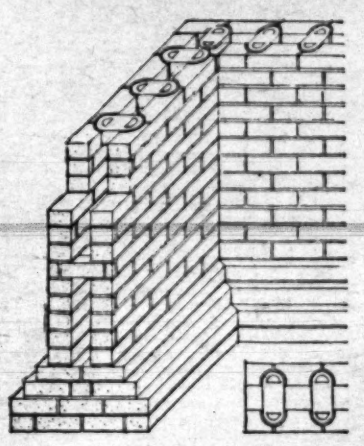
LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF

BUILDING BRICK

IN THE WEST—ESTABLISHED 1886

Building Brick
Face Brick
Roof Tile
Hollow Tile

Simons Hollow Wall Construction (Patented)



Costs less, is stronger than any other type of hollow wall and positively fire resisting. No external waterproofing or plastering required, nor furring. The special Ties and Stretchers needed are furnished at the price of common brick.

Endorsed by leading architects as superior to any other hollow wall construction and is enthusiastically recommended by those who have used it.

"By Their Deeds Ye Shall Know Them"

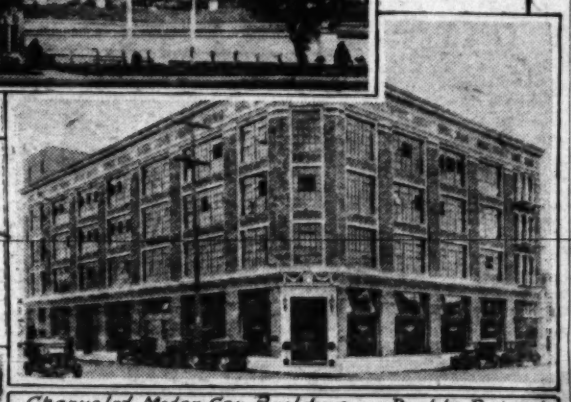
The Electrical Installations In These Buildings Are Standing Examples of Our Work





Pantages Theatre Building
B. Marcus Priteca Arct. Carl B. Newcomb Builder

Sampson Tractor Building
Winter Construction Co. Builders.



Chevrolet Motor Car Building - Dodd & Richards Arct. & Eng. Winter Construction Co. Builders



Pacific Mutual Building Dodd & Richards Arct. and Eng. Scofield Eng & Const Co Builders



Pacific Finance Bldg. Dodd & Richards Arct. Scofield Eng & Construction Co Builders.

Golden State Electric Company

Main 1843. 748 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles, Cal. 66374.



Sixth and Broadway.



Third and Broadway



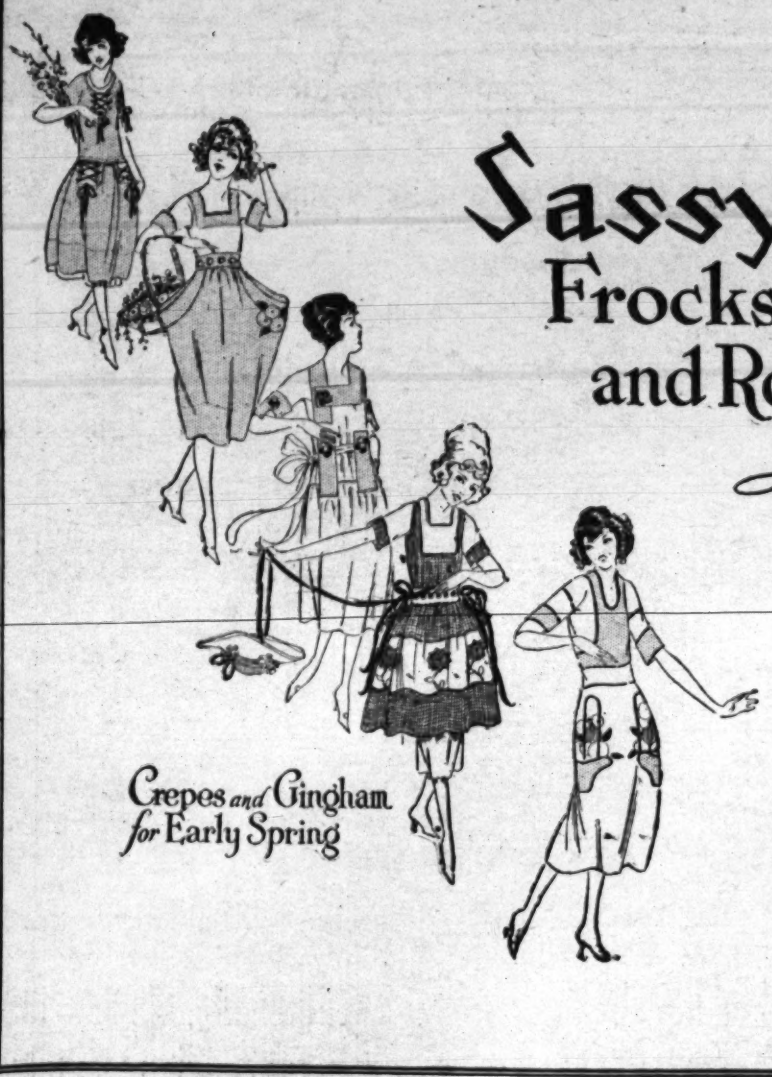
Broadway at Seventh street.

Portion of Downtown Shopping District.

LOS ANGELES SHOPS ARE NOT EXCELLED ANYWHERE AND MANY OF THEM ARE HOUSED IN FINE BUILDINGS.

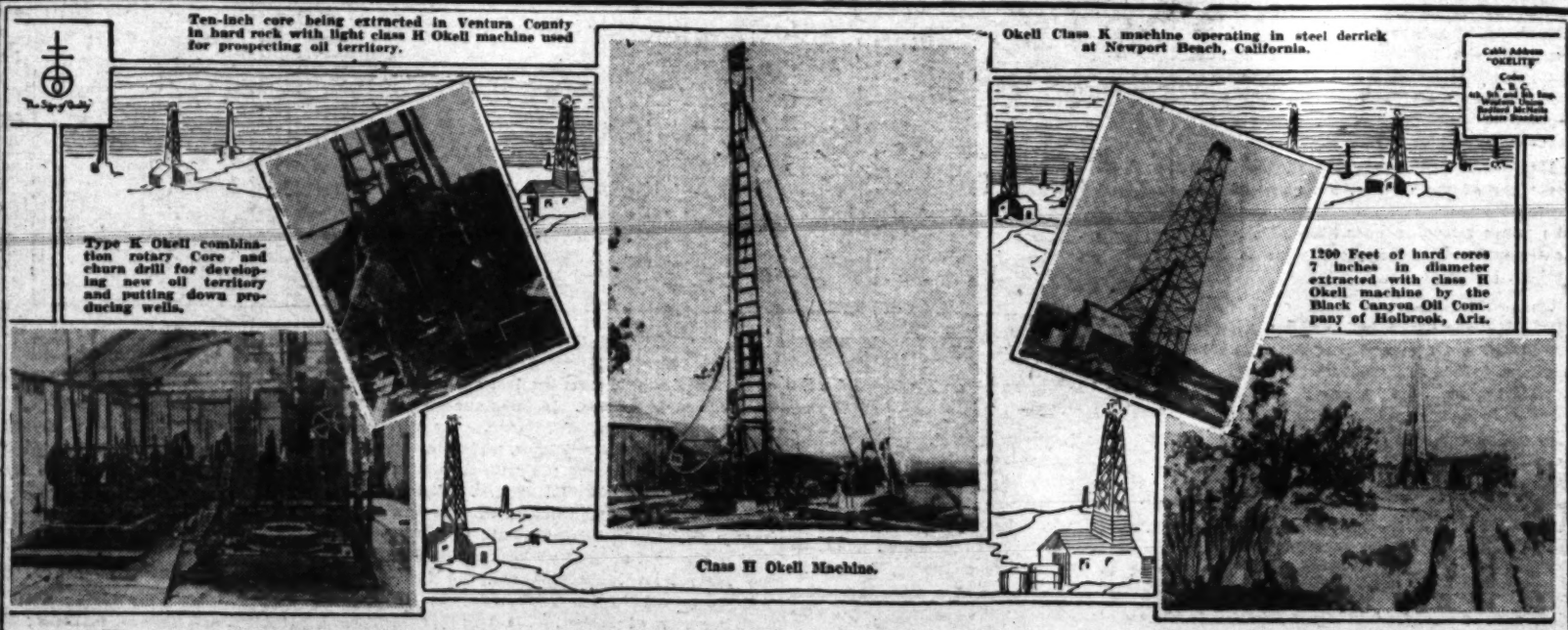
Typical Structures of Downtown Los Angeles.

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Ten-inch core being extracted in Ventura County in hard rock with light class H Okell machine used for prospecting oil territory.

Okell Class K machine operating in steel derrick at Newport Beach, California.



Type K Okell combination rotary Core and churn drill for developing new oil territory and putting down producing wells.

Class H Okell Machine.

1200 Feet of hard cores 7 inches in diameter extracted with class H Okell machine by the Black Canyon Oil Company of Holbrook, Ariz.

The most important feature in all oil well drilling is the shutting off of water with absolute certainty before reaching the oil sands.

Cementing water off in oil wells is accomplished in several ways. In one method the cement is pumped in and forced by pressure pumps up and around the casing on the outside, but as the cement follows the line of least resistance and there is no means of knowing where the cement is, this makes this method very much of a gamble, due to the irregularity of the sides of the hole in different formations.

One method is to completely fill hole to necessary height with cement, then lower the casing to the desired depth and let cement set inside and outside the casing.

The only objection to this was, that in drilling up this cement within the pipe, the concussion of the tools, no matter how lightly run, would break the contact of the cement with the outside of the casing, allowing the water to percolate through. By the use of our improved core barrels we have entirely removed this objection, as the operator is now enabled to bore a smooth hole through this cement at the same time bringing a core which settles all argument as to the hardness or set of the cement, the outside cement thereby remaining **undisturbed**, making a tight and positive shut-off.

To intelligently design an appliance, the first requisite must be a thorough knowledge of the work upon which it is to be used. This is the fundamental principle of all our products.

We KNOW what is required of our products, and we KNOW that they will fully meet those requirements.

Absolute dependence can be placed upon every article we manufacture. Their design, workmanship and material warrant this. So does the name "OKELL" for it stands for "Built Right."

We are manufacturers and designers of Well Drilling Machinery for oil, metals, potash and placer testing, combination rotary, core and churn drills, water well machines, triplex mud pumps, hydraulic jacks, hoists, etc.

Okell Well Machinery Company

151 North Los Angeles Street — Los Angeles, California

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LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF

Valencia Orange Tree in Fruit and Blossom.
CALIFORNIA CITRUS GROVES RESIDES BEING HIGHLY PROFITABLE

The Southland Sets New Mark in Building.

Los Angeles Establishes Highest Record and Other Cities Double Normal Construction Work.

BY E. G. LEAF.

LOS ANGELES, and in fact all of Southern California, has established a remarkable building record during the past year; it has been a record never before equaled in the history of the city, and one which reflects the enormous forward strides taken by the community in its growth and expansion. During the first eleven months of the year permits to the valuation of approximately $55,000,000 were issued by the building department of Los Angeles, and with the last month, December, estimated, the final total will exceed $60,000,000 worth of new buildings started during the past calendar year. These figures do not take into account several large downtown commercial structures which have been started, but for which no permits have as yet been taken out, and it is a safe presumption that there are hundreds of homes already started in various parts of the city which will appear on the building record of 1921.

The previous high building record of the city was established in 1913, just prior to the outbreak of the European war. In that year 16,442 building permits with a total valuation of $31,641,921 were issued. After the outbreak of the war building activities dropped off until there was very little work of any importance under way, a condition which prevailed not alone in Los Angeles but in other cities of the country as well. After the entrance of the United States into the war, building activities stopped almost entirely, and the entire country fell far in arrears of its building needs.

Almost immediately after the cessation of hostilities, building was resumed. The month of October, 1918, was the smallest in twenty years, but following the armistice and in the early part of 1919 the resumption of activity began in earnest. With the opening of 1920 these activities were in full swing, and with January of the year just passed, began a period of unparalleled activity in this field, as far as Los Angeles was concerned.

More Buildings Erected.

THE prevalent tendency to discount the building activities of the past year as compared with the previous record year of the city, 1913, is not altogether borne out by a comparative study of the figures for the two years. The valuation for the year just passed is about twice that of the previous high year, and it is claimed that the doubled cost of building makes the 1920 record about equal to that of 1913. It is a significant fact, however, that the number of permits issued by the Department of Buildings has also almost doubled. In 1913 there were 16,442 building permits issued, while in 1920 there were in excess of 26,000 permits taken out by prospective builders, and the number of permits issued tells the story better than does the total valuation, for every new permit represents a new building under way in some part of the city. According to these figures the increased building cost represents only about one-third of the real total. It is also an interesting fact that during 1913 permits were taken out for any construction work with a value of more than $20, while during the past year the minimum value was $75. In other words, the 1913 total was increased by the issuance of permits for which no record at all has been kept during 1920.

It is also a significant fact that the buildings started during the past year have been of a higher class of construction than was customary seven years ago. There have been more fine residences, costing $50,000 or more, started here in 1920 than ever before in the history of the city, and there have also been a greater number of distinctive houses of the smaller type erected.

Housing Shortage Acute.

AS in other cities, the housing situation has been acute since the armistice, and the lack of housing facilities has never been more keenly felt in Los Angeles than during the past year. This situation has prevailed despite the fact that enough new residences have been built to house a moderate sized city; more than enough new homes have been erected to accommodate the entire population of Long Beach. In the past year approximately 10,000 new homes have been built here, while enough flats and apartments have been built to accommodate fully 2500 more families, giving in all accommodations for 50,000 people. These homes have been occupied as fast as they could be completed, and the demand is still unsatisfied. In addition there are many families who have erected tent-houses on the outskirts of the city or who have domiciled themselves in small temporary dwellings until a permanent home could be erected, of which no record is available. A conservative estimate of the number of people who have come to Los Angeles during the past year to make their homes would be 60,000, and to place this figure at 70,000 would probably be sustained by fact. The value of the dwellings alone erected here during the past year is almost equal to the entire building record of 1913, homes, apartments and flats to the amount of $29,000,000 having been constructed in Los Angeles in the past twelve months.

Los Angeles ranks tenth city in the country in point of population, but during the first six months the city ranked sixth in point of the amount of new building and during the latter part of the year it jumped to second and third place.

Second in United States.

DURING the months of August and September Los Angeles was second only to New York in the value of new buildings started, and in October Los Angeles held third place, with New York, including all of its boroughs, and the city of Detroit leading. The lead of Detroit for the month was only by a margin of about $400,000 over the Los Angeles record. In other words, Los Angeles has gone far ahead of the building activities of larger cities, outranking Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston and other great eastern centers. Since August it has led all cities of the country, including greater New York, in point of the number of permits for new buildings issued. In October 3166 building permits were taken out in New York, while in Los Angeles during the same month, this figure reached a total of 3210. Our valuation for the month was slightly over 25 per cent of that of New York, which has a population ten times larger than that of Los Angeles.

This astonishing record may be due to a certain extent to the fact that building activities in the eastern cities have taken a slump, but the great record established by Los Angeles cannot be entirely discounted upon this basis. It is also pointed out by officials of the building department that many builders, when they take out a permit, are deceiving themselves by placing a smaller valuation on the structure than is warranted by the type of building which they propose to erect. The record for the year may, therefore, be appreciably increased when these buildings are revalued, a process which is now taking place for some of the large buildings recently erected, and an additional permit for the full valuation of the building is issued.

Great Projects Completed.

THE past year has seen the completion of a number of great projects and the launching of other projects of equal magnitude. Early in the summer the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company's plant at Ascot Park, representing an investment of more than $2,500,000, was completed and put into operation. These buildings consist of a cotton mill, a rubber mill and a warehouse, the largest structure having an area of three and one-half acres to each floor.

Three big theaters, involving a total expenditure of about $4,000,000, have been started in the downtown section of the city, but the permit for only one, Loew's State Theater at the corner of Seventh and Broadway, amounting to $1,500,000, has been taken out. The foundation for Grauman's politan Theater, at the corner of Sixth and Hill streets has been completed, and the work upon the superstructure has been started. The Orpheum Jr. at the corner of Eighth and Hill streets, for which a site was purchased several months ago by Martin Beck and associates, will be started soon, plans for the building having been completed and contracts for the construction of this fine building, which will have an auditorium with a seating capacity for 4000 people, having been completed by the architect.

In June the permit for the Pacific Mutual Building, a twelve-story class A structure adjoining the present Pacific Mutual Building at Sixth and Olive streets, was taken out, and the construction of the building has progressed rapidly. This permit, amounting to $2,500,000, is the largest ever issued in Los Angeles. A permit for the State Building, amounting to $950,000, was also taken out during the early part of the summer. This structure, also a twelve-story class A office building, is being erected by Lee Phillips and associates, builders of the Pacific Mutual Building and the Grand Central Garage, the latter being the largest building of this type to be erected in Los Angeles. This garage, an eight-story structure, is under construction at the corner of Fifth street and Grand avenue, where the slope of the hill permits direct entrance to five of the floors from the street level. The building, it is estimated, will cost about $650,000 to complete.

The Los Angeles Stock Exchange also embarked upon the undertaking of erecting for itself a new home, and this building, to be one of the finest office buildings in the city, is well under way. For the new Stock Exchange Building a permit of $500,000 was issued early in this year. The building will be a twelve-story class A structure, and when completed will afford new quarters to the Stock Exchange as well as offices for many of the stock and bond brokers of the city.

The Los Angeles Railway Company is building a fine ten-story office building at the corner of Eleventh and Broadway. Although a $500,000 permit was taken out for this building, it is believed that the structure when completed, including the equipment which is to be installed, will cost in the neighborhood of $650,000. One of the most notable industrial buildings to be started during the year is the new Brownstein-Louis Company factory now under construction at the northwest corner of Eighth and Figueroa streets. This building, which will represent an investment of $500,000, will be one of the finest of its kind in the city, a model factory building in every respect, and containing every modern device for the manufacture of garments and up-to-date conveniences for the employees of the company.

Hollywood Development.

GREAT forward strides have been taken by Hollywood in the past twelve months. Outstanding among these improvements are the two fine theaters, one for Sol Lesser, Gore Brothers and associates, and the other for the Grauman interests, which have been started, but for which no permits have been taken out. These two theaters together will represent a total investment of close to $1,000,000, and both of them when completed will incorporate every modern feature of theater construction.

One of the most important recent announcements made in connection with Hollywood is the new hoted to be built by the Foothill Corporation, composed of A. G. Bartlett and associates, on the Bartlett property at the corner of Hollywood Boulevard and Vista del Mar street. This hotel, to cost about $1,500,000, will contain 350 rooms for the accommodation of guests, including about 150 sleeping-porches, a novel feature in hotel construction, on the upper floor of the building. In addition to the hotel itself, there will be a number of fine shops and stores, both on the Hollywood Boulevard and the Vista del Mar frontages, which will be separated from the hotel proper by gardened and terraced patios. Another Hollywood improvement of importance will be the six-story Class A office and bank building, now under construction at the northeast corner of Hollywood Boulevard and Cahuenga avenue. When completed this building will house the Hollywood branch of the Security Trust and Savings Bank.

Records of Other Cities.

THROUGHOUT Southern California the year's building activities have resulted in the establishment of records equal to, and in many cases greatly exceeding the previous established record. Long Beach has enjoyed the distinction of maintaining a construction record equaled by no other city of its size in the country since the beginning of the year, and for several months it has ranked third city in the State in building, Los Angeles and San Francisco being the only municipalities outdoing the beach city. Valuation of Long Beach permits for the year went over the $11,500,000 mark, exceeding the 1919 record, the biggest in the history of the city, by close to $5,000,000. It is estimated that about 85 per cent of the permits taken out this year were for bungalows, flats and apartment buildings, contributing considerably toward the relief of the critical housing situation. More than 4500 building permits for various types of construction were issued during the year.

Santa Ana's building total for 1920 was in excess of $2,000,000, a gain of nearly 300 per cent over 1919, the greatest previous year, when permits had a total valuation of $771,787. The total during the year just passed is nearly as great as the previous six years combined. Approximately 450 new residences, ranging in value from $1000 to $20,000 were authorized during the year, and many of these homes are now occupied. January started off with permits, including the new $200,000 hotel, aggregating $326,000, as against $5950 for that month in 1919. September was the next highest month, 131 permits aggregating $319,000 in value being taken out. Orange county's total of construction work this year, including the cities of Santa Ana, Orange, Anaheim, Fullerton, Newport Beach, Brea and Huntington Beach, represents an estimated cost of between $6,000,000 and $7,000,000.

Glendale's Activity.

GLENDALE, although a comparatively small community, has established a remarkable building record during the year, the total valuation of its permits for the year being more than three times the 1919 record. For the eleven months ended November 30, permits to the value of $2,946,461 had been issued, as compared with a total of $587,015 in 1919. The greater part of these permits were for new residences, indicating the growth of the community as a residential section, although the permits include, in addition, a number of factories, business houses and public garages. Pasadena has also set a new mark in its construction work, the total for the year amounting to about $4,000,000. The biggest previous year was 1916, when permits amounted to slightly less than $3,500,000. Building Inspector C. B. Buckness states that the records show that during the past few months there have been erected in Pasadena about 100 new houses per month, at an estimated average cost of $5000 each.

Redlands Breaks Record.

BUILDING in Redlands during the year 1920 had a greater money valuation than any year since the establishment of the building department. The valuation of permits for the year, according to M. E. Armstrong, building inspector, has exceeded $500,000, or more than $50,000 higher than any previous year. For the past year the value of permits issued was more than double the total of 1919, which included in its record a group of university buildings erected at a cost of about $160,000. Pomona passed the $800,000 mark in its building activities, as compared with the previous high record of $547,000, established in 1919. The biggest single month during 1920 was June, with a total of $188,925. This record month was established by the issuance of the largest permit of the year, that for the new Y.M.C.A. building, which cost about $175,000. Nearly 50 per cent of the permits issued were for new structures, probably the highest percentage in the history of the city.

Bakersfield's Program.

BUILDING permits with a valuation in excess of $1,300,000 have been issued in Bakersfield during the year, the largest in the history of the city. The total for the first six months of 1920 was greater than for any previous year, permits to the value of $853,274 being taken out during this period, as compared with a total of $849,457 for the entire year of 1919. Apartment-houses, residences and dwellings of various types have predominated in the year's construction activity, while the 1919 record was established principally by the construction of large business blocks, mercantile and automobile establishments.

Other communities of Southern California, while they have not broken their previous records, have had a very satisfactory year, one which gives substantial indication of growth and progress. Riverside passed the 1919 record by a wide margin, the year being the greatest since 1912. The San Diego record, the highest since 1912 and 1913, when the exposition buildings were built, amounts to $3,282,110, with 2558 permits issued, and this record does not take into account the construction of about $3,000,000 worth of government buildings for which no permits were taken out. Most of the building in the city has been, with the exception of governmental building, for residences or small homes, about 1000 of which were under construction at one time in December and November. San Pedro, Santa Monica and other communities have had very satisfactory records, indicative of genuine growth and expansion.

It is safe to estimate that in Southern California more than $75,000,000 worth of new buildings have been erected during the past year. This figure represents for the most part new homes, in which about $40,000,000 have been invested. In spite of this great activity the supply of dwellings, not only in Los Angeles but in other communities as well, continues far short of the demand, and with thousands of newcomers flocking to Southern California, the building record of 1921 should be even greater than that of the year just passed.

University of Southern California.

Thomas Higgins Was a Typical Westerner.

ANOTHER pioneer of the Southland has crossed over the Great Divide and joined the Grand Army of the Invisible.

Thomas Higgins, pioneer, lumberman, contractor, prospector, miner, real estate operator and constructive builder, the Nestor of western pioneers, chivalric, kind-hearted, broad-minded, lies low, while not Los Angeles only, but the whole State of California and the Pacific Coast feel most keenly their loss.

Thomas Higgins was a typical westerner. Like Lincoln, Grant and McKinley, he sprang from the ranks of the plain people. His entire life, from the simple Irish boy up through his lumbering, contracting and mining career, when he used his gun in defense of the homes of his beloved West against the tomahawk and scalping knife of the savage, till he became the head and front of large mining and real estate corporations, is an illustration writ large of what brawn, brain, pluck, industry, integrity and perseverance can do under the Stars and Stripes.

Thomas Higgins was one of the leading citizens of the Pacific Coast. In his nearly fifty years in Oregon, Arizona and California, he so interwrought his name in the history of these States, as did the Greek artisan into his sacred shield, that to tear it out would be almost like destroying the shield itself.

He was a splendid type of western manhood. While not a scholar after the type of the school men, he was educated in the highest and best sense of the term. He knew life and men. He was a man of affairs. He knew how to bring great things to pass. He combined rare business ability, tact and skill in managing men, wise generosity, great public spirit, tenacity of purpose in securing his ends, with a humanness that made him kin to all who faced the strain and stress of life.

He loved the West and particularly California and Arizona. Here was a theater like that of Bacchus in the shadow of the Acropolis—its light the sun, the infinite the painter of its drop curtain, its scenery the mountains and the sea, its only roof the dome of the sky—where giants could contend with fitting honors.

He drank in the strength of the hills, the vigor of the stream, the glory of the sunset. He made of storms his companions. The winds sweeping over illimitable mesas or through mountain pines were to him anthem and oratorio.

Thomas Higgins was built on a large plan. He was broad in his views, wide in his charities, a firm and true friend, a loving man to his relatives, a kind neighbor, a useful citizen. His hand contributed largely to every public interest in California. His name is engraved imperishably on many hearts all over the Pacific Coast. He was not much in the blare of trumpets; he lived a hidden life, but its fragrance still lingers like the hidden rose in the hedge and flings a sweet perfume on the air.

In the name of education Thomas Higgins gave away during his splendid life judiciously to all concerned, hundreds of thousands of dollars.

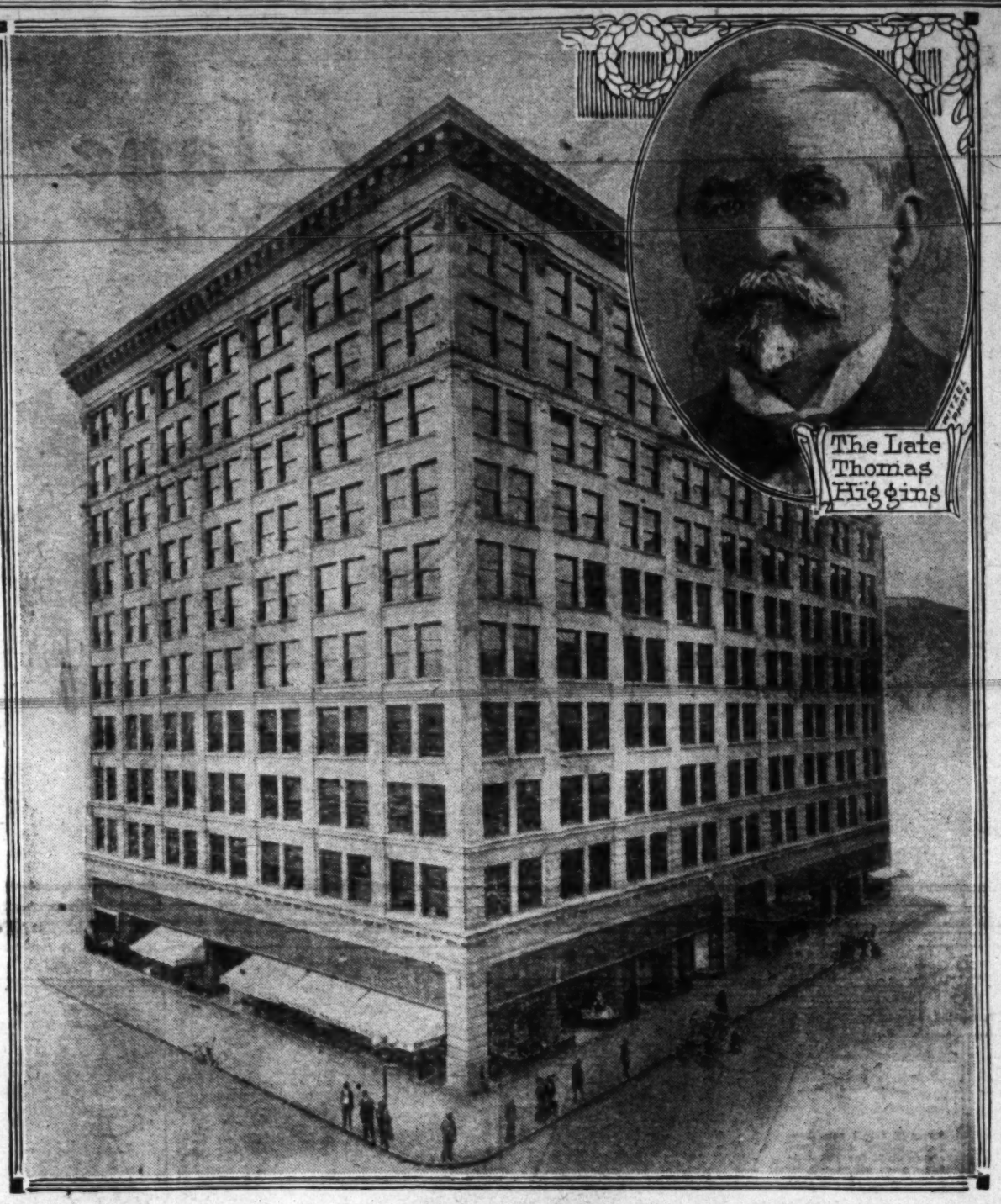
He approached death like a philosopher. He had braved him too often in the imminent and deadly breach to be seized with trembling when sought of him "in the sere and yellow leaf" and amid the quiet and peace of home.

What to such a heroic soul, to use Browning's phrase, was "the fog in the throat, the mist in the face, the power of the night, the press of the storm"?

He had been always a fighter—so, one fight more.

At last there came "a peace out of pain, then, a light," and the beloved pioneer entered into rest.

Few men could with more truth take to themselves the term "self-made" than the late Thomas Higgins, and none more worthily. Like Tennyson's ideal man his "life in low estate began out on a simple village green." Like him also he "broke his birth's invidious bar," he "breasted the blows of circumstance" and "grappled with his evil star."



THE HIGGINS BUILDING, SOUTHWEST CORNER SECOND AND MAIN STREETS.

Thomas Higgins was born in Ireland seventy-five years ago. He migrated from that country in the early 70's, stopping first in New York State, then moving to Wisconsin, where he worked for a time in the lumber sections of that State. Next he went to the Southern States, where he became a contractor and constructed many levees along the Mississippi River. He also engaged in that section in railroad construction work. Leaving the South his next move was to Oregon in the Pacific Northwest. There he engaged in mining.

Coming from Ireland after his father's farm had been taken from the family, he began to attain a reasonable fortune by dint of hard work and patient husbandry of his resources. For many years of his life he had worked for day wages. Mining in Oregon in the early days was fraught with many dangers and the Indians were very hostile. Guards had to be posted nightly to make sure roaming bands of redskins would not steal and scalp. Finally Thomas Higgins abandoned Oregon for California, locating in San Francisco. Also he bought back the farm home in Ireland.

He was undecided at that time whether he would go to Australia and join a brother or go to Arizona, where a new gold strike was reported at Tombstone. Final decision was made by the toss of a coin. Arizona won and so Thomas Higgins left San Francisco for the gold country instead of setting sail for Australia. He was one of the pioneer mining men of Arizona. He was equally well known in Bisbee, which in the early days was one of the wildest mining sections in the United States. When Thomas Higgins first heard of what is now known as Bisbee, Ariz., the talk then was that a big gold strike had been made over the Mule Pass Mountains and the location happened to be what today is the thriving city of Bisbee. He was one of the first white men in the latter mining camp, and he remained there until 1900, when he removed to Los Angeles to make his permanent home. In the meantime many valuable mining properties had been disposed of by Mr. Higgins with the end in view to devoting much energy to building construction in Los Angeles and vicinity.

In Los Angeles Thomas Higgins became a builder. He laid broad foundations; he planned great things and he lived to see them grow into mighty realities, surrounded by his many loved relatives. In 1910 he built the Higgins Building, one of the largest office structures in the city, at the southwest corner of Main and Second streets. This was followed up by heavy real estate investments in Los Angeles and Santa Monica, which soon resulted in the building of the St. George Hotel on East Third street, the Harold Apartments on Main street at Carr, numerous other buildings and the Hart Hotel at Santa Monica.

In April, 1914, he founded the Higgins Estate, a corporation, and became its first president, retiring two years later and giving up all active participation in real estate endeavors. He also founded the Higgins Mining and Realty Company, but retired from active participation in its affairs shortly after its formation.

Both companies continue to function. The officers of the Higgins Estate are James O. Sword, president and general manager; Pat Higgins, vice-president; D. P. Kearney, secretary and treasurer. The Higgins Mining and Realty Company is officered by Pat Higgins, president; James O. Sword, vice-president and general manager; D. P. Kearney, secretary and treasurer. The offices of both companies are in the Higgins Building.

Thomas Higgins had so many elements of nobleness, not the least among which was an all-pervading kindliness and good heartedness, that he was greatly beloved. He never married and he desired to be surrounded by his relatives. Many of the latter he brought from Ireland and Australia, and they lived with him at various times. He wanted them to enjoy some of the fruits of his labors. Among other things he founded scholarships in Loyola College for Boys and assisted in the education of many young people for friends and strangers. He never turned a deaf ear on the needy.

The Southland Sets New Mark in Building.

Los Angeles Establishes Highest Record and Other Cities Double Normal Construction Work.

BY E. G. LEAP.

LOS ANGELES, and in fact all of Southern California, has established a remarkable building record during the past year; it has been a record never before equaled in the history of the city, and one which reflects the enormous forward strides taken by the community in its growth and expansion. During the 1919. September was the next highest month, 131 permits aggregating $319,000 in value being taken out. Orange county's total of construction work this year, including the cities of Santa Ana, Orange, Anaheim, Fullerton, Newport Beach, Brea and Huntington Beach, represents an estimated cost of between $6,000,000 and $7,000,000.

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The building, it is estimated, will cost about $650,000 to complete.

The Los Angeles Stock Exchange also embarked upon the undertaking of erect-

Valencia Orange Tree in Fruit and Blossom.

CALIFORNIA CITRUS GROVES BESIDES BEING HIGHLY PRODUCTIVE ARE UNIQUELY ORNAMENTAL.



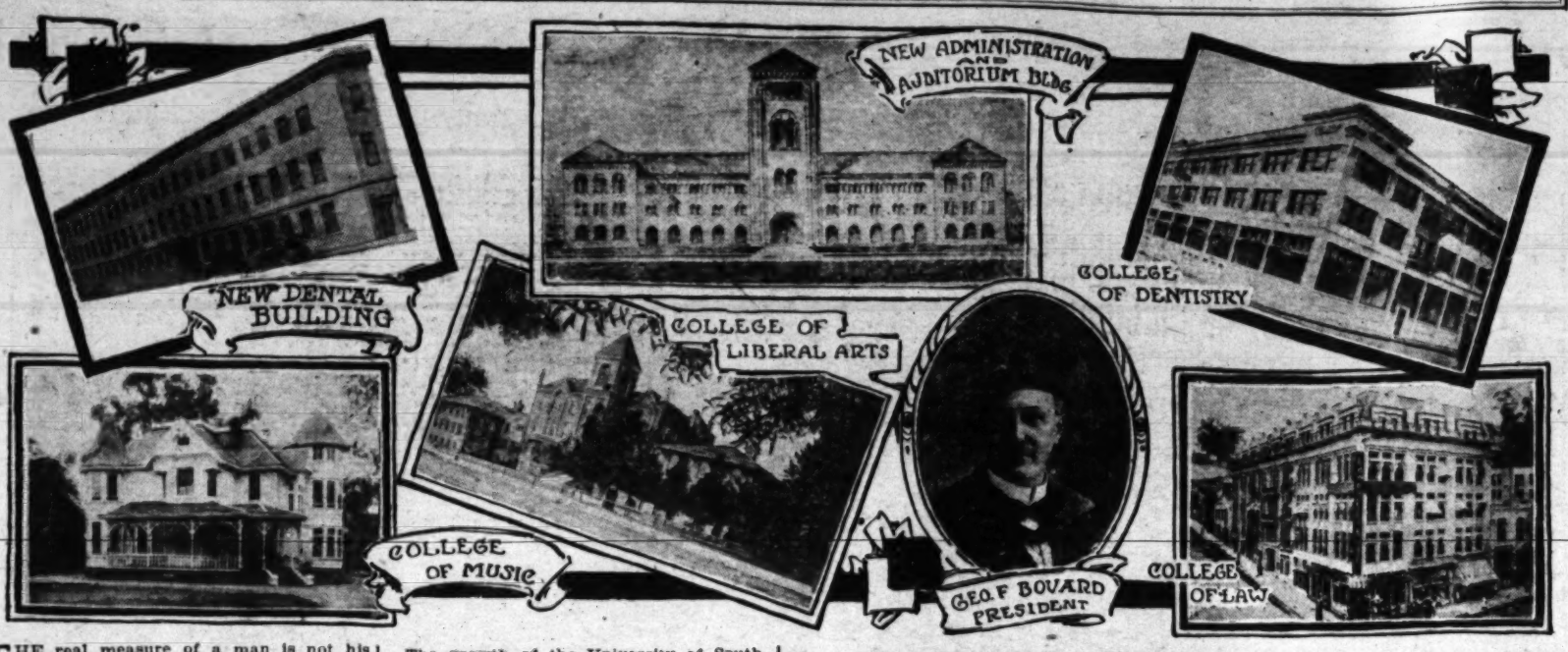
Thomas Higgins Was a Typical Westerner.



A NOTHER pioneer of the Southland has crossed over the Great Divide and joined the Grand Army of the Invisible.

Thomas Higgins, pioneer, lumberman, contractor, prospector, miner, real estate operator and constructive builder, the Nestor of western pioneers, chivalric, kindhearted, broad-minded, lion how, while not

University of Southern California.



THE real measure of a man is not his stature but his ideals, strength of character, ability to think clearly and self-mastery.

It is equally true that the greatness of a city lies not in the number of its inhabitants or the beauty of its buildings and the natural advantages, but in the character and real value of its individual citizens.

The real progress of any city, State or nation is measured by the personal value of the manhood and womanhood produced. It, therefore, follows that no city can be a truly great city or make a real contribution to future generations that does not recognize the absolute necessity of adequately providing for the institutions that train and develop stalwart characters.

Los Angeles has recognized these facts and invested $17,250,271 in public school property and recently by an overwhelming majority voted school bonds for $9,500,000 for additional equipment; and the annual budget for the current year is $11,500,000.

The growth of the University of Southern California has been as phenomenal as that of the city. Under the masterful leadership of Dr. George Finley Bovard, who became president in 1903, the institution has grown from a college of fifty-seven students to a university with eight different colleges and an enrollment of over 4500. After providing all the temporary quarters that could be arranged and adding twenty members to the liberal arts faculty, it became necessary for the third year in succession to close the registration and turn away students.

The new college of commerce and business administration offering a four years' course leading to the degree of bachelor of science in business administration was opened with the current school year. Within two weeks the enrollment had reached 300, forty-eight of whom were transfer students from twenty-five different schools representing twenty different States.

The new $600,000 auditorium and administration building is nearing completion. This building will provide an auditorium seating 2100, and thirty up-to-date classrooms in addition to administrative and departmental offices.

To meet the rapidly growing needs of Los Angeles and Southern California for additional university endowment and equipment, the Board of Trustees, backed by the representative men of Los Angeles as well as the Chamber of Commerce and other leading organizations of the city, are engaged in an expansion program; their first objective to meet the most urgent needs is $5,000,000; $3,000,000 for endowment and $2,000,000 for buildings and equipment. Splendid progress is being made on this program.

The advantages offered by Los Angeles and Southern California as a great center for art and learning together with the intelligent citizenship and aggressive spirit of this great commonwealth combined with the phenomenal development of the University of Southern California guarantee a wonderful future for this institution.

Public-spirited individuals will find no better opportunity to promote the development of young manhood and womanhood and hence the progress of the world than by making a substantial contribution to this praiseworthy institution; and those preparing for their life work may not only receive their scholastic training here but what is even more important be directed in the achievement of character and personality.

Courses leading to the various degrees conferred by the university are offered in the following colleges: College of Liberal Arts, College of Dentistry, College of Theology, College of Pharmacy, College of Music, College of Law, College of Oratory and College of Commerce and Business Administration.

For further information address the registrar, J. H. Montgomery, Thirty-fifth and University avenue, Los Angeles, Cal. Phone 25113.

Los Angeles Stock Exchange Building.

ONE of the newer and modern reinforced concrete Class A office buildings nearing completion in Los Angeles is the splendid thirteen-story Los Angeles Stock Exchange structure at 639 South Spring street, owned by Walter P. Story. The building will have a 70-foot frontage in Spring street with a depth of 155 feet to the alley and will contain 300 offices above the ground floor. The front design is in French renaissance architecture and has a polished granite base four feet wide. The first three stories are faced with solid terra cotta matt in gray finish and the shaft is faced with enameled brick trimmed with terra cotta. The three top stories will have a facing of solid terra cotta similar to that of the first three stories. The light wells will also be faced with enameled brick. The floor of the entrance and elevator lobby, stairways and corridors will be mosaic tile, wainscoted with madri veined Alabama marble. The interior woodwork will be of Tabasco and Genisero mahogany. The building will have three one-to-one Otis traction passenger elevators having a speed of 650 feet a minute and a freight elevator. In fact, every modern convenience of proven usefulness known in office building construction will be included in the interior equipment.

The building takes the form of the letter E, the wings facing south and overlooking a 50-foot lot also the property of Mr. Walter P. Story, the improvements on which will be limited to two stories in height thereby insuring ample and permanent light for the Los Angeles Stock Exchange Building.

That portion of the ground floor of the building to be occupied by the Los Angeles Stock Exchange approximates 65x70 feet, being practically twice the floor space of its present quarters at Fourth and Main streets, and is topped by a ceiling 24 feet in height having a skylight 17.4x53 feet.



LOS ANGELES STOCK EXCHANGE BUILDING.

The official blackboard will be 65 feet across the south wall, under which at each end will be located a telegraph office (a third telegraph office will be located on the alley side,), telephone enunciator and twenty-four sound-proof telephone booths. The rostrum and press tables within the standing pit will be surrounded by a brass railing outside of which there will be a concrete, raised half circle for members to stand on while trading.

The architects for the Los Angeles Stock Exchange Building were Morgan, Walls & Morgan.

The Yokohama Specie Bank Limited

(YOKOHAMA SHOKIN GINKO)

HEAD OFFICE, YOKOHAMA, JAPAN



LOS ANGELES BRANCH

CAPITAL

September 10, 1920

Subscribed	Yen 100,000,000
Paid up	Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ...	Yen 50,000,000

This bank is in a position to render direct banking service through its branches and agencies in connection with commerce between the countries of the Orient and the United States.

Complete facilities for all kinds of banking transactions in the Far East, including the purchase, sale and collection of bills, issuing of drafts and letters of credit negotiable in all parts of the world.

BRANCHES

TOKYO	HONGKONG	NEW YORK
OSAKA	HANKOW	HONOLULU
NAGASAKI	TSINAN	CALCUTTA
LYONS	PEKING	SOURABAYA
RIO DE JANEIRO	DAIREN	BATAVIA
SAN FRANCISCO	RAI-YUAN	SINGAPORE
SEATTLE	HARBIN	SHANGHAI
BOMBAY	HAMBURG	TSINGTAU
RANGOON	KOBE	TIENTSIN
SYDNEY	SHIMONOSEKI	NEWCHWANG
MANILA	LONDON	FENGTIEN
SAIGON	LOS ANGELES	CHANGCHUN
	BUENOS AIRES	VLADIVOSTOCK

Total Resources in Head Office

Yen 1,416,054,448.07

Interest Paid on Time Deposits

S. TAKAHASHI
Mgr. Los Angeles Branch.

The ENTERPRISING WOMEN of the SOUTHLAND

by Myra Nye



THIS is the woman's new era in the United States of America. A vitally significant milestone has just been passed, a milestone which when seen ahead in the path of progress for woman looked like the goal, the end of achievement. Once attained, universal suffrage for women is discovered to be only the beginning, the open door for new thresholds, new vistas, new opportunities.

As in college days women looked forward to graduation as the end even with the word "commencement" on their lips, so now there is a momentary bewildered amazement for those women who are seeking that the doors of the whole wide world shall be open to women who desire to pass through and to "carry on." The hesitation is, however, only momentary; for women at once discovered that the right to vote also entailed the obligation to vote and to vote intelligently. No class of electors has been more cognizant in a sentient way of that obligation than the women of Southern California.

True it is that universal suffrage has belonged to California women for nine years, but sharing this boon with their countrywomen has removed the possible stigma that women here are locally minded only, provincial and intolerant. To the end that they might be better informed, particularly on national issues, citizenship schools have been organized in great numbers. Notable among these is the Republican Study Club of Los Angeles. The charter members were the women of the Republican State Central and County committees numbering about forty in the southern part of the State.

In National Convention.

MRS. FLORENCE COLLINS PORTER, sweet and gracious after long years of service in political fields, was chosen president. Mrs. Porter has the distinction of being the first woman delegate to a national convention, subsequently a member of the national executive committee of her party, a woman who has had a greater influence for local harmony in Republican ranks than any one, man or woman, tolerant but believing intensely in partisanship, emphasizing always loyalty to party and constructive rather than destructive work.

Under her leadership this constantly increasing group of women, quiet and efficient, was one of the important factors throughout the recent campaign. To them may be attributed in great measure the remarkable majority of votes polled by the Republican party in this part of the State.

President-elect Harding's aunt, Mrs. Frances Wyant, was an active member almost from the inception of the club, his sister, Mrs. E. E. Remsberg, was a member and his youngest sister, Mrs. Heber Votaw, was a guest at one happy, enthusiastic meeting held in the beautiful ballroom of the largest hotel in the Southland, crowded to overflowing to hear the speakers and especially Mrs. Votaw, who gave a vivacious talk concerning her brother's candidacy. Early in the campaign as it was, the first large meeting of either men or women, it started the ball rolling in the right direction for Republican women.

To enumerate further the names upon the roster is to name in every instance an active Republican worker. Mrs. Robert J. Burdette was appointed as a member of the national platform and policy committee. Mrs. Clara Shortridge Foltz became effectively active campaigning for her brother, Samuel Shortridge, who acknowledges his indebtedness to her intelligent co-operation for his election to a seat in the United States Senate. It may be said in this connection that Mrs. Foltz, who is a prominent lawyer, put aside her own ambition, preferring the honor for her brother. She was frequently mentioned as good Senatorial timber before the primaries. Pretty Mrs. R. W. Richardson, vice-president, lovingly called by her intimates "Sally," became secretary at State Republican headquarters. Mrs. Berthold Baruch, second vice-president of the club, was most active in securing results as a member of the State ways and means committee and Mrs. Katherine P. Edson, who is now a member of the national Republican executive committee, although busy in the northern part of the State as a member of the Industrial Commission, is nevertheless a southern woman and was active here in the Harding-Coolidge campaign. These are only a small minority of the women worthy of mention who were members of this club, which was the first one of its kind in the country and is meeting regularly at the present time.

It is impossible to ignore the work of the Woman's Democratic League of Los Angeles county, so wonderfully efficient it was. I think I may say in all fairness and in truth the Democratic women have proved, as no other group of women, that politics for women is not the horror of abnormality it was previously considered. Women are not the instigators of petty intolerance, the vindictive losers always thinking of the personal and the narrow. Quite the contrary, as proved by modest, dark-eyed Mrs. J. Henry Stewart, who was president of the league and in charge of the women's department at State headquarters, by Miss Mary Foy with her virile personality, long time prominent in Democratic circles, mentioned as a candidate for the second place in the nation, so sure were even the men of her party that she would remove the "vice" from the Vice-Presidency; by Mrs. Lavinia Graham Timmons, formerly a newspaper woman, doing pioneer work for women's clubs in her profession in charge of Senator Phelan's campaign among women—here, too, only lack of space limits the list of the women, fine in their work for their party.

They proved to be the best losers too. Only the other day Miss Foy gave a luncheon in honor of Mrs. Foltz, remarking playfully, "from the vanquished to the victorious" and the guests were prominent women in both parties.

Then there were those who put the issue that they regarded as paramount, the League of Nations, above all former party affiliations and worked day after day for the cause. Mrs. Shelley Tolhurst, regarded universally as the most forceful speaker among women in Southern California, was president of this group of women. Recently the Democratic League entertained at a well-appointed luncheon women of all parties who had expressed themselves strongly for the League. Appointment of table and gowns of the women were of absolute insignificance as compared to the high-minded, forward-looking sentiment that prevailed, a sentiment which, as it grows, will make politics connote no more cunning and intrigue but candor and conference. Politics will be supplemented by an education of the spirit as well as of the mind. Prominent women from all over this part of the State came away from the function after hearing those speeches with a curious exaltation that was as though they had been privileged a view into a far country, a land of promise that would one day be theirs.

Welfare Work.

EARLY in the nineteenth century it was said of women that if they should ever organize and co-operate steadily for the welfare of their sex and little children such a transformation would be brought about as the world hitherto had never dreamed. Women have so organized. Today with the open door, a new vision of organization is glimpsed. The secret consists in adding two words to the phrase: To work together with men, not at variance with them as was sometimes the case in the suffrage battle. Women are beginning universally to stress the fact that the welfare of womankind and little children is inseparable from mankind, that men, too, are humane, kind and looking for the better part of their fellowmen.

This organization of women began back in Civil War days when women both of the North and the South followed their tablecloths out-of-doors into the wider life of service for the neighbor and the soldier of another's family. Perhaps it took such a sacrifice so dear to the heart of a woman as her household linen to make her thus follow the call to service, but when once the linen was given for picking lint for the healing of wounds, so surely must this personal touch lead her still farther afield.

The World War magnified this service a million fold but it was the same thing and brought the same rewards and opportunities to women, and now in the reconstruction period women are still leading in the work.

It is to Mrs. Frank Gibson, mother of the young Minister to Poland, Hugh Gibson, to whom club women look for leadership in the great vital work of Americanization. By her followers she is called "The Little Giant," so efficient she is. It is not only here but throughout the United States she is leader in this line of work; for it is her plan, systematic, comprehensive and intensive, that has been adopted by the General Federation of Women's Clubs, which includes women in Canada, Alaska, the Philippines, the Hawaiian Islands and Panama. Here in Los Angeles county Mrs. John C. Urquhardt, chairman of Americanization for the Los Angeles district, is putting the plan of Mrs. Gibson into effect.

For Americanization.

AMERICANIZATION is only one of twenty-five departments where results are accomplished. There is international relations with Mrs. Frank S. Wallace of Pasadena as the active leader with the women studying the present-day events of all countries and relating them to the events of America. There is Indian welfare which is again strongly to the fore in its appeal to women locally; for they realize the injustice done these First Americans in the past and which still continues; so the programs of many of the clubs in Southern California this year include Indian programs. This department has for its leaders Mrs. Charles C. Arnold and Mrs. H. A. Atwood, both of Riverside near the Indian reservation. Federal service is a department which emphasizes just now thrift even as the subject was not emphasized during the war, and a splendid campaign is constantly being waged by the women to offset the spectacular extravagance of the past two years and to remedy the unsteady economic conditions which with extravagance threaten the very unit of society itself, the home. Mrs. Sidney Thomas Exley, president of the Los Angeles district federation, is at the head of this work. Legislation and political science, which, since suffrage for women is gained, is one of the most important departments, has for its local head Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, a lawyer with repute and practice surprisingly wide when contrasted with her youthful appearance, looking as she does like a jolly "co-ed" but—

Political and Civic Club.

THERE is one club in the city numbering nearly 1000 members that is unique in that it confines itself to political and civic questions, remaining strictly nonpartisan. Mrs. Herman Darling, whose father was Senator Works and her brother Lewis R. Works, recently elected to the Appellate Court, is the capable head of this organization and has weathered the storms of the campaign, conducting every Monday before a large gathering of women an open forum, lated to service and to further study of the problem they have heard presented.

Legislative Council.

THE Legislative Council of California, another organization now nationally known that began in California, with Mrs. A. J. Lawton at its head, is working for the passage of those measures that are for the welfare of the woman and child, as is the Los Angeles county branch of the League of Women Voters with Mrs. Martha Nelson McCann at its head and Mrs. Burdette and Mrs. John R. Haynes as executives for the State.

The latter organization puts more stress upon the national bills such as the Sheppard Towner bill, a maternity bill for the protection of mothers, and the educational bill providing an educational bureau as a part of the Cabinet. To work effectively for these and other measures is a Herculean task. Even as I write groups of women are meeting to influence even at this distance Senators and Congressmen at the short term session before they are snowed under with bills of appropriation routine and committee work.

But after all, in this strenuous reach for the higher service the old delights of the wayside are by no means left out of the life of the thoughtful clubwoman. The Friday Morning Club of Los Angeles, officially reported as the largest in the general federation and numbering well over 2000, has this year for its president a scholarly woman, Mrs. O. Shepard Barnum, who last year was chairman of education in the general federation. In her club she is also chairman of the program committee and every Friday morning there is presented the very first talent of the country and often notables of international renown are introduced.

It is in the literature, art and drama sections that the more intimate and original club appreciation is expressed. As Mrs. Barnum said, "The groups are of a size that can be coziy frank in discussion and lure whimsical and refreshing bits from nonpublic persons. I have been particularly conscious of an atmosphere charged with nascent idea-elements and a flashing, irradiating nimbus novering over these groups."

In Field of Literature.

HERE not only the talent of the obscure woman is displayed but many a woman is making her impression not only among local literateurs but readers of the Atlantic shores sometimes see the names in the better magazines of Hughes Cornell, a club woman contributor to The Atlantic; R. L. Ellerbe, whose lovely name Rose she hides behind the initial, so virile are her short stories appearing in the Ladies' Home Journal, Harper's and others; Neeta Marquis, the writer of verse and delicate psychological stories that depict California life something as Mary Wilkins Freeman showed the life of New England; Forestine Hooker, whose latest novel has just come off the press of Alfred Knopf; Opal Whiteley, a member of the same club as the writer of this article and first introduced by her as a slender, dark-eyed little girl with two braids down on her shoulders and speaking of her hopes and literary aspirations just before the appearance of "The Story of Opal," which is now creating so many repeated ripples in the literary pool both of Boston and London; Pauline Barrington, whose verse is strikingly virile and unusual, and I have mentioned only a small per cent of those who have won the distinction of having their first names better known than their husbands' initials.

Mentioning the Friday Morning Club brings to mind at once its twin, the next largest club in the whole general federation. The Ebell Club of Los Angeles with lovely Mrs. Charles H. Toll as president is starting out upon its most influential and popular series of programs.

In the Ebell clubhouse not a day passes except Sunday that two or three and sometimes as many as six different organizations do not meet. Striking in this connection is the contrast of the many church edifices that contrasts of the many church edifices that stand idle for six days of the week. The other day I heard a minister say, "I am going to a new field where there is no woman's club to rival my church." I could not but think that if this man would not regard the woman's club as his rival but as his colaborer it would be better for the church, for the women have certainly solved the problem of sectarianism in their clubs.

Here in the Los Angeles district, as I have no doubt it is true elsewhere in the United States, it is an inspiration to hear the report of the Jewish Council of Women and the Catholic Women's Club follow one another in their report of philanthropy, Americanization, citizenship and civics—all work of the same sort. The Philanthropy and Civics Club of Los Angeles, with Lillian Burkhart Goldsmith, with a spirit like a blue flame never going down, at its head, inspires her fellow club members to such prodigious labor for the poor of the city, for the education of youth and to accomplishment along civic lines that the aggregate result is astounding.

Indeed it is a tremendously moving spectacle to see these earnest-minded women, cultured and educated, in their procession of progress.

THE BIBLE INSTITUTE OF
LOS ANGELES.

work by this company is first class in every particular.
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Advertisements—Business Announcements, Enterprises, Real Estate, Commerce.

[Under this general heading appear on this and succeeding pages of the Midwinter Number various authorized business announcements, together with descriptions of industrial and building enterprises, the nature and responsibility for which are shown in the notices themselves.]

West Coast Plumbing Supply Company.



THIS company was incorporated last year under the California State laws by Californians to furnish California a complete line of plumbing and heating supplies. The West Coast Plumbing Supply Company handles the entire Wolff Manufacturing Company of Chicago lines of high-grade plumbing supplies and has the exclusive disposition of the latter to the trade in the State. Besides, the company carries a complete staple line of plumbing supplies and a full line of boilers, radiators, steam valves, etc., for steam heating purposes. Some better idea of the magnitude of the enterprise can be had when the statement is made that a quarter of a million dollars' worth of plumbing and heating fixtures is carried in stock at all times. The home of the company is in the two-story building, Nos. 831 to 837, inclusive, South Alameda street, Los Angeles, and some 33,000 square feet of floor space is devoted to offices, showrooms and warehouse purposes. Later on the company plans establishing a downtown display room and the opening of a sales office in San Francisco. The present needs of the company are well taken care of in the South Alameda-street home and ample spur track facilities are afforded for its large warehouse.

It is of moment here to comment on the fact that the Wolff Manufacturing Company lines of high-class plumbing fixtures are favorably known to dealers and the general public alike. Until this company was organized these popular lines were only represented on the Pacific Coast in a very small way. Now, however, complete stocks for the trade in everything are kept constantly on hand, thus avoiding long delays in shipments from Chicago and consequent possible mistakes in consignments.

Among other lines in which the West Coast Plumbing Supply Company specializes is its full complement of steam heating supplies for the dealers of California.

Every house, outside the tropics, has a room that is slow to warm up. When one wants such a room heated, the right steam-heating system will never fail. Your plumber will be able to fully satisfy you if he buys his supplies from us.

The success of every business enterprise is built on the loyalty, the interest and the co-operative spirit of its employees. The West Coast Plumbing Supply Company finds it rather difficult to express adequate appreciation of its many employees for the whole-hearted manner in which they are maintaining its ideals and the parts they are playing in promoting the success of the company.

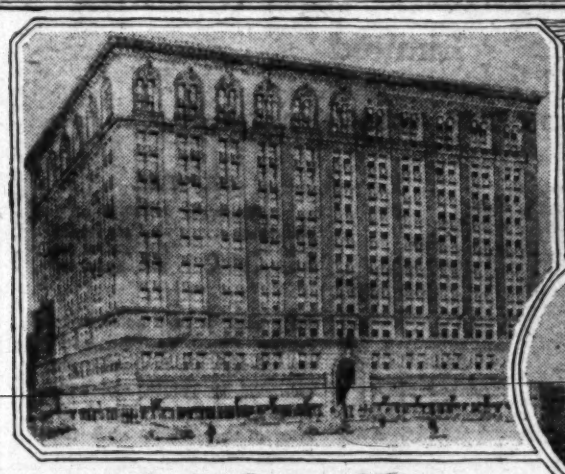
Any business is no stronger than its service to the people. You have heard men say that good plumbing is scarce. They say that plumbing isn't what it used to be. We want you to know the facts about plumbing supplies. To this end we will supply to plumbing dealers and to the public any desired information as to the qualities of different supplies and the best for a given purpose.

Dealers who are eager to get all the essentials for patrons in plumbing supplies will find that the West Coast Plumbing Supply Company carries one of the most complete stocks in everything desired on the Pacific coast. Nowhere are conveniences more appreciated than in the home.

Traveling salesmen visit the trade for this company covering all parts of California.

The active heads controlling the destinies of the West Coast Plumbing Supply Company are O. J. Buckley, president and general manager, and P. R. Goodmon, assistant general manager. All dealers are cordially invited to visit the showrooms of the company at any and all times whether interested from the buying or inspection standpoints.

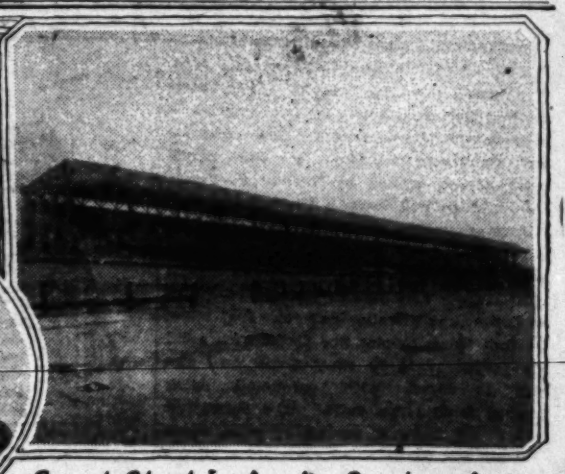
Scofield Engineering Construction Company.



Pacific Finance Bldg.



Pacific Mutual Building—



Grand Stand Los Angeles Speedway Ass'n—

ONE of the things which must attract the eye of every Angeleno and all visitors within our gates is the character and tone of present downtown building construction. The Scofield Engineering Construction Company is erecting two of the finest office buildings in the city, one of them being the new Pacific Mutual Building at the northeast corner of Sixth street and Grand avenue, and the other the Pacific Finance Building in Sixth street at Olive.

The new Pacific Mutual Building will represent approximately $2,500,000 invested in construction cost when completed and the building permit when issued called for an expenditure greater than double the amount for any other building so far planned for this city. The structure is a class A fireproof building twelve stories in height, with steel frame and reinforced concrete floors, fronting 207 feet on Sixth street and running back 162 feet on Grand avenue. A connecting wing joins the old and new Pacific Mutual buildings.

One of the features that will be greatly appreciated in connection with this building will be the construction of a two-story underground garage in the rear. Easy access to this garage will be afforded by ramps of moderate grade. This garage runs to Olive street, its roof forming a private street, which cuts the block in half.

The new construction is in the Italian Renaissance style, with the exterior facing throughout of French gray terra cotta. The building's interior will be finished in marble and southern red gum. The entire main lobby, stairway and mezzanine balcony will be finished in the finest imported Tavernelle marble. Other corridors, stairways and wainscot will be done in selected Alabama marble. A large clock set in carved Tavernelle marble and the finely wrought bronze doors of the eight passenger elevators will add to the beauty of the handsomely designed lobby.

The construction of this thoroughly modern edifice not only demands the highest type of work from basement to roof garden with every modern device for convenience and efficiency in the 450 office rooms, but provision must also be made for all conveniences for stores which will eventually occupy the first and mezzanine floors.

In that portion of the building to be occupied as home office of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, distinctive and unusual features of construction are to be the officers' dining-room, rest room for employees and employees' lunch room with appointments equaling the most modern cafeteria, serving 400 people.

Each office in the building will be supplied with steam heat, hot and cold water, ice-water and compressed air, as well as gas, both direct and alternating electric current, every room being thus equipped with all the facilities required by physicians and dentists.

The structure when completed will be comparable with the Equitable Life Assurance Society Building of New York City or the Continental Trust Company Building in Chicago. The architects are Dodd and Richards.

The building will be ready for occupancy about July, 1921.

A record in construction has been made by the Scofield Engineering Construction Company in the erection of the new Pacific Finance Building. Excavation for this building was started early last year, construction proper commencing about March 1 and the stores in the first and mezzanine floors are occupied today two weeks ahead of contract date.

While the frame was under construction for the Pacific Finance Building concrete for a complete floor was "poured" every week.

The building is also a twelve-story, class A fireproof office structure. It fronts 201 feet on Sixth street and 105 feet on Olive street and its cost will be over $1,000,000. It is being constructed for the Central Business Properties, Inc., of which Lee A. Phillips is president. Dodd and Richards are the architects.

The State of California has retained the entire five upper stories for State offices, various State boards, Supreme and Appellate court rooms.

The exterior of the building in finish is very pleasing in combination of terra cotta and soft toned brick. The interior will be finished with southern red gum for doors and windows, with marble for stairways, corridors and wainscot.

Above the first and mezzanine floors, which are to be occupied by shops, and below the State of California offices on the eighth floor, there will be 180 completely equipped modern offices. The entire building is afforded every possible convenience and service by the general equipment.

The Scofield Engineering Construction Company is one of the foremost building construction organizations in the Pacific Southwest. Such large commissions in the past as the grand stand building and bleachers for the Los Angeles Speedway and various difficult tunnel construction work were accomplished by this company.

The company is capable of handling power-houses and all kinds of industrial plants. It also built concrete ships for the government at San Diego. The officers of the organization include E. M. Scofield, president; F. J. Twaits, vice-president, and G. M. Scofield, secretary and treasurer.

The ENTERPRISING WOMEN of the SOUTHLAND

by Myra Shue

THIS is the woman's new era in the United States of America. A vitally significant milestone has just been passed, a milestone which when seen ahead in the path of progress for lection of mothers, and the educational hill provoking an educational bureau as a part of the Cabinet. To work effectively for these and other measures is a liberalizing

CALIFORNIA'S PLACE in AMERICAN LITERATURE

By Lillian C. Ford



WHAT is California's place in American literature? How is it to be determined? What are the signs, the symbols, the monuments by which its contributions are to be judged? Not by the number of authors, though this is notably large, for mere numbers count for naught in awarding the laurels of literature. Has a State or a nation made some contribution to literature? Then it must have started some movement forward, must have evolved some new conception of life or of literature, must have opened some doors hitherto sealed, produced or inspired torch-bearers to light the way for others to follow.

What California writers have hewed new paths, opened new vistas, broken away from conventions and so enlarged the field of literature or moved its banners forward? The advance may be in the direction either of form or content. That author who employs a new artistic form, whether in verse or prose, has made a contribution to literature just as has the author who has taken a new slant on life, expressed new currents of thought, or opened up a fresh field for literary delving.

In the long list of California authors we find from the very beginning that freshness and spontaneity, originality and independence, the spirit of the argonaut have marked them all in varying degree. The pioneer spirit has been theirs. They have sought the pure gold of literature in new fields just as the forty-niners sought the gold of commerce in hitherto unexplored valleys and in lonely mountain reaches.

Pioneer Writers.

IT WAS that remarkable group of writers connected with the Overland Magazine, under the editorship of Bret Harte, that first opened California to literary exploration. In this group were Bret Harte, Mark Twain, Joaquin Miller, John Muir, Henry George, Ina Donna Coolbrith and half a score of authors whose fame still persists after a lapse of half a century.

This Overland group is too well known to need extended consideration here. Bret Harte's title to fame rests largely upon the work he did while editor of that first magazine of the West. If it was his "Heathen Chinee" that took the world by storm, "The Luck of Roaring Camp," which appeared two years earlier, had prepared the way. It was his pen that opened up California to literature just as it was the flag planted by Fremont that opened it up to settlement. The miner, the mob, the vigilance committee, the prospector, the bad man, the "Chinee" were new in literature, and they proved as fascinating as had James Fenimore Cooper's "Deerslayer" and "Pathfinder" in early days. Thus Bret Harte focused attention on California and started California writers on their way.

The Overland Group.

MARK TWAIN is associated with California, where he roughed it for a time, largely through "The Jumping Frog of Calaveras County," a bit of burlesque writing of which the world never grows tired.

John Muir's contribution to science and nature study will long stand as a monument to his memory. He has done two things eminently well. First, he has given us detailed and exact study of the flora and fauna, the wild life, of California and of other regions; second, he has done much to introduce a new style into scientific writing; he has combined poetic appreciation and love of the beautiful with a scientific fidelity to facts. So he, too, is a pioneer as well as an explorer, meriting all the literary renown that has been accorded him.

Joaquin Miller is the third great member of the Overland group. His was a free spirit, brookin, no restraint, an impassioned nature instinct with the love of the primitive and of untrammelled life. Freedom he demanded and freedom he achieved both in his life and in his poetry. Born in Indiana, he was brought to Oregon while yet a child. At fifteen he threw off all restraint, ran away from home, wandered from one California mining camp to another, and finally took up his life with the Indians. This was the life that he loved. He abandoned himself to it with all his ardor. So he was adopted by one of the tribes and married the chief's daughter, in true story-book style. But he was a nomad whom the Red gods called. So he packed his kit and trekked. Nicaragua, South America, Europe, the Orient, the Rockies, Alaska called him and thither he went, breathing deeply of the free air of romance and of adventure.

His picturesque garb, with flannel shirt, flowing red tie, high top boots, into which his corduroys were tucked, combined with his unshorn locks to make him the cynosure of all eyes when he was in England, and it was here that his verses first attracted marked attention. When he was at last ready to settle down it was on the hills back of Oakland that he built his cabin. Here he had the view of foothill, bay and ocean, ever changing and so ever new.

His poems are mostly contained in "Songs of the Sierras," "Songs of the Sunlands" and "Songs of the Mexican Seas." Though highly individual in form, they have a free musical sweep, are full of color and of beauty and of the romance of the West. Unfettered as they are in form as in thought they created a literary sensation and gave a new impetus to poetry. With Walt Whitman it may be justly said that Joaquin Miller enlarged the conception of verse both as to form and content. He was the pioneer spirit in poetry just as Bret Harte was in the short story of the West.

Well Loved Poet.

INA DONNA COOLBRITH has for long been perhaps the best-loved poet of California, as closely identified with the State as Joaquin Miller. As a child she came across the overland trail with her parents in pioneer days. She was educated in Los Angeles and took up library work, becoming the librarian of the Oakland Public Library and later of the Mercantile Library of San Francisco. She was associated with Bret Harte while he was editor of the Overland Monthly, and here her early poems appeared. She is the only woman member of the Bohemian Club of San Francisco, which bespeaks her popularity and her good fellowship. When she was invested with the poet-laureateship of California by the Governor in 1915 and this was confirmed by the Legislature, all lovers of poetry felt that the honor had been well merited.

Her poetry, much of it etched in with rare perfection, is lyrically sweet, but this does not prevent there being bone beneath its softness, fiber in the thought. Power, distinction, a rare sense of beauty, and a keenly philosophical cast of mind, have all combined to make the poetry of Miss Coolbrith vastly more than pleasing verse. Her poems include "A Perfect Day and Other Poems," "The Singer of the Sea," "Songs From the Golden Gate," and others that have appeared in various magazines.

Passing over the other writers whose work began in the earlier period we come to two poets each distinctive in his own way and each reflecting glory on California. These are Edwin Markham and George Stirling.

Edwin Markham is a name that is known in many countries, associated with the poem, "The Man With the Hoe," written when the author was a schoolmaster of California. Verse writing had long drawn the author, but not until he wrote the poem acclaimed as "the battle cry" of the future did he definitely take up writing as a career. New York called him and there he has lived during recent years, writing "Lincoln and Other Poems," magazine articles, and occasional poems. To have struck a new note in American poetry as did Mr. Markham in "The Man With the Hoe," is sufficient claim to fame for any literary aspirant.

George Stirling holds his own peculiar place in American literature. As a writer of sonnets he is second to no American poet, while all his poems are so full of color, of tropic beauty, of gorgeousness that they captivate the imagination and take the senses with their beauty. "The Wine of Wizardry," that strange poem with its sensuous atmosphere, its scintillating series of pictures and its striking diction is a poem that stands unique in the English language. The free sweep of California is in all his poetry, the bohemian spirit with its cult of deep living and free self-expression though the ravens croak.

There are other California poets that have sung to wide audiences, but only those who blazed the way have been mentioned here.

Fiction is a field in which the flaming and creative imagination of California's master minds has ranged far.

Frank Norris, that daring lad of letters, whose untimely taking off left much of his work undone, deserves first mention. His was the gift of dramatizing industry. Strong men acting under the impulses that motivate their kind are drawn with a sure touch, men not too highly civilized to harbor primitive passions and to fight the good fight with man or devil.

A realism more penetrating than that of his predecessors, that made him dig down deep beneath the surface of things into the instincts of the race, into primordial passions, into the tragic conflicts between man and his environment or between man and man, made Norris the leader of his contemporaries, at that time the younger generation of American novelists. Who were these contemporaries? Winston Churchill, Theodore Dreiser, Jack London, Owen Wister, Booth Tarkington, Robert Herrick, Edith Wharton. Most of these are still writing, and yet eighteen years after Frank Norris's death he may be said to be still pointing the way toward the great realistic novel of American life. It is in his work that we find epitomized the contribution of California to American literature. That contribution is a newer and freer and fresher attitude toward life, an originality resulting from an unfettered mind, a more individualistic point of view, an iconoclasm that accepted nothing at its face value, and above all an energy and a fervor derived from breathing air unpolluted by cities and slums, free as the wind-swept plains and snow-covered peaks of California. It is youth, enthusiasm, daring, a desire to know and to tell all, an inner urge that gave him no rest, that enabled Frank Norris to engrave his name so deeply upon American fiction.

"McTeague," his first novel, presents San Francisco in its more sordid aspects, reflecting the life there as a newspaper man had opportunities of seeing it. In the realism of this novel, its stark exposure of the gross, the gross, the material, the elemental, in man is repelling, the power of the book and the pulsing life that flows through it give it a vitality that none can gainsay.

It is his trilogy, which he called "the epic of wheat," and of which the third book was as yet unwritten when death too soon stopped his pen, that made the name of Frank Norris one to stand long in literary annals. "The Octopus," the first story of the trilogy, shows us the great wheat-producing section of California, where men of pioneer spirit are carrying on the ceaseless war with the elements on the one hand, and with the railroad on the other.

The Norris Trilogy.

WHEAT becomes symbolic in Mr. Norris's book of the inexhaustible riches, the persistent energy, the dauntless courage of the nation, and so handled, the story of its production becomes an epic. Just as wheat is symbolic, so is the railroad. In the words of the episode describing the destruction of the sheep, it is "the symbol of a vast power, huge, terrible, flinging the echo of its thunder over all the reaches of the valley, leaving blood and desolation in its path; the leviathan, with tentacles of steel clutching into the soil, the soulless Force, the iron-hearted Power, the Monster, the Colossus, the Octopus." The fervor, the rhetorical power, the sweeping imagination, the impetuosity and the intensity revealed in "The Octopus" are those of a young man possessed of a great idea. "The Pit," written the next year, has less symbolism and stronger character delineation. The epic idea is still there and the dramatic quality of gambling in wheat presented with astonishing vigor. The attempt to corner the world's supply of wheat and force up the price, which all humanity must pay, and the failure of the plan before the bountiful harvest that began irresistibly to pour in like a great tide, it makes a story as gripping as it is dramatic. The last volume of the trilogy was to have been "The Wolf," depicting the struggle for the wheat in far countries suffering from famine. But death took Frank Norris in 1902, before he had turned thirty, and when his powers had only begun to develop.

London's Red-Blooded Fiction.

AN ARRESTING figure is that of Jack London. He was the founder of the red-blooded type of fiction, dealing with man's passions in the raw. The brutal, the elemental, the cruel, the sensual fired his soul. He wrote with gusto, with keen enjoyment, losing himself in the hectic life he loved to describe. He has been described by a man born to be a moving-picture publicity artist as "the tiger man of American literature, whose pen, like a tiger's claws, dripped blood."

With all their blare and trumpet, not one of his stories is more full of adventure, of struggle, of excitement than was his own life. He was a newsboy at ten, an oyster pirate in San Francisco Bay at sixteen, then a sailor, a longshoreman, a roustabout, an odd-job man, an itinerant laborer living from hand to mouth, and finally plain hobo—and all before he had attained the age of 18.

Of his books "The Call of the Wild" merits first place. Buck is a real dog and the story of his return to the primordial brute almost an epic of its kind. He tried, not so successfully, the same theme with man—with Humphrey in "The Sea Wolf," and with John Pathurst in "The Mutiny of the Elsinore."

His was a three-dimensioned field. California he knew and loved and visualized; the white desolation of the Yukon he represented as no other man has done; but greater than these to him was the great Pacific, which he dramatized with all the vigor and intensity of a Marlowe. The full measure of the man with all his limitations is best seen in contrast with that other writer who draws his inspiration from the sea, Joseph Conrad. London is the objective writer who sees all that is vital and passionate, who loves a fight to the death, who delights in pugilists and low-browed cavemen and in broken bones and bloody noses. Masculine he is called and we will not dispute the title. Then there is Conrad, the subjective, who, observing the conflict of life, probes back of the act into the consciousness of man and so to the cause of all action.

Tales of California Life.

A CALIFORNIAN by birth and long residence is Gertrude Atherton, a writer of originality and force, who strikes out into new lines as independently in her way as did her great grand uncle, Benjamin Franklin. Many critics consider her best work that in which the scenes are laid in California, but Mrs. Atherton has allowed herself a wide range. "The Californians" and "Ancestors" are novels full of California life and color; "Aristocrats" is a story with the Adirondacks for its background; Washington is brilliantly pictured in "Senator North;" New York life is satirized in "Patience Sparhawk;" "The Conqueror" is a historical novel having Alexander Hamilton for its leading character; while in "The Tower of Ivory" and "Julia France and Her Times" we find a European background. She is a realist, a naturalistic writer, treating frankly the physical side of life, the influence of sex, the psychic factors that modify the human animal, the problems of heredity, the so-called woman question and all sorts of social problems. She does this with vigor and with a clear grasp, and in this her strength lies. Her technique is severely criticised, because it is too individual, too free of rules and limitations, displaying such vulnerable points as a profusion of episodes which do not always play their due part in the development of the plot and so detract from the unity of the structure, the introduction of minor characters that might be omitted without loss to the plot, and the frequent introduction of minor themes which distract the attention and weaken the effect. But with all her faults in this respect, due largely to a refusal to limit herself in the selection of material, she writes vital fiction and has added honor to the roll of California authorship.

Ambrose Bierce, often referred to as the best-loved and best-hated man in California, holds a unique place in literature. He is an iconoclast, a pessimist and a satirist who enjoys life even while he scoffs at it—a sardonic Don Quixote. His attitude toward life is well revealed in one of his critical essays in which he says, speaking of the young writer: "It would be needful that he know and have an ever-present consciousness that this is a world of fools and rogues blinded with superstition, tormented with envy, consumed with vanity, selfish, false, cruel, cursed with illusions—frothing mad!"

Mr. Bierce's fame rests upon no one form of literature, though his critical writings, his satires and his short stories are his best work, with the latter probably the most lasting. The short stories fall into two groups, one centering about the Civil War and the other about the supernatural. Never has war been more brilliantly presented than in his stories, in which he runs the gamut from misery to exaltation, from cringing cowardice to deathless courage, from sordidness to heroism. The dramatic quality of these stories is intensified by the

(CONTINUED ON PAGE EIGHTEEN.)

West Coast Plumbing Supply Company.

Advertisements—Business Announcements, Enterprises, Real Estate, Commerce.

[Under this general heading appear on this and succeeding pages of the Midwinter Number various authorized business announcements, together with descriptions of industrial and building enterprises, the nature and responsibility for which are shown in the notices themselves.]

THE BIBLE INSTITUTE OF LOS ANGELES.

One of the most efficient and effective soul-saving organizations in the world is that of the Bible Institute of Los Angeles, located at 536-558 South Hope street, where they occupy a splendid building of reinforced concrete, thirteen stories in height, consisting of two dormitories—one for men and one for women—and an auditorium seating over 4000 people.

The institute had its inception in a Bible class for young men which was organized in Immanuel Presbyterian Church by Rev. T. C. Horton, the class later merging into what is known as "The Fishermen's Club," having as its motto, Matt. 4:19, "Follow me, and I will make you fishers of men."

This class, together with a class for young women, organized by Mrs. Horton, and known as "The Lyceum Club," formed the nucleus of the Bible Institute of Los Angeles, which was incorporated in the fall of 1907, with a directorate of prominent men, Mr. Lyman Stewart being president.

Besides conducting a training school for training of young men and women for any form of Christian work—the present enrollment in the day classes being between 400 and 500; in the evening school over 200; and in the correspondence classes over 1000—the institute conducts aggressive evangelistic work among the Spanish-speaking people, the shops and factories, the seamen in Pacific Coast harbors and the Jewish people.

An especially interesting feature of the work in the Bible Institute conducted under the auspices of the institute in Hunan Province, China. Sixty-six students were enrolled last year, with twenty-five graduates. Six colportage boats are maintained, with thirteen workers on each boat, who study the Bible in the morning, and in the afternoon give the gospel, 187,247 heathen homes being thus visited last year.

LOS ANGELES ROCK AND GRAVEL COMPANY.

The Los Angeles Rock and Gravel Company with H. W. Hawley as president; R. L. Hawley, vice-president, and W. A. Schweitzer, secretary and treasurer, was incorporated in October, 1913. In March, 1914, the company commenced operations at their plant at 3439 Pasadena avenue. Since that time the firm has furnished material for about four-fifths of the office buildings in the city of Los Angeles.

At present the company is operating sixteen trucks for delivery purposes, owns its own railroad used to haul the rock from the excavator to the crusher and furnishes steady employment to about thirty-five men and at present has about fifteen laborers.

A new crushing unit costing $18,000 is being installed at present in addition to the $200,000 equipment already in operation.

The railroad equipment of the company consists of three ten-ton Davenport locomotives and twenty-four Western side-dump cars.

This company donated all of the material and part of the labor used by the city in the construction of the walls in the Arroyo Seco from Avenue 35 to Avenue 43. This work was done during the years from 1914 to 1916 and was practically continuous until completed.

A. P. HENDERSON COMPANY.

Los Angeles has developed many different lines of specialized businesses, one of the most important of these being the building industry. Those engaged in this line of endeavor have been vitally important factors in the rapid progress of the city.

The A. P. Henderson Company, headed by Mr. A. P. Henderson, with offices at 7501 Sunset Boulevard, is one of the prominent contracting firms which has done much for the upbuilding of West Hollywood, which is today, as it always has been, one of the ideal sections of this city.

This company specializes in the construction of buildings which fit into all equations consistent with the artistic surroundings of West Hollywood. The reputation of the company for building in record time is well established in architectural circles and it is a further well-known fact that all work by this company is first class in every particular.

Mr. Henderson insists that whenever a job is finished by his company it must be satisfactory in every particular. He has undying faith in the West Hollywood district and he contends that when people look everywhere else they finally decide on locating in that section. The company phone is 579040.

WOHLMAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The Wohlman Manufacturing Company in South Alameda street, with its administration offices at No. 2702, occupies with its plant buildings some 30,000 square feet. Together with other recent additions of a larger scale to the rapidly growing industrial district of Los Angeles the buildings of this company have been erected from angles of best service possible and general beautification of locality.

The company manufactures high-class store, bank and office fixtures and mahogany bedroom sets.

The entire plant is thoroughly modern and up-to-date and the very latest machinery necessary to service was recently installed.

Much of the present success of the company is due to the untiring efforts of Mr. Fred Wohlman, president and general manager, and Mr. E. W. Metcalf, vice-president. These two men are the very active guiding spirits in the organization.

At the present time the plant is running full shifts with sixty men on the pay roll.

In proportion to its size this company covers as wide a territory as any similar institution in the Southland.

THE HARVARD SCHOOL. (Military.)

The largest and one of the best-equipped boys' schools in the West is the Harvard School (Military) now in its twenty-first year.

It is under the direction of a board of trustees composed of prominent business men of Los Angeles, headed by the Rt. Rev. Joseph K. Johnson, bishop of the Episcopal diocese.

Many fine buildings around a ten-acre campus in a wonderfully healthful location are amply equipped in all departments for educational, athletic and military training. The aim of the school is to prepare boys to enter any institution of higher learning in the country and to give boys who intend entering the business world immediately a thorough and well-rounded secondary education.

The military work of the school, while not allowed to overshadow mental and moral training, has recently secured recognition by the government, having lately been designated as a reserve officers' training unit, junior division, making its graduates eligible for army commissions.

CAWSTON OSTRICH FARM.

One of the most unusual, interesting and instructive sights in California's wonderful Southland is the Cawston Ostrich Farm, situated in South Pasadena, less than half an hour's ride by fast electric cars from the heart of Los Angeles' business district. Located most charmingly among semitropical settings of live oaks, palms, orange trees and flowers, with its strange community of hundreds of majestic ostriches, the largest and mightiest of all birds, with their decidedly odd habits, makes the visit one to be ever remembered.

About thirty-six years ago the first ostriches were shipped in a specially chartered boat from Africa to Southern California by Mr. Edwin Cawston. Since that first shipment high import duty deterred others from importing and the result is that every ostrich now in the United States is more than likely a descendant of that first Cawston shipment. The original shipment included half a hundred birds.

One of the very important features of the Cawston Ostrich Farm is its $50,000 exhibit of ostrich feather creations in its showroom. Everything is for feminine adornment. Cawston feathers have won nine gold medals at as many world's fairs.

The visitor besides seeing a large flock of ostriches at the Cawston farm will also see them in environment where, with plenty of room and the perfectly natural surroundings, the birds resume their natural habits.

THE LOS ANGELES PACKING COMPANY.

With the entire Southland for territory the Los Angeles Packing Company, with offices and plant at Vernon and Boyle avenues, Los Angeles, is prepared to do killing for market for cattlemen generally. Besides slaughtering, the company also aids in marketing to the best advantage for all clients, with ample room to handle cattle in carload lots. The company is also prepared to feed cattle for owners and get them in the best fattened condition for market.

In other words, the Los Angeles Packing Company is specializing in a long-needed field in the Los Angeles district by catering not alone to the small stock-grower but is fully prepared to do killing for the larger growers as well.

The slaughter-houses are hygienic in every sense of the word and the equipment is adequate to meet all present demands.

Officers of the company include Dave Danny, president; Adolph Miller, secretary and treasurer and Frank Murphy, vice-president. The Los Angeles Packing Company which has been engaged in meat packing for a number of years, is one of the older and better-known industries of Southern California.

TECHNICAL GLASS COMPANY, (Incorporated.)

Ths company specializes in the manufacture of the well-known "Tecgo" glass knobs, distinctive products in glassware originating in Los Angeles. Glass knobs are manufactured for doors, cabinets, medicine chests and buildings. In fact a "Tecgo" glass knob is manufactured for every known purpose.

The Technical Glass Company, Inc., is one of the largest exclusive glassware specialty manufacturing enterprises on the



"TECGO" GLASS KNOB.

Pacific Coast and its market includes the entire United States. Arrangements are being perfected whereby the plant will soon be exporting in large quantities.

The company is fully equipped to manufacture all glassware specialties in large quantities for the trade. Its plant is complete in every sense of the word. Among other things one of the features is its extensive mould machine shop.

Among some of the things manufactured at this time other than glass knobs are soap dispensers, prism lights, vault lights, bud vases, glass stoppers, percolator tops and laboratory glassware.

The general offices and plant are located at 2740 Compton avenue, telephone South 6753, Los Angeles.

MADSEN IRON WORKS.

The firm of Madsen Iron Works, composed of Martin and Peter Madsen, was established in 1910 in a small building at Ninth street and Santa Fe avenue. The partners had little capital to begin with, but gradually grew until they removed to their location at Sixteenth and Santa Fe avenue. This plant they have now outgrown, and they have recently purchased a site of five acres at Huntington Park, on which will be erected a modern plant of four buildings besides the office building. The foundry has already been constructed and is operating at the new location, and the other departments will be situated there within about six months.

The company does a general line of foundry and machine jobbing, and have for the past three years been turning out a great deal of work for the shipbuilding companies, having turned their shop over almost entirely to this class of work during the war.

For several years these people have been specializing on a line of hotel and restaurant ranges, together with gas broilers and other hotel kitchen equipment, having a number of patented features of unusual merit. Their ranges are installed in all the largest hotels and cafes on the Pacific Coast, and their specially designed camp range is finding a ready market throughout the timber sections of the Northwest, as well as foreign countries.

The Madsen Brothers have grown up in their business and have achieved a most enviable reputation for the quality of work turned out by their plant. They now employ about 130 men, and their enterprise is one representative of the steady, substantial growth made by the city in the past ten years.



FRED H. SOLOMON

The Man Who Made the Penny Famous

HOME SITES in Hollywood Park

In the beautiful foothills of Hollywood on Cahuenga avenue at crest of Cahuenga Pass; 1100-foot elevation, giving unsurpassed view of city and valley; modern conveniences, school, car line, city deliveries, making it a desirable place in which to live.

Bungalow lots 45 to 60 feet frontage, $375 to $550; acreage, $750 to $1000; reasonable restrictions, easy terms. Motor out Cahuenga avenue or take Van Nuys car to Hollywood Park.
Salesmen there.

P. R. LONGLEY
Phone 579448
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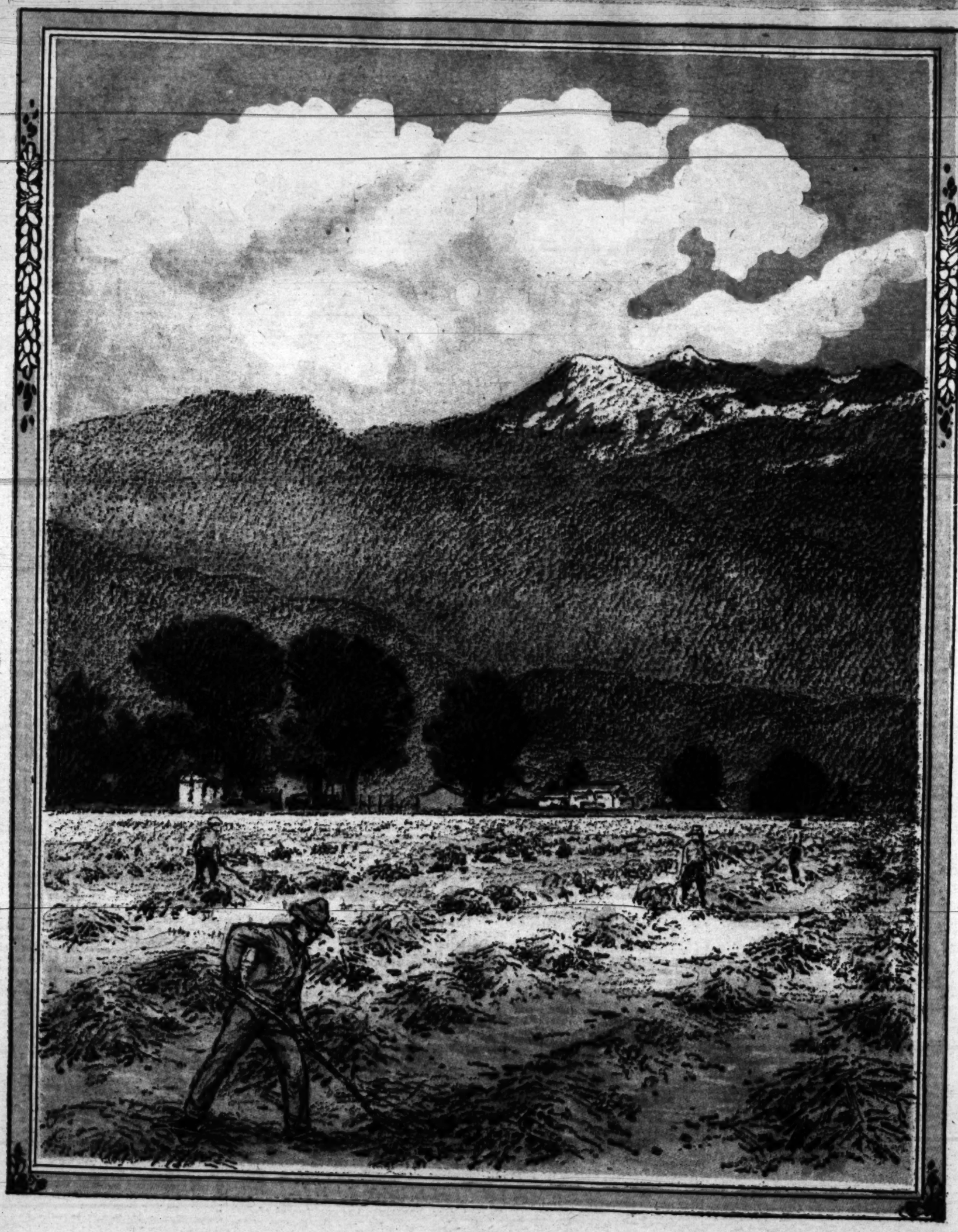
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KEELOGRAMS

Haying Time in the San Jacinto Valley.

HOT GROWING WEATHER BELOW, THOUGH NEAR-BY PEAKS ARE COVERED DEEP WITH SNOW AND ICE.





ATTRACTIVE CAMPING SITES ABOUND IN CANYONS AND FOOTHILLS WITHIN EASY MOTORING DISTANCE.

A Cabin in the Mountains Near Los Angeles.

Southland's Schools Lead in Efficiency.

High Standard Maintained by Colleges, Universities and Public

THERE is no section of America in

Having Time in the San Jacinto Valley.
HOT GROWING WEATHER BELOW. THOUGH NEAR-BY PEAKS ARE COVERED DEEP WITH SNOW AND ICE.

Southern California's Ornamental Palms.

Aristocrats of the Plant World Thrive Here in Many Varieties and Forms.

BY ERNEST BRAUNTON.

NOTHING so effectively proclaims a subtropic clime as a luxuriance of palms, with which our Southland fairly teems, the dominant species being native to the Canary Islands and a close relative of the date palm of commerce. It is, in fact, an ornamental date, and each year thousands of children feast on the slightly fleshed fruits. Some unappreciative soul has likened them to gigantic feather dusters, while another has been known to pay $5000 more than the ruling price of surrounding lots because of the presence of two of these palms on the property purchased—clearly a case of the duster attracting the "dust."

Palms are the aristocrats of the plant world, and an ungallant European author dubbed them the "kings and princes of the vegetable kingdom." Wherefore, the present writer named the lovely and now quite common Cocos plumosa, the "queen palm," a name that has enjoyed general local application. This palm is rapidly changing our southern landscapes to conform in appearance with those south of the equator from Brazil to Argentina, the home and natural range of the queen palm. As a street ornament, or to embellish the better class of gardens, it is rapidly growing in popular favor.

Nor must we forget our own California species, the only palm native to the Pacific Coast of North America, while the South Atlantic and Gulf Coasts boast of nearly a dozen. Then, too, the Californian is named for the "father of his country"—Washingtonia. Two other species of Washingtonia inhabit Mexico and Baja California, and all three thrive with us as they do nowhere else. Hundreds of our native species still stand in all their pristine glory, even as they stood ages ago on the shores of a great inland sea, known to the geographer today only as the Colorado Desert. Even as we write, a fondly paternal government is about to set aside this history-recording tract as a national park, and thereby protect and foster these grand fan palms for the admiration and enjoyment of generations yet to come.


Washingtonia Gracilis


Canary Island palm. Date of commerce (trimmed)


Washingtonia Filifera. Dwarf date


Banana. Lily palm.

Like California, Europe has but one native palm, found sparingly in the Mediterranean region, but quite common on the opposite shore in Northern Africa. With us it thrives splendidly, one of the hardiest of palms, a dwarf fan palm known as Chamaerops humilis. For hardiness we will hark back to the lower end of South Africa, where grows Jubea spectabilis, nearer to the polar regions than any other palm. This is known as the Chilean wine or honey palm, as the cheering commodities named are manufactured from its juices. Palm honey is served in all leading hotels in Chile, but where the wine is served it may be treasonable for a North American to disclose. Fine specimens of this palm may occasionally be seen in California gardens, the largest in Los Angeles being at No. 666 West Adams street, having the greatest girth of any palm trunk in the city. South America sends us many other fine species and one of them, Cocos Australis, bears a large fruit from which our thrifty housewives make excellent jams and jellies.

But we are by no means confined to temperate zones for palm supplies. Every subtropic land beneath the sun is represented by palms thriving in the gardens of Southern California. Those popular potted house plants, the kentias (properly howeas) grow to thirty feet in height in favored spots, and come to us from the islands whence they take their name, Lord Howe's, lying well off the shores of distant Australia. The latter country and New Zealand are represented here by a half-dozen attractive species, that rise proudly through huge tree ferns from the same sunny southern lands.

Various parts of Africa, from the northern haunts of the true date palm of commerce to the unfathomable depths of interior jungles common to the Dark Continent, send us their quota to compete with as many species from Asia. Of the latter continent China and the Japan islands are the most generous portions, and from there we obtain among others the hardy "windmill" palm, Trachycarpus, planted in considerable numbers well toward the southern boundary of Oregon. But it were folly to attempt to enumerate the geographic divisions whence all come. From the southern part of the North Temperate Zone to the northern part of the South Temperate Zone, there is a wide belt of lands of varying climes that contributes the tropical luxuriance that has made Southern California noted as the world's greatest botanic garden.

BRING YOUR WILDWOOD ALONG.

Eastern Trees and Plants, Like Eastern People, Flourish Here. Dr. Munk's Garden Proves.

BY HENRIETTA BOECKMAN.

WHEN an easterner comes West to make his home there is no reason why he should not bring his garden and favorite bit of woodland as well as his household chattels! The experience of one devotee of growing things, Dr. Joseph A. Munk, formerly of Ohio, has proved this to be practical. That is, his experiment has shown that nearly all of the "back home" plants and trees will flourish, sometimes with double the vigor shown in the East, and multiply after they have migrated westward. What delight an easterner long from home, or one recently come and hungry for familiar scenes, finds in a truly eastern wild garden and grove is readily shown by observing visitors to Dr. Munk's estate, ten acres of which is charmingly developed in woodland and spacious garden on slightly undulating ground.

Far out of the "beaten path" of the ever-searching eye of the tourist horde is this woodland garden, unique among all others of the West. It is a mile out of the town of Compton and only twelve miles from the heart of the Los Angeles business district. Its very location in a flat farm country far from the foothills along which lie so many of Southern California's show places has accorded it an enviable solitude. Perfect are the days spent in such a retreat as that conceived by the versatile Dr. Munk, who is rated in "Who's Who" as physician, college dean, writer, scientist, cattleman, musician, bibliophile and horticulturist.

"I laid out the place with two purposes in view," said the doctor, who, though in his seventy-third year, still is sole caretaker of this garden let to grow in almost unrestrained profusion. "One was to have a garden of natural arrangement, and I wanted to see with what success I could grow an eastern wild garden in the West. Then it is also because of my interest in medicinal plants, so many of which grow in eastern meadows and woods, that I planted the wild things here."

Sunny Wood and Shady Brook.

WHEN the doctor purchased the land in 1905 but three trees stood on the place—a gold-bark willow, a weeping willow and a California willow. Now this trio of trees, though of great size, is almost lost in the midst of a beautiful stretch of woods through which hastens a tiny cascade toward a brook whose surface is hidden under dainty hydrocotyle leaves. No ornate bridges mar the true wildwood look of this section of the garden; simply heavy planks are placed across the brook where a crossing seems desirable. And where the sun shines on the banks dozens of tiny turtles idle until upon the slightest sound of human approach they drop off into the water where the hydrocotyle leaves furnish snug seclusion. There is even a brush heap in the woods for rabbits and other four-footed animal life that appreciate a spot in which to make a home.

Calamus, that choice morsel of eastern childhood days, grows, together with other water-loving plants, along the brook's edge. In the woods the Carolina Poplar predominates, this being the doctor's favorite tree, with star-reaching elms, linden or basswood and ash trees. There is one sixty-foot cherry tree brought from Dr. Munk's old farm home in the Buckeye State. Here, too, grow large specimens of eastern wild currants, wild celery, salsify and many others.

On the edge of the woods are found such familiar plants to one from beyond the Mississippi as eastern poison oak, fifteen varieties of golden rod, Canadian hemp, borage, plantain, yellow parilla, elecampane, fever-few, black-haw, speedwell and meadow-rue. And there is one of the largest spice trees ever seen, specimens of English hawthorn, a thirty-foot tulip tree, prickly-ash and both hard and soft sugar maples. Down along a grassy little glade of this border stands a row of yellow dock whose leaves have attained great size.

"I am no engineer," said Dr. Munk, "but I have an eye for levels, and I worked out a system whereby I am able to irrigate every foot of the gardens by gravity flow from my artesian well. In a country like California, water is, of course, an important factor and must be applied to the land artificially to make the soil productive, but I have found that in this location irrigation a few times during the summer is all that is necessary. One advantage of a dry country is that weeds do not grow and spread as in a wet region. No plant that is brought from the humid East, where it is accustomed to being drenched by rain every few days, can withstand a prolonged drought. However, plants sometimes change in habit and will adapt themselves to drought so that they can live with little water. A familiar example of such a change in California is the common horehound, which is an adopted child but flourishes as if it were a native of the soil."

Surprises of Tree and Plant.

IN THE sunny open garden there are few paths; the visitor makes his way here or there with new surprises springing up on every hand. In one corner alone grow such a variety as the following: sturdy plants of eastern dogwood, tree-like redbud bushes, fifteen kinds of berberis, quaintly tufted pennyroyal, sky-blue flowered toad-flax, sea-lavender, Jersey tea, boneset and valerian. There is a spreading wild eastern cherry, five years old, fifteen feet tall; near it are giant clumps of ironweed which grow to but three or four feet in eastern meadows, while here in the West they attain a height of ten feet, with flower heads as large as a water bucket. Eastern elderberries, too, grow to great size with flower umbels the dimensions of a dinner-plate.

Fine specimens of wahoo, or burning-bush, and paw-paw are found in the open garden together with bayberry bushes from whose wax the famous old candles are made. Mullein stalks rise with their yellow flowered, furry-leafed towers everywhere, and there are Michaelmas daises, yarrow, wild geranium or cranes-bill, Solomon's seal, spikenard and the exquisite pink queen-of-the-meadow. In one spot grow a splendid pair of juniper trees so familiar to New Englanders, and there are clumps of pokeberry five feet tall, together with monster staghorn sumach. There is not the space to continue the list of transplanted eastern plants; their remarkable growth in this western land is the most notable feature.

Separating the open garden from the meadow to the south is a band of grove, varying in depth, where tall maples and mulberry trees interlock branches; where several varieties of ash grow beside eastern walnut and pecan trees; and where beech trees and red and white oaks cast shade upon hazel-nut and witch-hazel bushes. A row of poplars tower directly adjoining the meadow around which the brook disappears escorted by giant clumps of cattails, the haunt of killdeer and red-winged blackbird.

To top off this gardened retreat is an ideal fruit orchard in which grow many eastern trees, and long trellises of eastern Concord grapes. This appeal to the sense if taste is, indeed, the final finishing touch to the wildwood eastern garden of unlimited charm so strangely set within five miles of the mighty Pacific, the Western Ocean.

ATTRACTIVE CAMPING SITES ABOUND IN CANYONS AND FOOTHILLS WITHIN EASY MOTORING DISTANCE.

A Cabin in the Mountains Near Los Angeles.

Southland's Schools Lead in Efficiency.

High Standard Maintained by Colleges, Universities and Public and Private Schools of All Grades.

BY J. M. WARNACK.

THERE is no section of America in which the student may pursue his studies to quite so great advantage as in the schools of Southern California. The writer would not be so bold as to make this assertion were his statement not corroborated by men of great learning all over the country and even by the educational department of the government, which has admitted that the educational system of Southern California leads the nation for efficiency.

Aside from our educational system and the standard of efficiency of our teachers and professors, there is here something in the quality of sunlight, in the soft bracing air and in the grandeur of scenic surroundings that tends to broaden the mind and to develop the power of original thought.

University of Southern California.

THE University of Southern California is the pride of the Southland. As at present constituted, this great university has ten colleges, including the recently added College of Commerce and Business Administration, created primarily for the purpose of co-operating with the business institutions of Los Angeles, to develop our trade possibilities and to train young men to enter commercial pursuits. The university also boasts a marine biological station and a university high school. The university was opened to students in 1880, one building being sufficient to accommodate all the students. The growth of the institution has been phenomenal, the present enrollment being above the 4000 mark, including students registered from every State in the Union. Although the trustees are elected annually at the conference of the Southern California Methodist Episcopal Church, students of all creeds and of no creed are admitted on a basis of equality. While great emphasis has often been laid on the university's material advancement, fully as much may be said of its progress along educational lines, for the institution today occupies a place in the very front rank of American universities. As to its religious and moral standards, the University of Southern California stands today where it has stood since its inception, its chief aim being to educate young people for a worthy and useful life.

During the past year the university has added to its properties a handsome Administration Hall, a stately three-story fireproof edifice of Romanesque style, 352 by 165 feet in dimensions, one of the most imposing creations of architecture in the Southland. The building includes an auditorium capable of seating more than 2000 persons, with many smaller auditoriums and classrooms. The next unit contemplated in the building program is a library to cost approximately $500,000. The entire building program contemplates the expenditure of $5,000,000. However, the University of Southern California is too big an institution to be described in detail. This university is something more than a collection of buildings and a system of education: it is more than the pride of the Southland—it is the very spirit of the Southland.

Southern Branch of State University.

ONE of the most important movements of recent months, in the Southland, was the establishment of the southern branch of the State university, of which Dr. Ernest C. Moore is director. Formerly the State Normal School, this branch of the University of California is splendidly equipped, many splendid new buildings having recently been added. At its very inception as a part of the State university this remarkable institution boasted a $1,000,000 plant, a faculty of nearly 100 members and a student body numbering about 1300.

When the trustees of the State Normal School formally turned the institution over to the university regents Dr. Moore became president of the southern branch of the University of California and the old Normal School faculty was appointed to continue work in the newly made institution.

Speaking of the conversion of the State Normal School into the southern branch of the State university, Dr. Moore declared that the large population of this region, the great number of students and the fine preparatory schools more than justified the change.

"Our people feel," said Dr. Moore, "that their elementary school teachers should be as well trained as schools can train them and that a college course, leading to an academic degree, is not too thorough a preparation to open to them. There has been great need in this part of the State for a college of at least junior grade conducted by the University of California. Hundreds of our best young men and women are too poor to travel 500 miles to college. The State is attempting to put college education within their reach.

"The two primary functions of the southern branch of the State university are the organization and conducting of junior college classes and a more thorough training of teachers in a series of four-year courses."

Occidental College.

AMONG other institutions of learning in the Southland, Occidental College, of which Dr. Thomas G. Burt is president, is deserving of special mention. This college offers courses in astronomy, botany, the Bible, religions, chemistry, drawing, economics, zoology and many other branches. The buildings, ideally located, are modern in every respect.

At Whittier, the Whittier College offers exceptional courses in liberal arts and the various sciences. A handsome new chemistry building has recently been added and the plans of the trustees include the erection of other buildings and a broadening of the college courses.

At Claremont, Cal., Pomona College offers the usual college course, together with unusual privileges in the departments of art and music. Claremont, a suburb of Pomona, is a typical college town and is one of the fast-growing cities of the Southland.

The California Institute of Technology, at Pasadena, offers courses in civil, chemical and electrical engineering, all leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science. Many fine, stately buildings adorn the magnificent grounds and the enthusiastic spirit of the institution is unsurpassed.

Grammar and High Schools Unexcelled.

INTO the local educational record of the year just closing will be written many interesting notes of progress concerning enrollment of pupils, building activities, number and salaries of teachers and new facilities and methods of teaching. In the Los Angeles school district, comprising 650 square miles, there are 227 schools, including fifteen high schools and thirteen junior high schools.

The enrollment in these institutions for the year just passed reached 114,802, as against 99,932 for the previous year—an increase of 15,000. Twenty per cent of the past year's increase in enrollment was in the high schools. This unparalleled growth in attendance was the greatest problem with which the Board of Education has had to deal, the lack of building facilities, necessitating an increase in the number of day sessions. However, with $9,500,000 of bond money now available, the board has under way a building program which is limited only by the number and capacity of the Southland's best architects and contractors.

In the 227 schools referred to there are employed 4200 teachers, and the salaries of these instructors have been substantially increased. In the elementary schools the teachers' salaries the past year were increased 24 per cent, or $774,409 over the previous year, the increase in high school teachers' salaries amounting to 21 per cent, or $440,351 over last year.

Part-Time Instruction.

ONE of the most important innovations in our educational system last year was the introduction of part-time instruction by which compulsory courses are provided for young people in the business world, under eighteen years of age, who do not complete a high school course. Today there are fifty-six classes operating in forty-two commercial and industrial centers of the city, with a total enrollment of 1099 students who attend the classes for at least four hours each week.

The introduction of free text-books into the high schools is another innovation worthy of mention. The last Legislature enacted a law compelling school boards to furnish high school students with free text-books. During the past year the Board of Education has spent nearly $230,000 in compliance with this requirement, and the board estimates that at least $75,000 will be needed for this purpose annually hereafter.

Of no little import has been the recent creation, by the Board of Education, of the department of naturalization, with C. C. Kelso in charge, the purpose of this department being the enlargement of the Americanization program which has ever been an outstanding feature of the schools of the Southland. The principle function of this department is the instruction of aliens in the manner of becoming good citizens of the American Republic.

Vocational Education.

OF INESTIMABLE value to the community, the State and the nation at large has been the providing, recently, of additional teachers and equipment for vocational education. One interesting feature of this provision has been the inauguration of a power machine school on South Spring street for those entering the garment maker's trade.

Another institution of importance is the school for house painting and decorating at the Central Junior High School. The worth of practical instruction in vocational classes is again demonstrated by the plans under which fourteen speed lathes will soon be completed in vocational classes at the Manual Arts, Polytechnic, Lincoln and Hollywood high schools.

One speed lathe valued at $750, has already been completed and is now in operation at the McKinley Junior High School. These schools, co-operating in various departments, plan to turn out finished products for use in local schools. At Polytechnic High School the students in one vocational class have just completed a large gas engine. In passing, it may be mentioned that the Polytechnic High School has an enrollment of 6232 students.

At the Boyle Heights Junior High School home economics vocational classes have been established for girls who do not contemplate finishing the high school course. An interesting and encouraging result of this, however, has been the determination of practically all of the girls entering these classes to enter high school, and, if possible, continue through college.

Educational Psychology.

STILL another improvement in the local educational world is to be noted in the fact that the department of educational psychology, established for the intermediate schools in 1917, has been extended to the high schools. Dr. A. H. Sutherland is director of psychology and educational research and the work of the department is proving more than self-sustaining from a purely economic standpoint, not considering the greater value of the department in its worth to both the faculty and student bodies.

Evening High Schools.

THE growth of our evening high schools, originally established for foreigners, has been phenomenal and has spread over the entire State. More and more employers are coming to co-operate with both the high and intermediate schools, giving students the privilege of working before or after school hours. Naturally, students who prove themselves competent to do both practical and academic work are given preference by employers.

The "vocational school" also is increasing in popularity and efficiency, the summer attendance increasing steadily every year. In short, there is no branch of learning, no science, no art or vocation from sloyd to automobile manufacturing, that may not be pursued by the zealous student in the Southland. Moreover, and better still, there are few schools (after kindergarten is passed) that do not contain teachers and facilities for any student, no matter what branch of learning he may be particularly interested in.

As to the private schools of Southern California, it would require a book to do them justice. No finer private institutions of learning can be found in the country—and this statement holds good as regards military, dramatic and all other schools. Many of the oldest and best schools of expression, of music and the pictorial arts are in Southern California, and in this Paradise of beauty, this soft land of song and dream, called Southern California, there have been developed and are being developed many of America's most gifted and renowned artists.

CALIFORNIA'S PLACE IN AMERICAN LITERATURE.

(Continued from Page 13.)

clever handling of the climax, usually found on the last page, incisive, illuminating, unexpected, but inevitable and logical.

"Can Such Things Be?" is a collection of his stories of the supernatural. In these, malign creatures, devoid of conscience and the milk of human kindness, as they are of soul, exert their evil spell over man. It is such tales as this that places Bierce beside Poe as a writer of stories of the horror.

Stewart Edward White, though not a native son, is another writer who has made California his own. In his trilogy of California he depicts with graphic pen three periods of life in the Golden West. The first novel of the trilogy, "Gold," is a story of the "forty-niners," the second volume, "The Gray Dawn," reproduces with trenchant realism the emergence of law and order in San Francisco; the third volume, published in the fall, is "The Rose Dawn." It is a tale of California in the seventies and later, the scene laid in the fertile valleys south of San Francisco and the motivation the breaking up of the great ranches into small farms. While "The Rose Dawn" no doubt reconstructs an era with accuracy and skill, it lacks the dramatic quality that made "The Gray Dawn" such exciting reading. Other books of Mr. White embodying the spirit of the West are "Arizona Nights," "The Claim Jumpers," "The Westerners," "The Cabin."

Mary Austin, wife of Stafford W. Austin of Bakersfield, has written a series of books that any author might well feel proud of. Those of her novels that, like "The Land of Little Rain," describe California life, are of especial interest. In "A Woman of Genius" she depicted the manners, the conventionality, the pressure downward of small-town life two or three decades ago and the way in which the small-town spirit haunted and oppressed a woman of genius, an actress, who escaped from it, but never quite succeeded in obtaining her freedom.

In reading Sinclair Lewis's new novel, "Main Street," which is one of the two or three outstanding works of fiction of the year 1920, we are reminded of passages in "A Woman of Genius," although Mary Austin does not attempt to make any such realistic and exhaustive study of small town life as does Mr. Lewis.

Mrs. Austin is a poet and a playwright as well as a novelist. "Outland," published in 1920, deserves special mention. It is a fantasy, an allegory, telling of the "Outliers," creatures unaffected by civilization, and it is a book well worth the reading.

Herman Whitaker is a well-known writer who has chosen California for his home and who has laid the scene of several books in this State. His best-known book is "The Planters," which vividly describes the sufferings of the Indians at the hands of the whites. One of the vivid war books, written from actual experience, is Mr. Whitaker's "Hunting the German Shark: the American Navy in the Underseas War." The book is alive with picturesque accounts of life under the sea, of American encounters with U-boats, and with navy life during the war.

Other books by Herman Whitaker are "The Probationer," "The Settler," "Cross Trails" and "Over the Border."

Kathleen Norris is a name known to all readers of the popular magazines, for in these have appeared many of her stories as well as several of her novels in serial form. In "Mother," written in 1911, she sounded a popular chord, glorifying motherhood and domesticity.

The public response was immediate and Mrs. Norris's name became one to conjure with. "The Rich Mrs. Burgoyne," "Saturday's Child," "Josslyn's Wife," "Sisters" and "Harriet and the Piper" are some of the best sellers she has written. Kathleen Norris is an incurable romanticist who does not scorn melodrama when it serves her purpose, but she writes colorful and moving fiction with a strong emotional appeal, and no one writes more charmingly of California. Juliet Wilbur Tompkins is a woman with a facile pen, who writes engagingly in several veins and produces pleasing fiction of the lighter sort. She was born in Oakland and reveals her love of California in more than one of her books.

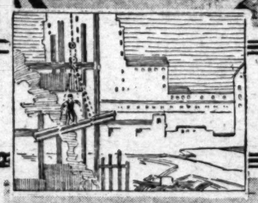
Eleanor Gates is a California author who has won no little success, both as a writer of fiction and of plays. "The Poor Little Rich Girl" is perhaps her biggest success; as a play, it caught the fancy of the public when first presented in New York and the novel is one that is still widely read.

Other distinguished California authors there are a-plenty. For instance, there is Chester Bailey Fernald, whose short story, "The Cat and the Cherub," is in itself just cause for fame. Then there is Peter B. Kyne, creator of "Cappy Ricks," and author of one of today's best sellers, "The Kindred of the Dust." Mary Hallock Foote has a field of her own, having selected the great development projects of the West, such as irrigation and mining enterprises, for the web of her remarkable series of novels. Other authors meriting more than mention are Jackson Gregory, writer of first-class wild West stories; Eugene Manlove Rhodes, cowboy turned author; the Irwins, Mrs. Fremont Older, Gellett Burgess and Ellis Parker Butler, the latter a more recent son by adoption.

THE $10,000,000 WHOLESALE TERMINAL



General view of The Wholesale Terminal, showing produce market buildings and market court in foreground and two six-story units in the background.



VIEW LOOKING NORTH FROM EIGHTH STREET ALONG TERMINAL STREET, SHOWING SOUTH END OF SIX-STORY WAREHOUSE AND COLD STORAGE BUILDINGS.



LOS ANGELES has in The Wholesale Terminal, located at Seventh Street and Central Avenue, the most efficiently equipped and modern plant of its kind in the United States. This includes a produce section in which 80% of the wholesale fruit and produce business of Los Angeles is conducted, and a warehouse section which is laid out and equipped for the most economical handling of the business of wholesale, manufacturing and distributing firms.

125 wholesale and manufacturing firms conduct their entire business in The Wholesale Terminal. For the accommodation of these 125 firms, there are located in the buildings: A bank, Western Union and Postal Telegraph offices, Standard Oil service station, box factory, 100-suite office building, 40-room hotel, 2 restaurants, barber shop, cigar stand, printing plant, public cold storage warehouse with 1,000,000 cubic feet of storage space, and a public commercial warehouse with 2,500,000 cubic feet of storage space. For the accommodation of farmers selling fresh produce and fruits, there is provided a Market Court 1200 feet long by 200 feet wide, in which stalls are provided for 300 teams and trucks.

The Terminal Buildings consist of three 2-story produce market buildings, and two 7-story warehouse and manufacturing buildings. With the new unit now under construction, these reinforced concrete buildings, if placed end to end, would be over one mile in length, and include 7,000,000 square feet of floor area.

Frequent, rapid and noiseless railroad switching service is performed by the electric locomotives of the Pacific Electric Railway Company handling the freight cars of all railroads entering Los Angeles.

Too much credit cannot be given the Wurster Construction Company of Los Angeles, San Diego and St. Louis, who undertook and accomplished in record time the construction of this plant during the strenuous war period. This contract included not only the construction of the buildings but the equipment of the various manufacturing plants including the erection of the cold storage unit. This involved the use of 8000 tons of steel, 250,000 barrels of cement, 200,000 tons of rock and sand, 10,000,000 feet of lumber and 200,000 square feet of glass and sash. Also the installation of fifty hydraulic and electric elevators, thirty spiral chutes, 500,000 square feet of pavement, three miles of spur tracks and an automatic fire sprinkler system having 25,000 sprinkler heads, gravity tanks, underground reservoirs, automatic pumping apparatus and automatic fire alarm system. The buildings are equipped with steam heating and steam power pipe lines from a central power plant, refrigeration pipe lines, gas lines, and electric light and power lines in conduit throughout.

The buildings and equipment were designed and plans and specifications were made and construction of the plant completed under the direction of John Parkinson, Supervising Architect, after an inspection and exhaustive study of all similar plants of the country.

The Union Terminal Warehouse Company (the largest commercial warehouse company in Los Angeles, having seven warehouses with over 1,000,000 square feet of floor space, including a warehouse located at the port of Los Angeles for storage and handling of import, export, or coastwise cargo shipments,) operates a modern and thoroughly equipped warehouse at The Wholesale Terminal. Under the service given by this company a merchant or a co-operative body of merchants can purchase full cargo of one commodity, thus receiving lowest possible freight rate, quantity price on purchase and greatest cash discount. If the merchandise is shipped draft attached, financing can be arranged whereby your banker will surrender bill of lading to the Union Terminal Warehouse Company and accept warehouse receipts. Assuming the bank advance is 75% of the value of the merchandise, the actual cash outlay will carry 400% more merchandise, purchased at a lower figure. The above example applies to both carload and cargo shipments, and many wholesale merchants are now taking advantage of the savings enjoyed through pool or consolidated car service.

An office section is provided for the accommodation of factory branch representatives and sales forces, manufacturing agents, brokers and firms selling selling through spot warehouse stock.

When desired space can be leased for display and sample rooms or space will be supplied in large or small quantities to be used as your own private warehouse. By leasing only sufficient space to properly handle minimum storage requirements and by storing in the public warehouse on a month-to-month basis to meet the maximum or peak load requirements, the total warehousing expense is reduced to a minimum.

The following example shows the very small cost per case of unloading a carload of canned goods, storing it in warehouse and re-shipping it to the consumer:

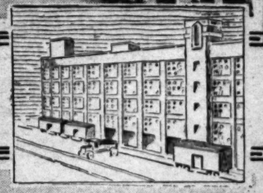
Unloading, 37½c per ton; cost per case	1¼c
Storage, per case per month	1c
Labor from warehouse door to storage floor, piling and re-delivering to first floor delivery door	¾c
Total cost per case, including one month's storage	3c

This Company will reduce your insurance premium rate on commodities stored in its warehouse, the premium on some commodities being as low as 5c per $100 per year.

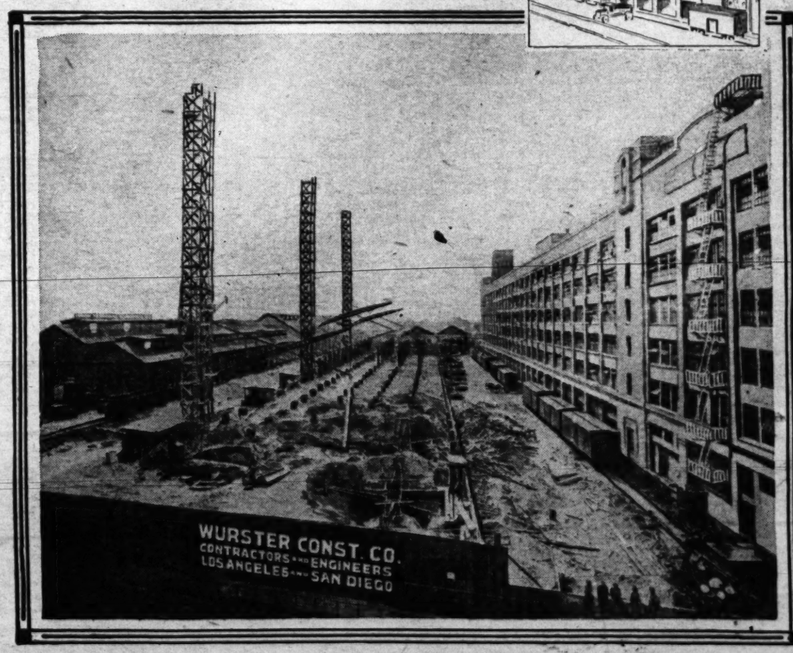
To meet the demand for suitable warehouse space a new 7-story warehouse unit having 500,000 square feet of floor area, is now under construction on the Seventh and Alameda Streets' side of The Wholesale Terminal, and will be completed and ready for occupancy early in 1921. This building will be of Class A reinforced concrete construction throughout; equipped with an automatic fire sprinkling system to insure the lowest fire insurance rates, electric elevator and automatic handling equipment, spiral chutes, offices for the accommodation of factory branch representatives, sales forces, manufacturing agents, wholesale and distributing firms.

The entire construction of this new unit is being handled under contract by the Wurster Construction Company, under direction of John Parkinson and Donald B. Parkinson, Supervising Architects, and Major J. H. Dockweiler, Consulting Engineer.

We will be pleased to welcome visitors for the inspection of our plant and facilities, and believe it will be found to be one of the most interesting and instructive industries of Southern California and well worth the time spent in looking it over.



VIEW LOOKING SOUTH FROM SEVENTH STREET NEAR ALAMEDA STREET, SHOWING NEW SEVEN-STORY UNIT WITH 500,000 SQUARE FEET FLOOR AREA, NOW IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION.



LOS ANGELES UNION TERMINAL CO.

UNION TERMINAL WAREHOUSE CO.

Los Angeles Times

ANNUAL MIDWINTER NUMBER

PART VII JANUARY 1, 1921. 32 PAGES.
Price 15 cents.

Agriculture



Cradling wheat at Soldiers Home...

Photo by F. M. Litchfield.

RIPLEY

THE HEART OF THE PALO VERDE VALLEY

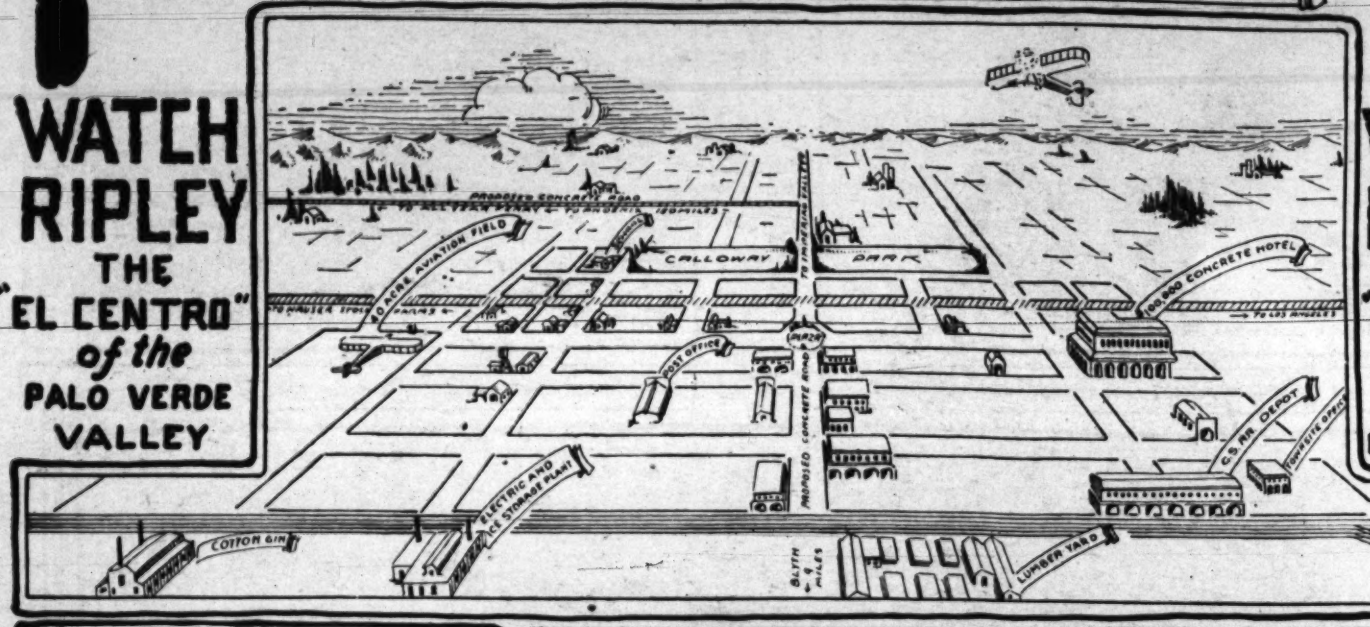
100,000 ACRES

THE TERMINUS OF A BUSY RAILROAD

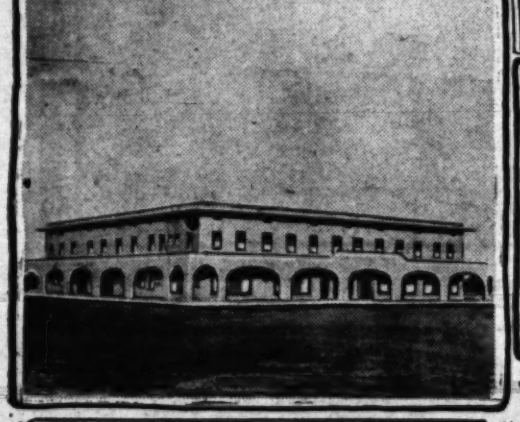
A NEW RAILROAD TOWN

One year ago a Mesquite thicket, now the livest, fastest growing inland City in the West.

WATCH RIPLEY
THE "EL CENTRO" *of the* PALO VERDE VALLEY



WATCH RIPLEY
THE "PHOENIX" *of the* COLORADO RIVER BASIN



100,000 Hotel Showing Compulsory Arcade Construction

One Year of Progress - Aeroplane Sketch of Ripley January 1921



Map showing Ripley's strategic location center of great valley, gateway to Colorado River Basin, halfway station Phoenix-to-Los Angeles



First Unit of Ripley's Freight and Passenger Stations

Ripley Is a Great Success

$200,000 in Railroad Construction, $300,000 in new buildings, mostly concrete; two overflowing schools, an indicated population of 540.

Already Facts

Mark RIPLEY'S progress last year.

$500,000 in other buildings and development, $200,000 to $400,000 in concrete road construction, $5,000,000 to $8,000,000 in farm products to handle—marks RIPLEY'S ambitious program for this year.

3 Year Old Grapes Better Here Than 7 Year Old Grapes Elsewhere



PALO VERDE'S marvellous soil, water and climate produce marvels.

Ripley Is Modern, Up-to-Date

A $100,000 reinforced concrete ELECTRICALLY HEATED hotel; well planned electric light, water and sewer systems; street work; fire, residence, business and race restrictions; splendid architectural sidewalk arcade features; railroad, telegraph, telephone, airplane service—EVERY REQUISITE FACTOR of a REAL CITY is provided for RIPLEY.

Ripley, the Heart

of a fertile, river-bottom valley of 100,000 acres, with unlimited water and unlimited crop growing sunshine.

Ripley, the Hub, Center and Gateway

to the vast Colorado River Basin project destined for the next generation to be the greatest hydro-electric, irrigation and colonization project in the history of the United States.

Ripley's Future Is Unlimited

One year old and already going stronger than any other inland city in the West, with a hundred years of growth ahead.

Great Demand for New Business

New residences, lots of work for mechanics.

All the Opportunities of a Big Town in the Making

Lots $120 to $2500, according to location and restrictions. Cheap Lots at the edge of RIPLEY (only two or three blocks) will be CLOSE IN valuable building sites in a few years, with the extensions of a growing city far beyond them. Lots in the CENTER of RIPLEY (some still to be had at $600) will then be "downtown" property of great value.

ACREAGE—across the street from RIPLEY lots can still be bought at farm-land prices. As RIPLEY SPREADS they will double and quadruple in value. Ideal for mechanics who want plenty of garden near plenty of work.

DON'T SAY, ten years from now, you "COULD HAVE BOUGHT IN RIPLEY" for one-tenth, one-twentieth the appraised valuations then.

BE ABLE TO SAY, "I GOT IN ON THE GROUND FLOOR." It may be "I owe my fortune to the start I got in RIPLEY."

Write, Wire or Call

BLYTHE CONSTRUCTION COMPANY

1108 Investment Building
Los Angeles, Cal.
Phone 65677.

Some Notable Developments in Agriculture.

Changes in Planting Tendencies Reflect Crop Values—Fruit and Walnut Acreage Increased.

BY ROBERT W. HODGSON.

THE past year has witnessed many notable developments in the agriculture of California south of the Tehachepi, in many respects far more spectacular than those occurring in any other part of the Golden State; developments which have touched not only individual specialties here and there but the whole fabric of our great basic industry.

Predominantly a great fruit-producing district, the past year has seen important changes in planting tendencies, changes which in some cases reflect in a very striking way the relative profits which the various classes of fruit crops have been returning of late, and in others apparently represent efforts at avoiding the overplanting of certain varieties.

With citrus, which is naturally far and away the most important fruit crop, 1920 has seen a rather abrupt shift from the planting of Valencia oranges to the setting out of the navel variety, a movement which has behind it sound principles of agricultural economics. Time was, and only a few years ago, when the navel reigned supreme, the relative proportion borne by this variety to its only competitor, the Valencia, being about three to one both in acreage and in production. In 1919 the output of Valencias, which during the preceding five years received very heavy plantings, actually exceeded the navel production. The latest figures available show that of a total citrus acreage still of nonbearing age of 32,000 acres, some 22,000 acres are planted to the Valencia. Certainly the time is not far off when the approximate equal ratio now existing between the two will be changed considerably in favor of the Valencia. The past five years have seen an actual decrease in bearing navel acreage. During the past five years for every navel tree planted some eight Valencias were set out. During 1920 almost the exact reverse occurred and navel nursery stock is now in considerable demand.

The past season has also witnessed a decided slump in planting of lemons, directly attributable, of course, to the impossible competition which California-grown lemons have to undergo with the Italian product and which hinges on the ruinous adverse foreign exchange rate. As is usual in any extended period of depression, here and there lemon growers have reached the stage of desperation and are working their orchards over to orange varieties. The greater part of the lemon growers, however, are "sitting tight" and watching the situation, confidently expecting to see a material improvement in the next six months. Past experience of a similar sort has taught them that periodical slumps are simply a part of the game, a gamble which every highly intensified branch of American agriculture competing with cheaper foreign labor must take.

Nursery Stock High.

WALNUT nursery stock has soared to unbelievable heights on account of unprecedented plantings of last year. Trees which three years ago brought 60 to 80 cents are now quoted at $2 to $3. Thousands of acres were planted to walnuts in 1920. High prices during the 1918 and 1919 seasons brought returns to walnut growers which encouraged them to plant heavily. French and Spanish competition is at present working a hardship on California growers, a hardship however which is only making the California walnut grower more careful of his pack and the more jealous of the reputation of his product.

Big money in peaches and apricots, canning peaches particularly, has had its effect on the planting of these fruits, the past year witnessing a considerable planting of both. Plums, apples and pears have not been planted to any unusual degree.

One of the notable planting tendencies of the year has been that of grapes, particularly table varieties in the Imperial and San Joaquin valleys. Thousands of acres have been planted during the past season and cuttings of the Thompson, Malaga, Persian 23 and Red Emperor have been in keen demand, prices having doubled and trebled. Fabulous returns from wine grapes have been the rule but uncertainty as to the future has prevented planting to any extent.

Nineteen-twenty has seen the avocado "arrive" as a commercial fruit industry, the acreage planted in orchard form having reached better than 1000 and the fruit coming on the market in considerable quantities. Heavy plantings occurred during the past season.

The sensation of the 1919 season was the heavy planting to figs and olives, a tendency which has experienced a remarkable change during the year, neither being planted to any great extent during 1920. Canning and preserving figs are receiving some attention but dried figs little or none. The most unfortunate publicity given the olive with respect to a few cases of botulism have most effectively stopped plantings to this splendid fruit.

Field Crop Changes.

THE outstanding development of the year with field crops was the widespread testing and planting of cotton, chiefly the long staple variety. Dollar-a-pound cotton reigning a year ago resulted in the plowing up of thousands of acres of alfalfa and the bringing under cultivation of tens of thousands of acres of virgin land for cotton planting. New districts were opened up, test plantings made in nearly every part of the State, and a very large amount of extremely valuable data relative to the success of this crop obtained. Long staple cotton proved its unqualified success in many parts of the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys as well as in the Imperial and Coachella valleys of California, and in the Salt River Valley and other parts of Arizona. Scattered plantings in Riverside, San Bernardino and Los Angeles counties proved successful.

But with the collapse of the cotton market all has changed. Where hundreds of thousands of acres would have been put in this coming season, thousands will prove the maximum. Alfalfa and grain sorghums will again reign supreme.

Foreign competition and weak market conditions played havoc with bean planting, the acreage this past season being approximately one-third that of last. Where California topped all as producer of beans in 1919, today she is far from the front and with prospects of going still farther down the line.

On the other hand the sugar-beet acreage was substantially larger and beet growers infinitely better satisfied with returns. With sugar down to 10 cents, however, beet growers are beginning to wonder as to what to plant next season.

A spectacular development of the year was that with cantaloupes, the acreage being half-again that of 1919 and the crop of nearly 8000 cars severely taxing the already strained facilities available.

Truck crop acreages have been approximately normal with substantial increases in cabbage and cauliflower over last season as contrasted with decrpased acreage in tomatoes and other crops. Recognition of the superiority of well-grown local seed over the expensive imported article has been an outstanding development of the year with truck and field crop growers.

Live Stock Changes.

IN COMMON with all parts of the country, in 1919 the dairying industry of Southern California was in a precarious condition with dairy cows going to the butcher in large numbers and dairymen going out of business. The past year has seen this condition change radically to the point where dairymen are now going back into the business. Figures available show nearly 50 per cent more dairy cows in the county than at the same time last year and everywhere a substantial increase in interest.

The outstanding development in the raising of beef cattle has been the movement looking toward better marketing facilities. Stockyards in Los Angeles and beef cattle auction sales have received no little discussion during the year, the latter apparently meeting with greater favor and having been inaugurated some three months ago as a co-operative activity on the part of the California Cattlemen's Association and the various farm bureaus.

In common with all other parts of the country, commercial swine raising has been given a severe setback on account of dropping prices. With feeds going down in something like similar proportion now, swine men are expecting the situation to improve rapidly to a certain extent. Reflecting conditions in the commercial end of the business, the pure-bred swine industry during recent months has been marking time awaiting improved markets.

Three phases of the live-stock industry which have been booming during the past year include poultry raising, the goat industry and bee-keeping. High prices and strong selling facilities have put the Southern California poultry industry on the map to stay. Although the output has been below normal, Southern California bee-keepers have experienced a very profitable season.

Seed Production in Southern California.

BY B. C. BOUGHER.

ONE outstanding benefit that field and truck crop growers have derived from the late World War is that home-grown seed properly raised is superior to that of any imported seed. Previous to the war it was a generally conceded fact that foreign countries and certain sections of the United States could produce seed which was far superior to that grown locally. When the supply of sugar beet, carrot, celery, cabbage, cauliflower and many other seeds was suddenly cut off the local grower was at a loss to know what to do. Plant breeders have contended for years that if proper selection and cultural methods were employed any grower could in time develop a strain of seed that would be far superior to that which could be imported. It having become the custom to buy seed that was imported from foreign countries, any deviation from this rule was looked upon with discredit. Because of this prevailing opinion which was so strongly intrenched in the mind of the farmer it was a rather dangerous step (or he thought it was) to launch out into the new field and propagate his own seed. It is now quite apparent that the late conflict was a blessing in disguise for the reason that it compelled the farmer to lean upon his own resources as far as seed production was concerned.

The reason for the failure to raise good, pure, vigorous seed here in the past is that the California farmer has been accustomed to growing crops on an extensive scale. He could not conceive of giving the care and attention to a five-acre field that had previously been bestowed upon upwards of 160 acres. Right there is the secret of raising a pure, vigorous strain of any kind of seed. The Belgian, French and German seed growers have practiced the closest attention to details in the rearing of a seed crop. It is not an uncommon practice with foreign growers to devote the entire energies of a half-dozen men to the taking care of one acre. With the roguing, staking and close supervision attendant upon successful seed production the foreign grower had a clear field to himself. It was these all important facts that the local grower had to learn upon embarking in the seed business.

Quality Improved.

THERE has always been more or less locally produced seed upon the market which undersold the imported variety. This was quite natural because of its inferiority. The first year after the imported supply was cut off, the California farmer experienced considerable disappointment with not a small amount of financial loss. The inherent tendency for his cabbage, cauliflower, sugar beet and other crops to go to seed was generally attributed to climatic conditions for the lack of a better excuse. It never occurred to him that possibly the seed which he had sown was obtained from field-run harvest without any additional thought or care being given to selection and care of the crop. The grower being in dire straits it was an apparent necessity that something should be done to remedy the situation. A few farmers here and there determined to take a chance and see if it was not possible to raise some of the crop for seed on a small scale, giving closer attention to the seed plot than the rest of the field received. The results of these small demonstration plots throughout the State were very encouraging. The first year a decided improvement was noticeable in the resultant crop from this seed. These results gave the farmer confidence in his ability to raise pure seed and acted as a stimulus to his efforts to improve upon his methods. Greater attention was paid to seed selection, cleaning, roguing and germination. In fact, a real scientific study of the situation was made, the methods followed by the foreign growers being adopted in many instances.

It is only a matter of a few years when it was considered the height of folly to even attempt to raise cauliflower from home-grown seed. Yet today the very finest cauliflower seed to be obtained is grown in Los Angeles and Orange counties. A proof of its superiority is that it outsold the imported French seed by $5 per pound. There are a number of growers in Southern California who have in the last five years developed a strain of seed which is as near perfection as it is possible to obtain.

The Potato Industry.

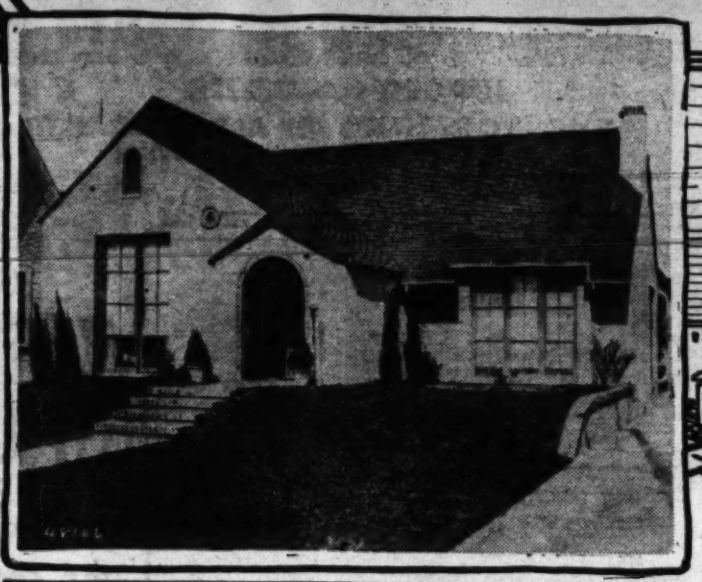
ONE of the greatest setbacks to the potato industry in Southern California in the past has been the uncertainty of securing a good stand from seed brought in from Northern California and Oregon. The qualities of the northern-grown product have been praised so highly that the local grower was hesitant in buying his stock from any other source even in view of the fact that year after year any number of growers obtained mediocre results and oftentimes complete failure. They were quite ready to admit that their crop had gone all to vine, premature sprouting, degenerate and small tubers, or that the mosaic and curly leaf had again taken its toll. As was the case with cauliflower, the grower was prone to lay the blame on climatic or soil conditions.

With the advent of the certification of seed by the State Department of Agriculture, a keener interest was manifested in the development of a home-grown seed potato. Numerous growers in the south began the process of hill selection. Potato growers' associations were formed in the different communities, principally to better the marke[illegible]tion but with some effort devoted to the rearing of an improved strain adapted to local conditions. An organization which has done and promises to do a vast amount of good for the betterment of the potato industry is the Potato Growers' Department of the Los Angeles County Farm Bureau. This group of progressive potato growers have outlined several important projects for the coming year which give promise of furthering the work by concentrating on a few pertinent problems. Among these are the varietal test plots for the determining of varieties which may be superior to those now being grown, the value of the different commercial fertilizers and green manure crops, and the semiannual observation tours which have now become permanent.

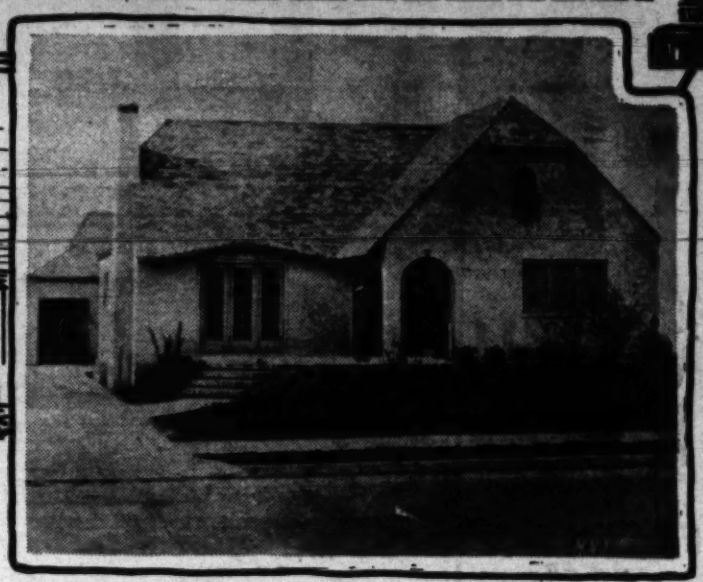
The tuber unit system in conjunction with hill selection is the procedure which any potato grower may follow with the assurance that he can in a very short time develop a strain of seed superior to any of the imported stock and at the same time afford him the independence and security which cannot be obtained by bringing in new seed each year from other sections of the Pacific Coast. By selecting the ten best potatoes from this year's crop and planting them in forty hills in a favorably selected plot of ground, the grower can in a few years develop a strain of seed superior to any that he can buy. These ten tubers are cut into four equal parts, one being planted to a hill, making forty hills from these original ten potatoes. These hills from this plot are again planted. They furnish enough seed to plant 320 hills the next season, no hill being selected unless it has at least eight perfectly formed tubers. The potatoes from the remaining hills are planted in a half-acre plot which is staked and rogued, giving in turn enough seed to plant the regular seed field from which seed for the commercial planting is secured. However, each year the ten most perfectly formed tubers are selected and planted in the seed selection plot. This process gives the grower a highly improved strain of seed every three years.

Recent developments in the production of home-grown seed in Southern California prove beyond the shadow of a doubt the practicability of growing seed locally which is superior to any that can be imported.

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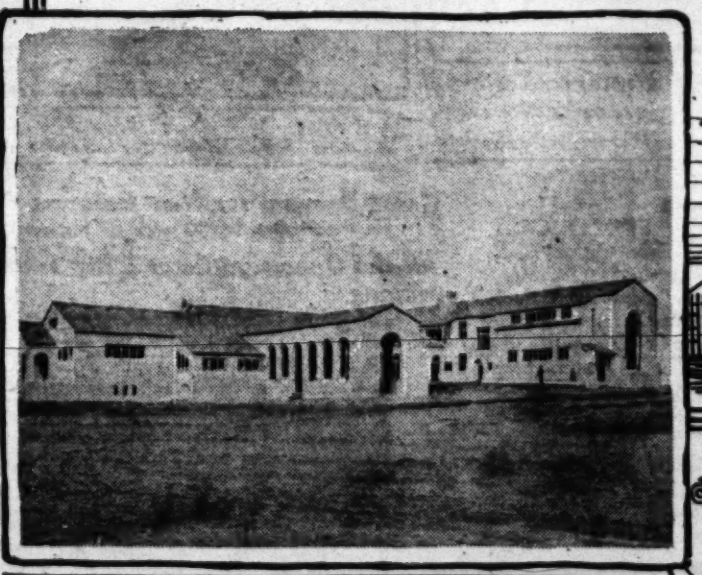
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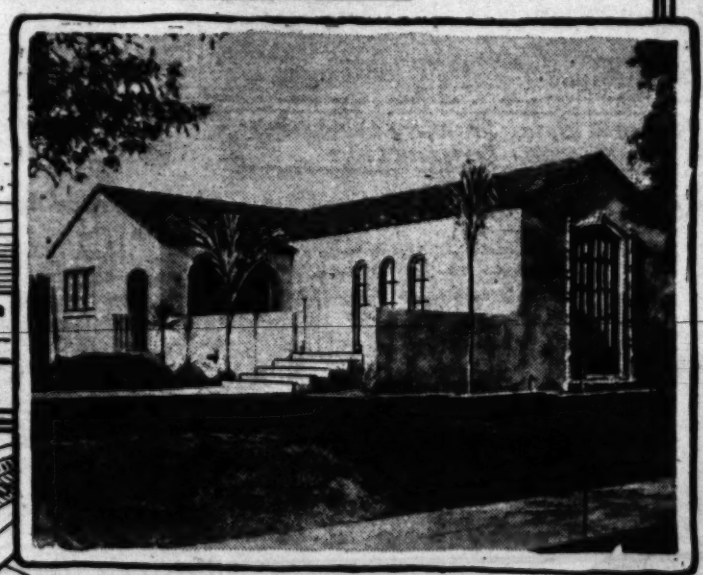
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Some Notable Developments in Agriculture.

Changes in Planting Tendencies Reflect Crop Values—Fruit and Walnut Acreage Increased.

BY ROBERT W. ROBOSON.

THE past year has witnessed many notable developments in the agriculture of Southern California south of the Tehachapi. In many respects far more spectacular than those occurring in any other part of the Golden State; developments which have touched not only individual specialties here and there but the whole fabric of our great basic industry.

"sitting tight" and watching the situation, confidently expecting to see a material improvement in the next six months. Past experience of a similar sort has taught them that periodical slumps are quickly succeeded by periods of unusual activity and prosperity. This is evidence of the faith of these breeders in the future of the dairy industry in Southern California as well as being a tribute to the favorable climatic conditions for the development of young stock and the making of big records of production.

Dairymen and breeders of Southern California show their progressiveness in different associations. The Southern California Milk Producers' Association is a co-operative organization of dairymen for the purpose of marketing their product and also for co-operative buying of feed and other supplies. The Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association of Southern California is an organization of breeders of pure-bred Holstein cattle, for the purpose of taking advantage of each other's experience and for promoting the interests of their breed.

tendency which has experienced a remarkable change during the year, neither being planted to any great extent during 1920. Canning and preserving figs are receiving

was that with catalonpes, the acreage being half-again that of 1919 and the crop of nearly 3000 cars severely taxing the already strained facilities available.

Truck crop acreages have been approximately normal with substantial increases in cabbage and cauliflower over last season as contrasted with decreased acreage in tomatoes

Herd and Flock on the Range and Ranch.

Southern California's Extensive Live-Stock Industry and Its Important Relationship to Agriculture.

BY GILLETTE E. GORDON.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA is famous for the quantity and quality of the fruit produced here, and justly so. Southern California is well adapted to the growing of citrus, deciduous and semi-tropical fruits. But Southern Californians realize, as do agriculturists of other sections, that agriculture, to be balanced, must have live stock as a foundation and there is a surprisingly large amount of live stock of all kinds produced here.

The climatic conditions of Southern California are as favorable to the best and most economical development and production of live stock and live-stock products as to the growing of fruits. The fertilizer produced by the live stock is responsible in a large measure for the successful production of fruit in Southern California. Many orchardists are becoming interested in the production of live stock along with fruit, in order to balance their own farming operations. Some are using hogs for this purpose, but most orchardists favor dairying or the raising of poultry, due to the fact that the last two mentioned industries lend themselves more readily to an intensified system of farming. The dairy industry no doubt leads all other live-stock activities, due to the big demand for milk in Southern California cities and particularly in Los Angeles. There are about 54,000 gallons of milk consumed in the city of Los Angeles alone each day.

Practically all of the milk produced in the more thickly populated sections of Southern California counties, and particularly in the region near Los Angeles, is consumed as whole milk. The dairymen of Southern California are remarkably keen and progressive and the dairy industry is maintained on a very high standard.

High Dairy Standards.

STATE and municipal laws require rigid inspection of dairies and dairy products in order to assure the public of obtaining a product of high quality. This inspection has proven to be, not a detriment to the industry, but has raised it to such a high level that it is a more desirable industry in which to engage than ever before. The dairyman finds that strict adherence to regulations and the resultant high standard of his product creates a big demand for it among the consuming public. In 1919 milk and cream produced by the Brant Rancho in Los Angeles county was placed first with the highest score ever made at the National Dairy Show.

Southern California is an ideal place for the dairyman. While land values and overhead expenses are somewhat higher close to Los Angeles than in the outlying districts, the proximity to market and the advantages derived from being located close to a large center more than make up the difference. With climatic conditions so favorable that the summers are never so hot as to be oppressive nor the winters so cold as to cause discomfort to the animals, a maximum production can be maintained throughout the year with a minimum of feed and of overhead for barns and other equipment.

Soil and climatic conditions are also ideal for the growing of alfalfa hay and corn for ensilage, which feeds make up the basis of all dairy rations. Yields of twelve and fourteen tons per acre of alfalfa hay are often obtained during the season while yields of fifty tons of ensilage corn have been obtained. Yields of thirty to forty tons of corn are not at all uncommon.

Cow Testing Association.

THE Agricultural Extension Service for Los Angeles county in May, 1918, organized a cow-testing association to be operated under the auspices of the Los Angeles County Farm Bureau. About 1100 cows were put under test and their average production was found to be twenty-eight pounds of butter fat per cow per month. Since that time the association has been operating under the auspices of the dairymen's department of the Farm Bureau and has enlarged its activities more than threefold, there being 3500 cows under test at the present time. The average production of these cows at this time is over thirty-three pounds of butter fat per month, which is an increase of more than five pounds of butter fat per month per cow. This is all the more praiseworthy when the much larger number of cows under test is taken into consideration. The above improvement is due to the manner in which the "boarder" cows have been eliminated and to better feeding.

While Southern California is so well adapted to the production of market milk, it is more ideally adapted to the raising of pure-bred stock. The large number of commercial dairies provides a market for good bulls as well as for the cows. The climate is all that is to be desired for the best growth and development of young stock. The mild summers and winters provide ideal conditions for the making of great records of production, which is such an essential point in the production of pure-bred dairy cattle.

Pure-Bred Dairy Cows.

THERE are a number of breeders of high-class dairy cattle in Southern California, some of the most prominent being the Santa Anita Rancho, the owner of King Korndyke Pontiac Acme, the $41,000 bull purchased at the recent national Holstein guaranty consignment sale at St. Paul; the Burr Farms, Holstein breeders; the Adohr Stock Farms, Guernsey breeders and producers of certified milk; James J. Jeffries, Holstein breeder; the Brant Rancho, Guernsey breeder; the Los Angeles County Farm, Holstein breeders; Hollow Hill Farm, Guernsey breeders, and only recently has Mr. D. G. Maxwell, owner of Maxwell Farms in Iowa, and one of the best-known Holstein breeders in the Middle West, moved his herd to Los Angeles county.

Prize-Winning Hogs.

THE climatic and soil conditions of Southern California are just as kindly to the raising of pure-bred hogs and the production of pork as to the dairy industry. There are innumerable hog raisers in this section. There is a popular belief among eastern farmers that it is impossible to produce hogs here as economically or of as high quality as are produced in Eastern and Middle Western States on corn. One example that may be used to prove the fallacy of this belief is the fact that the University of California and other California breeders have sent animals to the International Live Stock Show at Chicago and have won first prizes and grand championships on animals that had never received a grain of corn, but had been fed altogether on grains commonly grown in this State. Barley, which is commonly grown here and which is used as the base for practically all grain rations, will produce just as good or better results than corn, both from an economical standpoint and in the quality of the product. Hogs are usually marketed here when they are five to six months old at a weight of 200 to 225 pounds, which is the weight most desired by the packer.

With the favorable climatic conditions obtained here, there is an excellent opportunity for the growth and development of young stock and the raising of two litters of pigs each year is made easy. Little expense is necessary in housing and equipment. Alfalfa can be used for pasture ten or sometimes twelve months of the year and in the interim some other good pasture crop can easily be grown. This green pasture contributes to the good health and growthiness of the hog besides very materially reducing the feed cost. There are a number of prominent breeders of hogs in Southern California. One of the largest is the Diamond Bar Ranch, where the first prize aged Duroc-Jersey herd at the 1919 National Swine Show is located. Other well-known breeders include the Italian Vineyard Company, Berkshires; Winsor Ranch, Duroc-Jerseys; Llano Vista Ranch, Hampshires; Santa Anita Ranch, Poland Chinas; Falfadale Farms, Duroc-Jerseys; Charnock Ranch, Duroc-Jerseys; Rancho Del Sur, Duroc-Jerseys; Fairbanks Ranch, Hampshires; Brant Rancho, Duroc-Jerseys, and many others.

Beef Cattle and Sheep.

ALTHOUGH the beef cattle and sheep industries in Southern California are not so extensive as are the above-mentioned industries there are far greater numbers of these types of live stock produced here than is popularly believed. The hills and mountains in the northern part of Los Angeles county and in Ventura, Santa Barbara, Riverside, San Bernardino and San Diego counties are well adapted to the growing of beef cattle. Good pasture can be found during the winter, spring and early summer months, particularly in these various places, after which many feeders are brought to the beet fields of Los Angeles and Orange counties to be finished on beet tops. Cottonseed, which is produced in large quantities in this section, is also used extensively in the finishing of beef cattle for the market. One of the best-known pure-bred breeders of beef cattle in the south is the Diamond Bar Ranch at Spadra, in Los Angeles county, which maintains a large herd of pure-bred Herefords.

Sheep are found in the same general sections mentioned above for beef cattle. They make economical use of stubble in the large grain sections and also utilize to good advantage the various pasture crops found here.

With the enormous use of automobiles and tractors in Southern California one would be led to believe that there was no room for the raising of horses. Such, however, is not the case. Many farmers make it a practice to raise all the work stock needed on their ranches, but there are also to be found some high-class horse-breeding establishments. The Santa Anita Rancho, founded by the late E. J. ("Lucky") Baldwin and now owned and operated by his daughter, Mrs. Anita M. Baldwin, has long maintained a reputation for the quality and number of horses produced there. It first gained fame through its thoroughbreds or running horses which won many prizes both in this country and in England. Thoroughbreds have been continually kept on the ranch and there is at the present time a string being trained on the ranch which is to be sent out on the circuit later. These horses are descended from the animals that first made this ranch famous. Arabian horses are also bred on this ranch as are Percherons and jacks. The Diamond Bar Ranch also maintains some very high-class Arabians.

There is a strong demand throughout Southern California for highly bred saddle horses. The mild winters and beautiful scenery have created much interest in horseback riding. One of the best-known breeders of saddle horses is the Chino Stock Farm, although there are many other breeders.

Better Days Dawn for War Ravaged Mexico.

TRADE relations with Mexico constitute a factor in the development of Los Angeles, if the promised rehabilitation of the southern republic comes to pass. Mexico has natural resources of incalculable value and if stable conditions can be maintained such as to warrant the investment of capital to develop them that country will assume a position of much greater importance than now in the business affairs of the world.

Los Angeles, for several reasons, is interested in the welfare of Mexico and is in a position to benefit immediately from a rehabilitated Mexican commerce. Los Angeles has a greater Mexican population than any other city in the United States. It stands fourth among all the cities of America in point of Mexican population, being exceeded by three cities in Mexico only.

Los Angeles business men are in closer rapport with the Mexican people because of their more frequent contact with them and Los Angeles also has a marked geographical advantage.

Mexico, war-torn and devastated for many years, has become debilitated, its improved resources impaired or destroyed, and the nation has been discredited among the nations of the world. The situation went from bad to worse, with one revolution following another and banditry existing at all times until it reached a climax under the administration of the late President Venustiano Carranza.

Carranza's administration was a disastrous failure. The people of Mexico were tired and sick of it and of the never-ending warfare that brought them only dangers and privations. Foreign capital and foreign efforts toward development were driven out. The fine ranches developed under the regime of Porfirio Diaz were allowed to decay and in many cases were abandoned. Los Angeles men, returning from tours of Mexico during the past year, describe these old ranches, comprising some of the most fertile land in the world, as grown up to weeds and brush. Every traveler through Mexico is deeply impressed with the striking contrast between "what might be" and conditions as they are.

While Mexico's bad record for the past ten years' period tends to have a disquieting influence, there is every reason to believe that the present situation is such as to bring about peaceful conditions, restored agricultural and industrial activities and a stability of government that will entitle the republic of Mexico to recognition and consideration by the civilized nations of the world.

Two factors have contributed chiefly in bringing about a much more hopeful situation, the fact that the Mexican people are genuinely tired of warfare and the election of Gen. Alvara Obregon as President of the republic.

Obregon's Sterling Qualities.

GEN. OBREGON was elected last July and was virtually the unanimous choice. He was a distinguished and popular soldier, whose exploits on the field of battle compelled admiration and respect.

Gen. Obregon is a man of the people, of their own blood and sinew.

He has many qualities that will help in his great task of rehabilitating Mexico. He is not of the Spanish don, or aristocrat type. He is essentially representative of the great mass of Mexican citizens. He, therefore, can understand his people and is understood by them.

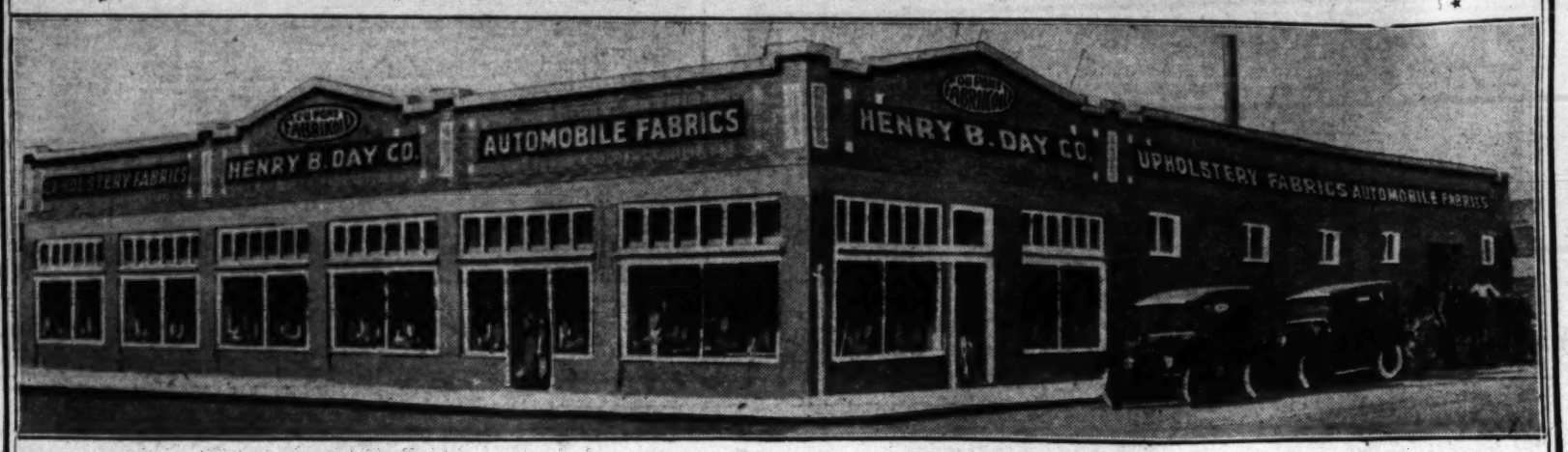
Gen. Obregon is fearless, an indefatigable worker, a born diplomat and intensely patriotic. He is a man of independent means and, unlike some of his predecessors, does not need, nor does he desire, to regard his hapless country as an opportunity for plunder. His frequent visits to California and other American States have given him an understanding of, and sympathy with, American business principles.

Knowing his own country and people and fully aware of what must be done to establish confidence among other nations, Gen. Obregon has a tremendous advantage over his predecessors. His military prestige and well-known ability to rule with an iron hand in an emergency are further strong points in his favor.

Gen. Obregon's election to the Presidency is regarded favorably by American business men, especially as he has declared himself against confiscation of property and given assurances that property rights will be protected. In all the years of misrule by Carranza nothing militated against Mexico so strongly as his policies favoring confiscation of property. Gen. Obregon's assurances in this respect have had much to do with the confidence expressed by American business men in the future of Mexico.

With a businesslike regime and adequate assurance that investments in Mexico will be protected, there is no doubt that capital in large amounts will be available to develop Mexico's wonderful resources.

Mexico is potentially rich with vast deposits of minerals and oil. Its soil and climatic conditions are such as to make large areas highly productive. Portions of it could be made to rival the famous Imperial Valley as a winter garden. A few years of work under peaceful conditions will make Mexico a productive nation and give it a trade of substantial proportions. In development of the southern republic and its growing trade Los Angeles stands ready and well prepared to co-operate.



FOR eleven years this company has had a steady, healthy growth because from the start it has combined quality and service—the two essentials in every successful business enterprise. We specialize in Auto Fabrics and every line handled is STANDARD QUALITY. Our service consists of fair treatment and the credit for our past success is due largely to the splendid organization we have builded.

WE are the distributors in California for DuPont Fabrikoid, carrying a large line of CRAFTSMAN, PONTOP, LUXAR and RUBBERTEX.

THE Henry B. Day Co., is responsible for fancy tops and Craftsman covered bodies in Southern California. The start was slow; today fancy tops are numerous in California, and their popularity is rapidly extending all over the East.

CRAFTSMAN body covering is new and like the Craftsman Tops, was relatively slow in general adoption, but as this process has every advantage—with none of the disadvantages so common to paint, it is bound to be universally adopted and education of car owners is the only thing necessary.

FOR instance, Craftsman body covering has real merit and advantages over paint as it outlasts the life of the car, and first coat is final expense. Craftsman body covering is easily cleaned, finish everlasting and improves with age. Varnish to the contrary deteriorates from the time it is applied to the car. Perhaps one of Craftsman body covering's greatest advantages is that it stops all body squeaks and rattles.

CRAFTSMAN Tops are distinctive, elegant and individual. They are rich in coloring, graceful in design,—everlasting and they invariably compel admiration. Craftsman Fabrikoid is the only top material that STAYS NEW. It is as thoroughly and easily cleanable as glass. Time has so thoroughly proved its perfection for outdoor service that it is now being used to cover the entire car in place of paint.

CRAFTSMAN Fabrikoid, artistic and enduring, can be selected to meet your own ideas of grain and coloring and it is firmly cemented to your car. Body, hood, radiator, fenders, all are covered with a pliant, leathery fabric of richest character, heavy and rugged—a finish with a foundation. It takes one week to cover your car with Craftsman Fabrikoid, and it will look just as good five years from the day it is first put on.

ANOTHER line that has added to our splendid success is CHASE MOHAIR PLUSHES. These goods represent for upholstery just what Craftsman Fabrikoid Auto Top and Body Materials do for car covering. CHASE MOHAIR PLUSHES are unsurpassed for quality and service.

THE lines mentioned represent only a few of the several high class products we distribute in the California territory. We have built our business on the solid foundation of service and the handling only of superior quality products and fair dealings.

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Los Angeles at Fourteenth Street
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Cotton Growing in the Southwestern States.

Last Year's Crop Biggest in History of Region But Falling Prices Will Reduce Plantings.

COTTON growers of California and Arizona raised almost twice as much cotton the past year as ever before because consumers of superfine and extra length cotton found what they wanted only in the semi-arid regions of the Southwest. Approximately 280,000 acres were devoted to cotton in these two States and in the Lower California portion of the Imperial Valley because spinners of extra fine fabrics and makers of the best automobile tires found the cleanest, finest and longest cotton on the reclaimed desert, and in the San Joaquin Valley. The acreage of cotton in these districts will not be as large during the coming year as it was in 1920, owing to the slump in the price of cotton; but the superiority of "desert cotton" over that grown in other portions of the United States, or even in the Valley of the Nile, will, within a few years, designate these areas as the best districts in the world for the raising of cotton.

Nearly half the acreage of cotton in these States during 1920 was devoted to the culture of Pima cotton, a variety produced by the United States Department of Agriculture at Tempe, Ariz., from Egyptian Sakellaradis cotton. This cotton has a greater length and a greater degree of fineness than any cotton produced anywhere. Pima has an average length of 1⅝ inches, a comparative tensile strength of 140, and a comparative fineness of 90. Egyptian Sakellaradis has an average length of 1½ inches, a comparative tensile strength of 118, and a comparative fineness of 80. Sea Island cotton, now almost extinct, has a length of 1 9-16 inches, and a comparative fineness of 85. The cotton boll weevil, unknown in the Southwest, has all but wiped out Sea Island cotton culture.

Acreage in the Southwest.

THE area given to cotton culture in the Southwest in 1920 was nearly twice the acreage of any other year, many districts in which the fiber was never grown before being added to the cotton column. Arizona, during the past year, nearly equaled California in cotton acreage, growing 202,000 acres of the fleecy white crop, mostly Egyptian long staple, and California, including the Lower California portion of the Imperial Valley, producing 205,250 acres.

The detailed acreage of the two States and that portion of the Imperial Valley which extends over into Lower California follows: Salt River Valley, Ariz., 184,000 acres Pima long staple, 4000 acres short staple; other Arizona districts, 14,000 acres, principally Pima long staple.

Imperial county, Cal., 47,000 acres short stable, 2000 acres Durango medium staple, 31,000 acres long staple.

Imperial Valley in Lower California, 75,000 acres short staple, 2000 acres Durango.

Palo Verde Valley, 19,500 acres short staple, 3500 acres Pima long staple.

Kern county, 8700 acres Pima long staple, 2000 acres Durango.

Yuma Valley, 4000 acres Pima, 500 acres short staple.

Coachella Valley, 2000 acres Durango, 400 acres Pima cotton.

Tulare county, 3200 acres short staple, 300 acres Pima.

Fre o county, 3000 acres Durango, 200 acres Pima.

Perris valley, Riverside county, 1400 acres Durango.

Other sections Riverside county, 250 acres.

San Bernardino county, 250 acres short staple, 150 acres Pima.

Kings county, 800 acres Durango, 100 acres Pima.

Growers' Chief Problems.

PRIMARILY the cotton grower's chief problem is to stabilize the price at a level which will permit a fair and reasonable profit. With only the Nile Valley as a competitor, this would seem a not too difficult problem to solve, but without co-operation and without a protective tariff, this has heretofore been practically impossible.

Short cotton reached its postwar high level last year when it brought the grower 50 cents, but what otherwise would have been an exceedingly gratifying profit was cut materially because of the excessive cost of labor.

There is always a market for good short staple at some price, but, under present conditions, the market for long staple cotton is somewhat limited. Manufacturers of cotton goods are equipped mostly to handle short staple, and in order to use long staple special machinery is required.

That the time is coming when there will be ample facilities for handling long staple is freely predicted. At present, it is largely grown for the use of tire manufacturing concerns and is largely consumed in the manufacture of wings for airplanes.

When the demand for cotton was at its greatest and interest was keenly aroused, dozens of test plots were planted in four large counties in this part of the State and in certain districts in the San Joaquin Valley, where, up to that time, growing was spasmodic and not definitely proved to be a profitable crop.

Lending valuable aid and assistance in this step were the United States Department of Agriculture and the University of California. These institutions provided farmers with carefully selected seed. With it also went detailed information concerning planting and caring for the crops.

Unfortunately, with the decline in price many of the experimenters lost interest toward fall. In some instances the tests were a failure and the plots were abandoned. However, the far-sighted growers stayed with the experiment and data of tremendous value were obtained.

Investigation into the history of cotton planting in this State shows that it has been undertaken at various times for the last sixty-four years. The first attempt seems to have been in 1856. The State Agricultural Society offered a substantial prize to the farmer who grew the best acre of cotton. A San Fernando Valley farmer planted a considerable area, but the records do not show if this crop proved to be a success. Others experimented with it from time to time until 1865. During that year a farmer living near Los Angeles planted 108 acres. Unfortunately the result was not recorded.

The first large shipment on record is one made in 1873. A grower of Merced county grew and shipped to Liverpool more than 22,000 pounds of cotton. Since that time the growth of cotton has been gradually extended until last year it brought fortunes to hundreds in Imperial, Palo Verde and other sections.

It has now been conclusively proved from the tests made in 1920 that cotton will grow practically anywhere in the State exclusive of the mountainous regions. It has also been demonstrated that the seed will sprout under almost any soil, moisture and climatic conditions. The plants thrive, growing much like corn and inevitably bolls follow, but it has been proved that the growing of cotton in this State and under the conditions it affords will not prove a financial success unless the bolls are open before frost comes. Frost always kills the plants. The deciding factors in Los Angeles, Riverside and neighboring counties are primarily the length of the growing season, high night temperature during the summer and late fall rains.

Experienced cotton growers say the test plots planted in 1920 should not be considered entirely conclusive as farmers lack experience, they planted their plots late in the season and were victims of early frosts in many localities. This, however, did not apply in all sections and the information thus obtained, it is believed, will prove invaluable in later years.

California's Advantages.

CALIFORNIA is singularly fortunate in possessing large areas where cotton will flourish, and in being remarkably free from the blights which have wrought havoc in crops in the South, including the boll weevil and other harmful insects.

The experiments, to which reference already has been made, show that the semi-arid sections of San Bernardino, Riverside and near-by counties, which are not directly affected by the ocean, combined with a season of 250 days in which cotton can grow are the best adapted to cotton culture. Included in these are the Armada, Moreno and Corona districts in Riverside county and the Perris Valley. The crops of 1919 and 1920 demonstrated that south of Fresno and around Bakersfield and in some other sections the San Joaquin Valley is well adapted to cotton growing and the industry now is on a firm basis in the matter of production. Imperial, Palo Verde and the Coachella Valley have long been recognized as cotton-producing centers.

The most important item to the cotton grower is the length of the growing season together with assured high temperatures while the crop is maturing. If this growing season is less than 250 days, long staple cotton is not profitable.

The test plots included three varieties, Pima Egyptian cotton, Durango Medium Staple and Mebane.

Generally speaking the various experiments were satisfactory and much information was secured. It was demonstrated that cotton can be grown, but, also, that organization is necessary and that a protective tariff is essential in order that California growers may successfully compete with other cotton growing sections of the world, principally of the Nile Valley.

Famous Hostelries of the Pacific Coast.

BY DOUGLAS WADLEIGH CHURCHILL.

JUST a touch of yesterday—of an age all but obliterated by the frenzied desires of a world gone mad, a touch of the old when a traveler, no matter who nor what, was a welcome guest where'er he lingered.

Long, long ago when California was owned and ruled by the dons and donas of ancient Castile, whose vast ranchos stretched from the green valleys of Monterey to the lavender-mantled hills of San Diego, the spirit of Buen Gusto was evidenced everywhere. The stranger within the puerta of the rancho was greeted by everyone as a friend returned and the hospitality of the don was pressed upon him as long as he wished to honor the Spaniard with his presence.

Unquenched and undimmed by time, the same fires of welcome and friendliness burn on the hearths of the great hotels of the State and the traveler is welcomed with the same feeling, though the flowery language of Spain has been supplanted by the more prosaic English. And so it is that in these hostelries is preserved the life that characterized the earlier California.

Dotted here and there from Santa Barbara to Coronado lie the hotels, each a Mecca of travelers both summer and winter. Until a few years ago California was known but as a winter resort. Today it is recognized as a year-round playground for all peoples and it is, in some part, the spirit of an older day still nourished by the innkeeper that has brought the State to the attention of the world.

World Famous Resorts.

NO MATTER what the pilgrim's desire, he well may have it gratified here. Hotels resting on the crystal sand, nestled in the valleys of the interior or clinging like Alpine balconies to precipitous mountains are here in goodly numbers as well as the hundreds of metropolitan hostelries.

Some of the hotels are world famous. The great resort houses of Pasadena, Coronado, Santa Barbara and Beverly Hills have long been known to both frequent visitor and untraveled stranger. Newer and smaller hotels have been built recently, hotels accommodating but 100 or 200 guests. These, while not so widely known, have their clientele.

The traveler visiting the hotels in geographical sequence sees at Santa Barbara the hotels of the long-established winter colony and the more recently popularized summer capital. The fashionable colony of Montecito, near the city, is one of the attractions that draws thousands to Santa Barbara each year. Centrally located are the Arlington, long known for its retention of the California spirit, and the Ambassador, a link in the national chain of hotels of that name. Built in the early mission style amid trees of the West lies El Mirasol, the sunflower. El Encanto, another hotel reflecting the spirit of earlier days, impresses the visitor with the significance of its name, the enchantment.

Like a gem from the Arabian Nights comes the Samarkand, built in the architecture of old Arabia and providing some of the most novel and beautiful decorations found in any hostelry in the world. This opened New Year's Day. A little south of this resort city in the famous Ojai Valley is the San Marcos Hotel, one of the newer and smaller pleasure centers of the State, where outdoor activities are foremost in the hotel's life.

Near Los Angeles and close to all that the winter or summer vacationist desires is the Beverly Hills, crowning a knoll, with its bungalows straggling into the hills beyond. Here it is that the weary traveler finds solace and calm from a tumultuous world.

One of the most famous winter colonies in the world is located in Pasadena, where for years easterners have found refuge from the storms at their homes. Here, lying at the foot of the mountains, but a few minutes' ride from the center of Los Angeles and amid the palatial winter homes of the wealthy, are five of California's best-known hostelries.

Three of the hotels, the Maryland, the Huntington and the Green, unite in forming a nucleus around which the hotel life of the section has been built. The Raymond, standing like a sentinel at the entrance to the city, is another famous resort where hundreds of visitors make their winter home. On the western side of the city with its architecture blending into that of the neighboring residences is the Vista del Arroyo, for years the abode of people seeking beauty and rest combined with the social life of homelike surroundings.

Fifty miles distant in Riverside lies one of the most favored stopping places in the State, the Glenwood Mission Inn. The visitor strolling through the patios and lingering in the cloisters, lives again in dreams and memories the romance of bygone days.

Reminiscent of Mediterranean resorts is the St. Catherine at Avalon, Santa Catalina Island, where the world is lost in the warm sunlight and the blue waters of the bay. On the mainland opposite this spot is the Virginia at Long Beach, where is centered the social life of the south coast beaches and of the officers of the Pacific Fleet and Submarine Base located at Los Angeles Harbor.

For those desirous of enjoying winter sports of another clime, Big Bear Tavern is available. This inn, nestled among the great pines on Big Bear Lake, high in the San Bernardino Mountains, is the destination of sportsmen and lovers of nature who feel the call of the wild and of the wooded, snow-clad mountains.

Between Los Angeles and San Diego is Stratford Inn at Del Mar, a quaint old English tavern, wherein is imbedded the spirit of the West. One of California's best known hotels is the U. S. Grant at San Diego, where, with the comforts of the new, is combined the hospitality of Old Mexico, for this hotel is one of the favored resting places for the sojourner visiting Tijuana, just "over the line."

Across the bay in Coronado is the famous Hotel del Coronado, which for years has been one of the social centers of the Coast. This hotel enjoys a world-wide reputation for its cuisine and diversions.

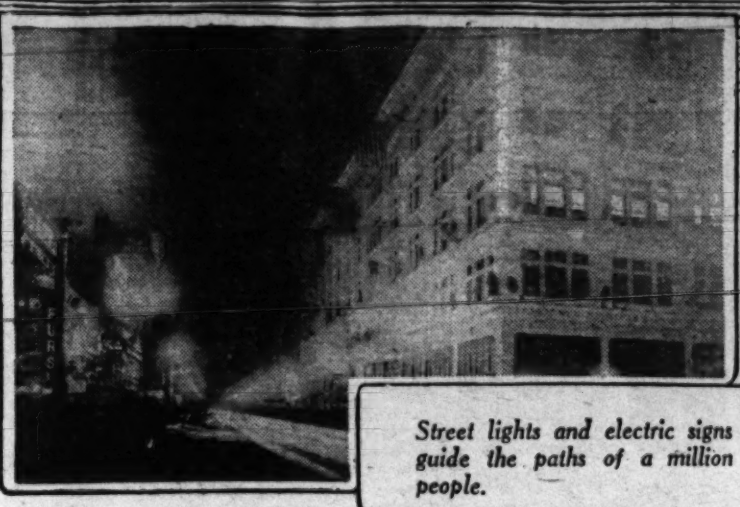
Returning geographically to Los Angeles are found a number of large downtown hotels, where, though surrounded by the hustle and bustle of a metropolitan city, the primal spirit of California predominates. Each hotel is distinctive and each has its own clientele. The most prominent of these hostelries are the Clark, Van Nuys, Angelus, Stowell, Rosalyn Alexandria, Hayward and Lankershim.

California's newest and largest resort hostelry is the Ambassador, better known as the California, which opens to guests New Year's Day. This hotel, located in a beautiful residential district, is within easy access to the city. It is under the same management as the Ambassador at Santa Barbara.

And in this there is a formidable list, each hotel different, each one presenting some phase of life to be found in no other spot. To be sure there are hundreds of other hotels and inns the length of the State—little bungalow hotels in secluded nooks—small inns on the highways—a myriad of comfortable houses not as large as the more pretentious, in the hundreds of smaller cities, but in all does the spirit of the West predominate.

So, today when the peregrine sets foot across the threshold in California he is greeted, not in the same language, but with the same cordiality as in days gone by when the don, bowing, smilingly welcomed the stranger with "Pase usted, aqui tiene usted su casa."

Diversified Uses of Electric Power.



Street lights and electric signs guide the paths of a million people.



Machine shops at shipyards. Electricity is the universal power in shipbuilding.



Electricity plays a leading role in the production of the movies.

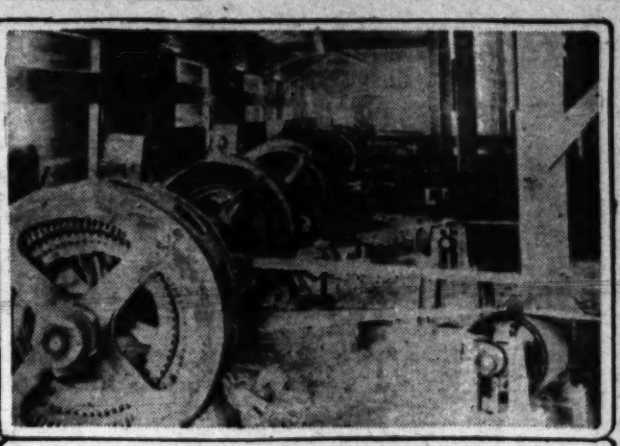
EDISON'S DREAM.

WHEN success crowned the long series of experiments made by Thomas A. Edison in the search for an incandescent electric light, his associates considered this the ultimate application of this agent to commercial and domestic conditions. But Edison, always a dreamer, announced that he and his associates would live to see electric light used throughout the land and would also see electricity used as a power to drive commercial and industrial machinery. The latter statement was considered particularly fantastic.

Everyone is now more or less conversant with the many applications of electricity, but few people who have not given the matter special thought realize the vast number of appliances now in use. A single utility company operating in Southern California serves 225,000 consumers who use 300,000 electrical household appliances of various sorts. It is further estimated that this total consists of 140,000 laundry irons, 10,000 vacuum cleaners, 35,000 washing machines, 3500 electric ranges, 35,000 small cooking appliances and 46,500 miscellaneous devices.

In agriculture we find electric power used for every conceivable purpose. Of course the principal application is for irrigation but this brings the service to a convenient point on the farm and we find electricity used for food choppers, milking machines, wood saws, hay balers, horse clippers, ice machines, ensilage cutters, grindstones and incubators, as well as the domestic appliances which are used in the city.

In industries electricity is used to drive every type of machine and also has a wide application in electric furnaces, chemical processes and dehydration of oil. In commerce it operates adding machines, book-keeping machines, package conveyors, coin carriers, cash registers, dictaphones and other appliances indispensable in the modern office or store. When we add to this our daily dependence on electricity for transportation, telephones and telegraph and street and highway lighting, we can begin to appreciate to what extent Edison's dream has been realized.



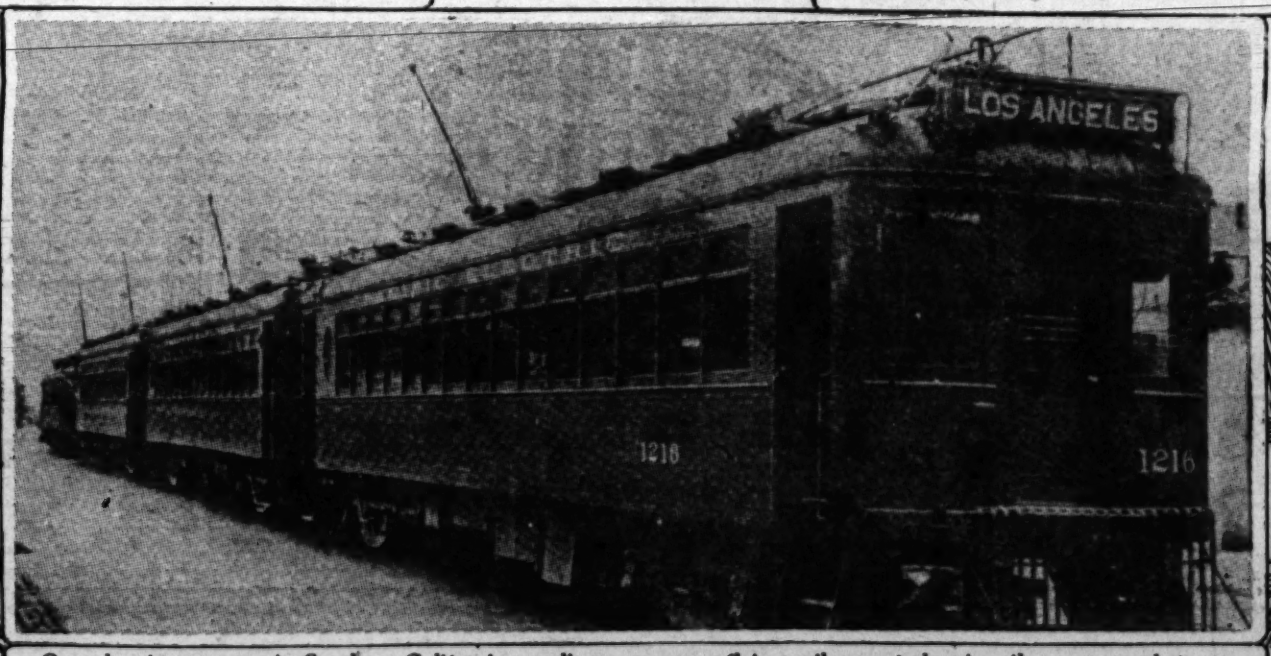
Cement plants are the largest consumers of electric power.



No other State approaches California in the liberal application of electricity to domestic duties. In New York 35% of the houses are wired, in Chicago 45%, in Southern California 95%.



Electric pumping plant—the greatest single factor to successful farming in the Southwest.



One electric company in Southern California supplies power to sufficient mileage of electric railways to reach from Los Angeles to Chicago.

Cotton Growing in the Southwestern States.

Last Year's Crop Biggest in History of Region But Falling Prices Will Reduce Plantings.

COTTON growers of California and Arizona raised almost twice as much cotton the past year as ever before because consumers of superfine and extra length cotton found what they wanted only in the semi-arid regions of the Southwest. Approximately 280,000 acres were devoted to cotton in these two States and in the Lower California portion of the Imperial Valley because spinners of extra fine fabrics and makers of the best stable; other Arizona districts, 14,000 acres, principally Pima long staple.

Imperial County, Cal., 47,000 acres short stable, 2000 acres Durango medium staple, 31,000 acres long staple.

Imperial Valley in Lower California, 75,000 acres short staple, 2000 acres Durango medium staple.

Its greatest and interest was keenly aroused, dozens of test plots were planted in four large counties in this part of the State and in certain districts in the San Joaquin Valley, where, up to that time, growing was sporadic and not definite plants. The deciding factors in Los Angeles, Riverside and neighboring counties are primarily the length of the growing season, high night temperature during the summer and late fall rains.

Experienced cotton growers say the test plots planted in 1920 should not be considered entirely conclusive as farmers lack experience, they planted their plots late in the season and planted their plots too thickly.

County, State and Federal Aid to Farmers.

Useful and Valuable Information Placed at Disposal of Settlers From Other States.

BY ROBERT W. HODGSON.

MUCH association with newly arrived settlers has strongly impressed the writer with the fact that to the average easterner California is the land of promise. The very thought of the Golden State brings to mind pictures of vast expanses of orange-laden trees, and stately walnut groves, never-ending stretches of bright peach and prune orchards and miles upon miles of green carpeted vineyards—a veritable paradise where riches abound and where life is all ease and contentment. So imbued with such dreams is the average eastern newcomer to California, so great is the glamour with which the very name California is surrounded, it is small wonder that within ten days after arrival he finds himself possessor of a small "empire" all his own, which he frequently afterwards decides is suited only to the production of "lemons" or "suckers."

The fact is that new settlers in California annually waste thousands of dollars in the purchase of property which is not and never can be made adapted for the purposes held in mind. It matters little whether the settler be a farmer or professional man. Things are different in California" and the Illinois corn and hog man is just as easily fooled as the retired Methodist minister from New York.

Such need not be the case. The various counties, the State, the Federal government, many cities and even certain private agencies are ready and willing to aid the incoming settler in avoiding the pitfalls and snares which annually exact so great a toll. In extending aid and advice to the new settler, California is perhaps better equipped than any other State in the Union. With agencies existing on all sides for aiding the newcomer in the prevention of costly mistakes, the sad feature is the comparatively few who avail themselves of the helping hand which these agencies hold out.

Agricultural Extension Service.

OVERSHADOWING all others both in size and importance is the Agricultural Extension Service, maintaining farm advisers (county agents) and assistant farm advisers in thirty-seven counties of the State, and covering more than 90 per cent of the agricultural territory within the State. This organization is supported jointly by the State university and the United States Department of Agriculture, the various counties providing the county agents with office facilities and transportation. Graduates of colleges of agriculture, trained men with practical experience behind them, and representing both the State College of Agriculture and the Federal Department of Agriculture, these men represent an extremely valuable aid to the intending settler. And annually they assist hundreds of settlers in finding themselves under California conditions. And that the services of the farm advisers are in demand is indicated by the fact that they are kept extremely busy. Los Angeles county, according to the last census, contains slightly in excess of 12,000 farms and accordingly boasts of the largest staff of agricultural extension workers in the United States, having a force of six persons located in the county in the Agricultural Extension Service. And the last report of the county agent reveals some striking totals. During the year just ending in the course of their work these men traveled slightly in excess of 110,000 miles—more than four times around the world—wrote more than 20,000 letters, received some 3500 office callers, visited 2300 farmers and conducted a total of 561 meetings at which 27,000 persons were in attendance. Altogether the extension service in Los Angeles county last year reached nearly 60,000 persons, prima-facie evidence of their being used and in demand.

County Farm Agencies.

AS MENTIONED above thirty-seven counties in California have county agents who are well equipped to aid the newcomer and stand ready to do so on request. Those counties having county agents together with their names and addresses are here given:

Alameda, 574 Castro street, Hayward, Mark A. Lee.
Butte, Chamber of Commerce, Oroville, H. E. Drobish.
Contra Costa, Concord, A. M. Burton.
El Dorado, Placerville, B. J. Jones.
Fresno, 317 Holland Bldg., Fresno, J. P. Benson.
Glenn, Orland, (F.B.;) Willows (F.A.,) G. A. Goatley.
Humboldt, 319 G street, Eureka, Dr. John W. Logan.
Imperial, Courthouse, El Centro, E. L. Garthwaite.
Kings, Odd Fellows' Bldg., Hanford, Wallace Sullivan.
Kern, Courthouse, Bakersfield, M. A. Rice.
Los Angeles, Courthouse, Los Angeles, Robert W. Hodgson.
Madera, Madera, E. F. Smyth.
Mendocino, Ukiah, Charles S. Myrzka.
Merced, Merced Chamber of Commerce, J. F. Grass, Jr.
Monterey, Salinas, City Hall, Tom Mayhew.
Napa, Napa Courthouse, H. J. Baade.
Nevada, Grass Valley, Chamber of Commerce, H. L. Graser.
Orange, 508 North Main street, Santa Ana, H. E. Wahlberg.
Placer, East Auburn, E. O. Amundson.
Riverside, 641 9th street, R. E. Nebelung.
Sacramento, Courthouse, L. Y. Leonard.
San Diego, Chamber of Commerce, San Diego, J. G. France.
San Bernardino, 438 Court street, Dr. D. S. Fox.
Shasta, Courthouse, Redding, Parker Talbot.
Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz, 4 Cooper street, Henry Washburn.
Solano, Courthouse, Fairfield, J. W. Mills.
Sonoma, Courthouse, Santa Rosa, H. A. Weinland.
Stanislaus, 1007½ 10th street, Modesto, A. A. Jungerman.
San Joaquin, Chamber of Commerce, Stockton, J. W. Adriance.
Sutter, Yuba City, C. E. Sullivan.
Tulare, Auditorium Bldg., Visalia, C. M. Conner.
Tehama, Chamber of Commerce, Red Bluff, E. W. Curtis.
Ventura, Courthouse, Ventura, C. C. Staunton.
Yolo, Woodland, W. D. Norton.
Yuba, Marysville, W. Harrison.
Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara, D. T. Batchelder.
Marin, San Rafael, W. J. Boissevain.

County Horticultural Commissioners.

IN ADDITION California possesses another agency which covers every nook and cranny of the State in a most thorough and comprehensive way in the county horticultural commissioners and horticultural inspectors. Each county of the State has a county horticultural commissioner whose duties are concerned with the enforcement of quarantine laws, standardization enactments, certain rodent laws, and in pest control within the county. The county is divided up into districts in charge of each of which is a local horticultural inspector who resides in that district and is thoroughly familiar with it.

Through these men reporting monthly to the county horticultural commissioner the machinery is provided whereby the agricultural development and possibilities of any district of the State may be obtained from reliable sources. Horticultural commissioners generally have their headquarters and may be reached at the Courthouse at the county seat. The list of horticultural commissioners and addresses is at present as follows:

Butler, W. D., Napa.
Brosius, Fred C., Sacramento.
Brenner, O. E., Santa Rosa, Sonoma county.
Cody, L. R., San Jose, Santa Clara county.
Coy, John P., San Bernardino.
Gates, G. M., Vacaville, Solano county.
Gorton, G. R., San Diego.
Harney, G. W., Marysville, Yuba county.
Haupt, Laurence O., Hanford, Kings county.
Knowlton, Kent S., Bakersfield, Kern county.
Ladd, H. H., Stockton, San Joaquin county.
Mills, Earle, Oroville, Butte county.
Morris, Earl L., Santa Ana, Orange county.
Penny, Donald D., Watsonville, Santa Cruz county.
Roullard, Fred P., Fresno.
Rutherford, A. L., Modesto, Stanislaus county.
Ryan, H. J., Hall of Records, Los Angeles.
Seulberger, Fred, 418 14th street, Oakland.
Sharp, D. D., Riverside.
Stabler, Harry P., Yuba City, Sutter county.
Swett, Frank T., Martinez, Contra Costa county.
Waite, F. W., El Centro, Imperial county.
Weeam, Hugh C., Willows, Glenn county.

A few counties maintain development agents, specially employed to take care of new settlers and to furnish information to prospective settlers. Such men may generally be reached either at the county seat or through the County Board of Supervisors.

Chambers of Commerce.

THE larger cities in California agricultural districts generally maintain an agricultural department in connection with the Chamber of Commerce. Such is the case in Los Angeles, where Dr. George P. Clements, a noted agricultural expert, is maintained as head of the agricultural department of the Chamber of Commerce, and through whom hundreds of settlers are annually located and aided. Where chambers of commerce do not have specially employed agricultural agents the paid secretary generally spends considerable of his time in handling agricultural inquiries and in aiding new settlers. Even the smallest chambers of commerce (and it is indeed a small town in California which does not boast of its chamber) give special attention to furnishing inquirers with information concerning the agricultural resources of the community.

Many of the high schools have agricultural departments, the heads of which are usually well qualified to furnish information concerning the agriculture of the district, and glad to do so.

First and foremost in the field of teaching and investigation of agriculture in the State stands the College of Agriculture and the Agricultural Experiment Station, integral parts of the great University of California, at Berkeley, America's greatest university. At the College of Agriculture is assembled a corps of outstanding experts in the various branches of agriculture, each the best man available in his field and not only a recognized authority in his subject but familiar in a large way with its application in the various parts of the State. The State College of Agriculture stands ready and willing to aid the intending settler.

The Agricultural Experiment Station is divided up into a number of branches, each specializing in the investigation of certain fields. At Davis and at Mountain View deciduous fruits receive particular attention, though at the former the University Farm School is also maintained. At Riverside, citrus and semitropical fruits furnish the main subjects of investigation. Live stock work is carried on at the University Farm at Davis. At each of these institutions qualified experts are maintained, a part of whose duties is the handling of correspondence and personal conferences having to do with problems of the various branches of agricultural effort represented in the State.

Federal Department.

THE Federal Department of Agriculture has stations and laboratories scattered all over the State, Southern California being particularly fortunate in this regard. Some of these include the Government Rice Experiment Station at Biggs, the Plant Introduction Gardens at Chico, the Bureau of Plant Industry laboratories at Alhambra, the Bureau of Entomology laboratories at the same place, by-products laboratories in Los Angeles, and soil investigations laboratories at San Diego. In addition government experts on various subjects are maintained in various parts of the State, a nut specialist at Sacramento, irrigation specialists at Berkeley and Los Angeles, fruit specialists at San Francisco and Riverside, a grape specialist at Fresno, a cotton specialist at Bakersfield, and others. These agencies and investigators are available for aid to the intending settler and may be located through inquiry directed to the Department of Agriculture at Washington.

And last but not least, the State of California maintains a State Department of Agriculture, to which is intrusted the enforcement of the various State laws having to do with agriculture. The personnel of the department is numerous and made up of recognized experts, ready and willing at all times to aid the intending settler. Inquiries addressed to the department at Sacramento will receive immediate and courteous attention.

It thus is readily apparent that "he who will shall know" and there is positively no necessity, indeed little excuse, for the intending settler to go astray. He is surrounded on all sides with protective agencies if he will but avail himself of their services.

OVER THREE MILLION HENS.

Production of Big Plants Augmented by Backyard Flocks Throughout Southern California.

BY GILLETTE E. GORDON.

THE poultry industry in Southern California is far more extensive than is believed by the average resident here or even by most of the poultrymen themselves. This is no doubt due to several factors. The climatic conditions in Southern California can hardly be equaled for the raising of poultry. The warm sunny days and good soil conditions reduce disease to a minimum. The general good health of the birds then contributes very largely to the financial success of the undertaking.

The poultry industry also lends itself very well to the type of farming in Southern California since the poultry industry is a highly specialized one. The small acreage necessary for the raising of large numbers of hens allows the poultryman to secure land even in the sections where land is relatively high in price. Many of the poultry farms comprise only five or ten acres. For this reason, and also due to the fact that there is not a great deal of expense in entering the business, this industry offers an excellent opportunity for anyone starting in with limited capital. Day-old chicks can be secured which will be producing returns to their owner inside of eight months' time.

The back-yard flock is a very big factor in poultry and egg production in Southern California. A conservative estimate of the number of chickens in Southern California will reach about 3,500,000, of which about 1,800,000 or 2,000,000 will be found in commercial plants while the remainder are found in backyard flocks. The poultry population in Southern California has been increasing very rapidly during the last few years.

Since 1917 this increase has been at least 25 per cent per year and indications are that the increase will continue as there is apparently more interest in the poultry industry today than ever before. This holds true in both the commercial plants and in the back-yard flocks. During the months of February and March the back-yard flocks entirely take care of the egg consumption in Southern California, so that at this time the commercial plants find markets on the outside for their product, which is exceedingly heavy during these months of the year. This is done by shipping east and also by storing.

Poultry raisers have shown a great deal of interest in co-operative marketing and have organized an association called the Poultry Producers of Southern California, which handles a large percentage of the commercial eggs produced in this section. Through their care in grading and packing they have established an enviable reputation in the eastern markets. This past year they have extended their efforts further along the co-operative line in marketing their broilers. Previously, the broilers have flooded the local markets, but due to the efforts of this co-operative organization are now properly packed and shipped east in refrigerator cars, which has been of great benefit to the poultrymen.

Another by-product which amounts to considerable is the fertilizer produced at the poultry plants. Most poultry farms do not contain sufficient acreage to use the fertilizer produced there so this fertilizer is available to citrus orchards, for which it is very well adapted, thereby providing the poultrymen with an additional source of income.

The poultrymen of Southern California are perhaps the most progressive to be found anywhere. Out of a number of poultry demonstration farms under the supervision of the State College of Agriculture and distributed over all parts of the State, carried on during the past year, it was found that the four farms having the highest average egg production were all located in Southern California and in Los Angeles county. This only serves as an index as to the status of the poultry industry in Southern California.

From a financial standpoint the poultry industry in this section plays a large part. A conservative estimate based on all available figures shows that during the past year the sale of poultry and poultry products amounted to close to $18,000,000.

With all the natural advantages to be found here, together with the advantages to be derived from the associations of successful poultrymen and successful poultry organizations, it would thus seem that Southern California offers exceptional opportunities for anyone interested in the poultry industry.

Assistance to Teachers.

The Los Angeles Public Library maintains a special department giving expert assistance to teachers. To be able to make use of their special division of this public institution, the school children are conducted hither by special teachers, and taught to choose and draw certain books for reference, or amusement, and lectures are also given them on certain collections of interesting objects which are temporarily on display in their department of the library.

First Air Officer.

George B. Harrison enjoys the distinction of being the first and only airplane traffic policeman. He was recently appointed to the position of county aircraft inspector, his duties being to see that the new county ordinances regulating airplanes are enforced.

Greatest Fruit Industry.

Citrus growing in the State of California represents the greatest single fruit industry that exists in America.



Diversified Uses of Electric Power.



The Los Angeles Times

A newspaper whose privilege it has been to offer the Supreme Sacrifice—to hazard Existence for a Principle—and which daily espouses such causes as seem to it Just and Right.

Proud of its surpassing experience and grateful to have emerged invincible of spirit, stronger of sinews and acknowledged of all men a fearless newspaper.

Proud also that while it stands ever ready to battle in Truth's support, yet it is never forgetful that the responsibility to discern Truth is as great a duty as the obligation to go in her defense.

THE LOS ANGELES TIMES Sunday is the largest newspaper in the world.

It is the only broadly-circulating newspaper in Southern California whose ownership is vested within the community.

As the Metropolitan Newspaper for All Southern California, it publishes as part of the SUNDAY TIMES the only agricultural journal devoted solely to local conditions, the only general-interest magazine in its field and the only rotogravure newspaper section on the Coast.

It is read and loyally supported by the intelligent population in its field.

Sample copies and advertising rates on request.

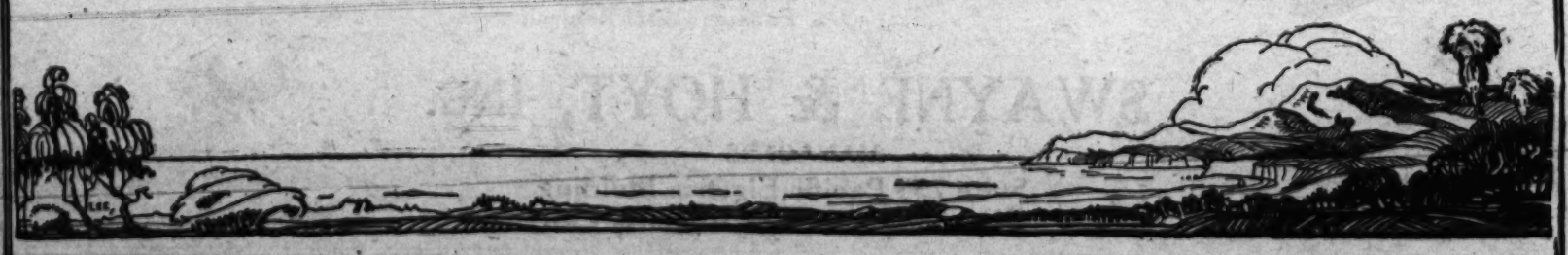
The Newspaper Whose Circulation "Re-circulates"

Thousands of copies of the LOS ANGELES TIMES are sent East each day after being read by local subscribers who came to Southern California to make their home during recent years, and who desire to compliment their old home friends with their new home newspaper. The practice reaches amazing proportions, and is one of the singular things in newspaperdom. Hence it happens that while the LOS ANGELES TIMES is famous because its direct circulation is concentrated strictly within its own field, yet, paradoxically, it is perhaps the only newspaper in America with a truly national circulation—a "double-duty" circulation giving extra value to readers and advertitsers at no additional cost.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

California, Arizona, Nevada, Utah:
Daily and Sunday, one month, $1.05; Sunday only, one year, $5.20.
Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington:
Daily and Sunday, one month, $1.50; Sunday only, one year, $8.50.
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THE TIMES-MIRROR CO.
Publishers, Los Angeles, Cal.
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Iron and Steel Industry on the Pacific Coast.

Big Steel Mills an Inevitable Factor in the Industrial Growth of

Some of California's Specialty Crops.

COACHELLA VALLEY DATES, GARDEN GROVE PEPPERS, LOMPOC MUSTARD, ARTICHOKES AT HALF MOON BAY.



Mustard threshing at Lompoc...



Artichoke field in the Halfmoon Bay district...

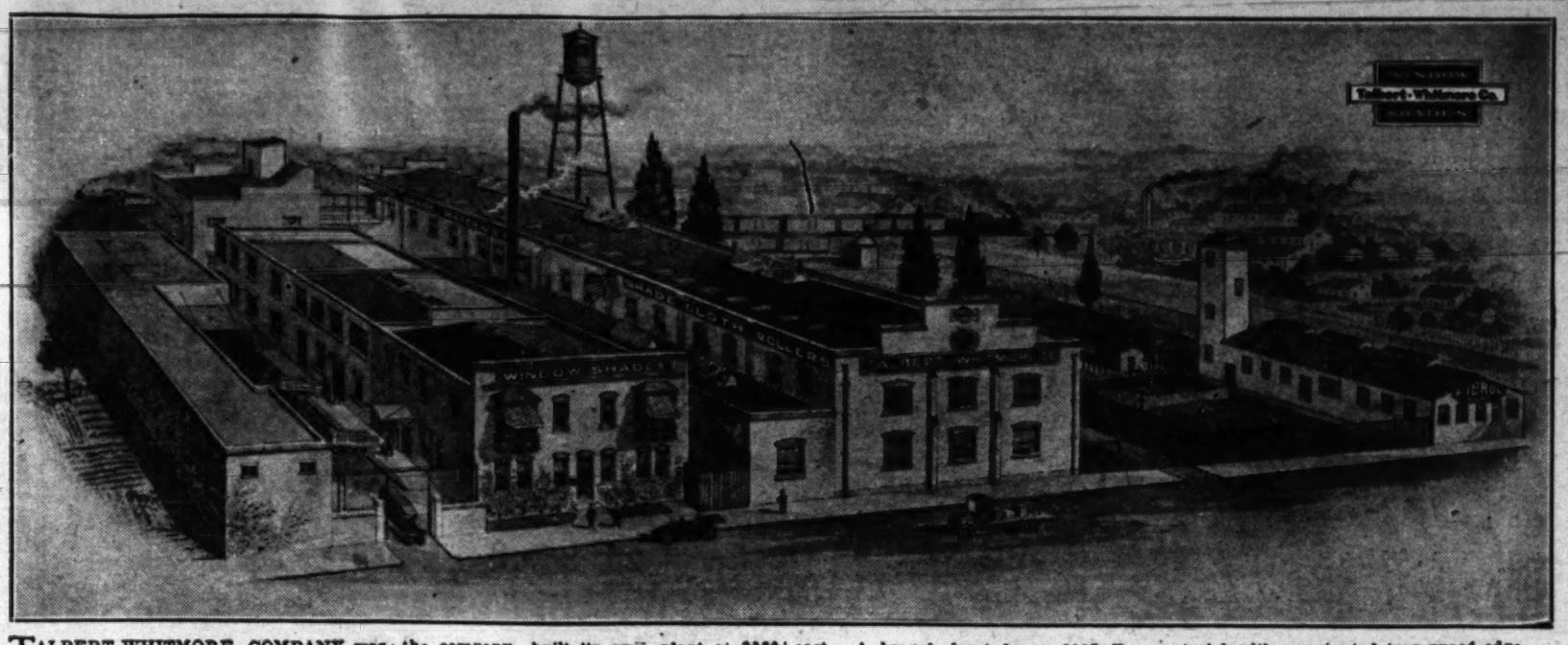


Chili peppers



The beginnings of a date garden in Coachella Valley...

Talbert-Whitmore Co.



TALBERT-WHITMORE COMPANY was incorporated in 1904 by V. C. Talbert and J. P. Whitmore. Coming to Los Angeles in 1903 both were quick to foresee the local growing demand for window shade material, all of which was at that time being shipped to Southern California from the eastern manufacturing centers. Both men were also quick to appreciate the advantages of manufacturing hand-made shade cloth under the excellent climatic conditions existing in Southern California which produce quick and even drying of colors without resorting to artificial or forced drying.

With a total floor space of 12,250 square feet, the first factory was opened at 3410 South Main street, and in the first year the company produced and marketed in Southern California 75,000 linear yards of shade cloth of various widths.

Under careful management the enterprise soon outgrew its quarters and in 1908 the company built its own plant at 2620 Lacy street, which has been added to from time to time until the total floor space now exceeds 50,000 square feet. Employment is furnished to fifty people and the present manufacturing capacity is 1,000,000 linear yards per annum.

This factory is the largest west of Chicago devoted exclusively to the manufacture of shade cloth and window shades, and is one of the most modernly-equipped plants of its kind in the United States.

To date the company has manufactured 9,842,000 linear yards or 5592 miles of shade cloth. The company is also the largest distributor of window shade rollers on the Pacific Coast. The field of activity has gradually extended and shade cloth, window shades, rollers, shade sundries and shade makers' tools are now being supplied to dealers in the Western States from Vancouver in the north to El Paso, Tex., on the south, and to Salt Lake City, Utah, on the east. A branch located at 2237 Fresno street, Fresno, Cal., supplies dealers in the San Joaquin Valley district, giving to the latter the advantage of nearness to stock with quick deliveries. The export market is being developed into Mexico and the Hawaiian Islands.

The Talbert-Whitmore Company was first in the window shade industry to perfect the method of mounting shade cloth on the roller. The old-fashioned, hand-driven carpet tack, besides making the mounting operation slow, did not attach the cloth to the roller securely, but after long experimentation the company developed a three-point tack made and driven by machinery, which fits the roller snugly, clamps the cloth tight and makes shades so mounted roll true.

During the war times when the costs of raw materials reached abnormal heights, Talbert-Whitmore Company produced that excellent yet cheap shade material, "Fibrol," which is made of heavy fiber material with a patented tear-proof edge.

The beauty and quality of the various grades of shade cloth produced by Talbert-Whitmore Company which are now recognized as standards not only on the Pacific Coast, but throughout the United States, have in a large measure contributed to establishing the world-wide fame of Los Angeles as a city of beautiful homes.

The splendid success and remarkable growth of Talbert-Whitmore Company is a demonstration of loyalty of Pacific Coast dealers and Southern California dealers in particular in handling home products.

The well-known brands of hand-made shade cloth being produced by this company are "Damask," "Decidedly the Best," "Three-Star Damask," "Wears Like Buckskin," and "Vellmo," "The Shade Without a Shadow."

The officers of the company are: J. P. Whitmore, president; L. R. Gay, vice-president; C. I. Williams, secretary; F. K. Leonard, treasurer.

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COACHELLA VALLEY DATES, CARDEN GROVE PEPPERS, LOMPOC MUSTARD, ARTICHOKES AT HALF MOON BAY.

Some of California's Specialty Crops.

Iron and Steel Industry on the Pacific Coast.

Big Steel Mills an Inevitable Factor in the Industrial Growth of Los Angeles.

BY LESLIE J. WEBB.

THE construction of iron furnaces will inaugurate a new era on the Pacific Coast and constitute an event comparable in importance to the building of the transcontinental railroads. The latter has made the West what it is today; the former, when accomplished, will develop practically unlimited possibilities, the extent of which is not generally appreciated.

The wealth and population of the East are derived from their industries, most of which are based, in one way or another, on iron and steel. Industrial growth means a growth in population and wealth. Furnished a cheap iron and steel, manufacturing will rapidly expand, and each industry established will create others. Thus, automobile plants will be built, necessitating the construction of factories for the manufacture of tires, electrical equipment, etc., each supporting still others and stimulating such local enterprises as the raising of cotton and the mining of copper. Iron and steel is fundamental, vitally affecting the wealth and growth of a nation, and practically every business. Great industries, such as oil and the automobile, are entirely dependent upon it; modern methods of transportation such as the railroad and steamship are only possible because of it; it is required in one way or another in practically every convenience of civilization. Any one or several could be eliminated and still the demand for iron and steel would remain large. Given the foundation, iron and steel, an endless chain of development is begun; without it, development will always be restricted. The powerful and wealthy nations of the world are, without exception, industrial, and their financial centers are the manufacturing sections. As the West has many natural advantages, it can accomplish in the future what the East has done in the past.

Pacific Coast Advantages.

THE Pacific Coast has industrial advantages possessed by no other section. It has directly contributary to it all the raw materials for the making not only of iron but most of the alloy steels. These are in quantity and of remarkable purity. Low costs of production are more dependent upon the quality of the raw materials than on refinements of equipment. Superior climatic conditions afford great advantages in mining, transportation and smelting. The assembling of the raw materials may be done by water, which is not only the cheapest form of transportation, but it avoids the congestion which is such a serious problem in the East, as well as minimizing the effect of strikes and labor troubles which so often threaten the railroads, upon which the eastern steel plants are entirely dependent. The West, unlike the East, has unlimited sources of cheap power, an asset of the greatest and ever-increasing importance. Its resources in oil and gas are important. Based upon the tonnage estimates of the Geological Survey of the United States and the Canadian Department of Mines the coal fields of western and North America contain nearly 55 per cent of the world's known coal resources, nearly 77 per cent of the estimated original tonnage of coal on the North American continent above the grade of lignite. Many of these coals are compared with the better grade coals of the Appalachian region, and a few with the best coals of that region. Industrial enterprises on the Pacific Coast will have available to them the greatest tonnage of coal occurring anywhere in the world.

Eastern engineers of the highest standing have repeatedly shown that iron and steel can be made on the Pacific Coast at a cost comparing most favorably with that pertaining in the East. As the East is rapidly exhausting its more accessible and better grade raw materials, and railroad congestion becoming increasingly serious, the margin of cost grows in favor of the Pacific Coast yearly, Edmund Newton of Duluth, in an investigation made in 1918 for the War Industries Board, stated that "it should be possible to produce pig iron on the Pacific Coast at least as cheaply as in the eastern portion of the United States." The Department of the Interior has for years drawn attention to the availability of the raw materials and the importance to the Pacific Coast of the development of an iron and steel industry.

Available Raw Materials.

APPROXIMATELY 95 per cent of the iron and steel manufactured in the United States is produced in the East, or east of a line drawn from St. Paul to Galveston. With the exception of the product of the open-hearth plants, obtained from melting scrap, the Pacific States produce none.

The problem involved in the establishment of an iron and steel industry is the economic assembling of the various raw materials. For pig iron there is required iron ore, coking coal and limestone. The great merits of a Pacific Coast iron industry can best be demonstrated by direct comparisons with the East, the world's greatest industrial center.

The eastern or European steel plant "draws its raw materials from the ends of the earth, and there appears to be practically no limit, as regards distance, over which they cannot be brought, provided they are up to established standard of quality. As evidence of this it is shown that in 1913, the year before the war, and one in which shipping was unrestricted, Great Britain imported iron ores from Spain, Greece, Algiers, Tunis, Sweden, Norway, Newfoundland, Chile, France, Germany and Belgium; manganese from South Russia, India and Brazil; chrome from Rhodesia and New Caledonia; molybdenite from Austria and Norway; tungsten from Burma and Queensland; vanadium from the United States." (Eng. and Min. Journal, June 22, 1918.)

All these materials are directly contributary to a Southern California steel plant.

Iron ores are found on the Pacific Coast from British Columbia south into Mexico. The large and readily accessible deposits of high-grade ore are located in Southern California and Lower California and Mexico. The State of Utah has large and valuable properties. Small ore bodies are found in Nevada and Utah.

The most important deposit in California is that at Eagle Mountain, in Riverside county, owned by the Southern Pacific Railroad. This property is about 235 miles from Los Angeles and is estimated by the Geological Survey to contain at least 75,000,000 tons. The "Minaret" in Madera county is possibly as large as Eagle Mountain but of minor importance, because of its relative inaccessibility. California contains many smaller ore bodies ranging from a few hundred thousand to several millions of tons.

Lower California Iron.

THE tonnage of the Lower California iron fields, owned by J. S. Torrance and associates, is estimated by the owners at upwards of 100,000,000, and probably several times this. These iron fields are directly on or near to tidewater, the nearest being distant from Los Angeles 210 miles, the farthest 400 miles.

The eastern steel plants derive their iron ores chiefly from the Great Lakes region and Cuba, and now are drawing upon Chile. Minnesota is 1000 miles from Pittsburg; Cuba 1200 miles from Philadelphia, and Chile 4500 miles from the latter port. Eastern iron ores range from 35 per cent metallic iron natural to an average of about 50 per cent for the lake shipments. This latter percentage is obtainable through grading with a few high-grade ores, the exhaustion of which will, in a few years, very materially lower the percentage of the lake ores and create a very serious situation. Pacific Coast iron ores will largely average 62 per cent metallic iron, some even better. This means for the eastern plant the mining, hauling and smelting of much waste material, necessitating a greater tonnage of iron ore, coke and limestone per ton of pig iron. The physical structure of the eastern ore is often so poor that various treatments are required before it can be utilized in the blast furnace. Pacific Coast iron ores are of excellent physical structure and require no preparation for the furnace. The iron ores of the Great Lakes region can only be transported eight months in the year, necessitating nearly double the equipment which for one-third of the year is idle. All raw materials can be mined and transported on the Pacific Coast every day in the year.

H. C. Dudley of Duluth, a prominent iron engineer, formerly with the steel corporation, estimated, in 1916, the cost of Lower California ore delivered at Los Angeles at $1.65 per ton. This is one of the world's cheapest iron ores as well as one of the best. The inferior lake ores are now quoted at $7.50 per ton.

Millions of Tons of Iron Ore.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA has hundreds of millions of tons of iron ore directly contributary to it by rail or water. The quality of this ore is vastly superior to that utilized by eastern plants, and probably nowhere in the world, with the exception of Brazil, is ore of this grade found in such quantity. Western iron fields are entirely undeveloped, and exploration and development will undoubtedly multiply the tonnage several times. Natural exposures are greater in the western iron fields than in the East. H. V. Winchell, president of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and one of the country's greatest iron geologists, states, in a report on one of the Lower California iron fields: "I have never examined an iron ore property where so much ore was visible with no development whatever."

As matters stand, the East has in its thoroughly developed and explored iron fields a much larger iron tonnage than the West, and the Pacific Coast would wait a long time for furnaces to be built because of the exhaustion of eastern iron ore. The iron ore problem in the East is one of inferior quality and expense, not quantity.

The Pacific Coast has available to it both on and near tidewater, as well as in the interior, very large fields of thoroughly proven coking coal, and undoubtedly many more upon investigation and proper treatment will be found to make a satisfactory coke. The quality is fully the equal of all but the very best Appalachian coke and decidedly superior to many utilized by eastern furnaces.

A Pacific Coast steel plant would have available large fields of coking coal both in the Northwest and in the Southwest. In the Northwest thoroughly proven coking coals are found in British Columbia, the State of Washington and Alaska. In the Southwest in the States of New Mexico, Colorado and Utah. All these cokes, with the exception of Alaska, have been utilized for many years, and the cokes of Washington, Colorado and New Mexico have been utilized in the iron blast furnaces, the last two extensively for years. Northwestern coals available to a Southern California steel plant occur directly on and near to tidewater, on the eastern coast of Vancouver and Graham Islands, and the South Puget Sound district of the State of Washington.

The coking coals of the Southwest all occur in the interior. They are found in the States of New Mexico, Utah, Colorado, Sonora and possibly Arizona.

Short Haul for Ore.

FOR the Southern California furnaces the long haul, and the only one, is the coal; for the eastern furnace the long haul is the iron ore, manganese, etc. As there is required about 1½ tons of coal per ton of pig iron as against over two tons of eastern iron ore, the ton mileage is in favor of the former. The coal contains valuable by-products to help pay the freight, the iron ore waste material.

It is estimated that coke can be made at Los Angeles from British Columbia or Washington coal at $6.25 to $7.65 per ton as against a normal price at Pittsburg of about $4.50 (now $17.50) per ton. Coke must cost the Duluth plants much more than would be the case with furnaces in Southern California. The margin in favor of Pittsburg over Los Angeles on coke—the only item in their favor—is approaching more of a parity than was formerly the case. The difference is not sufficient to equalize the greater cost of all other raw materials.

A comparison of the ton mileage per ton of pig iron between Los Angeles and Pittsburg—the industrial center of the continent—demonstrates the advantage of the former. Birmingham produces a cheaper, but a second-grade pig, and its competition should be more seriously felt in its own eastern section, and, if experienced, can be readily met.

PITTSBURG:

2 tons Mesaba iron ore, 1000 miles—2000 ton miles.

1 ton Connellsville coke, 100 miles—100 ton miles.

Ton miles iron ore and coke per ton pig iron, 2100.

LOS ANGELES:

1.6 tons Lower California iron ore, 210 miles—336 ton miles.

1 ton Sunnyside (Utah) coke—864 ton miles.

Ton miles iron and coke per ton pig iron, 1200.

Difference in favor of Los Angeles per ton pig iron, 900 ton miles

This means for a 500-ton furnace that there is a daily difference in favor of Los Angeles in the two items of iron ore and coke of 450,000 ton miles of transport. With Washington coal the difference in favor of Los Angeles is 489 ton miles per ton of pig, amounting to 244,500 ton miles daily for a 500 ton furnace.

It is estimated that pig iron can be made at Los Angeles for $14.55 per ton as against a low cost operation at Pittsburg of $22.68. "Complete data on costs of pig iron manufacture submitted by merchant producers at the price conference are understood to disclose a general average of close to $30 per ton for the principal tonnage districts." (Iron Trade Review, March 20, 1919.)

The price of pig iron on the Pacific Coast ranges from $40 to $75 per ton.

THE CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING PLAN.

How Producers Have Stabilized Their Industries and Eliminated Middlemen's Costs and Waste.

BY ROBERT HODGSON.

A CONSERVATIVE estimate of what co-operation in agriculture from the purely financial viewpoint means to California today is an annual saving to farmers and fruit growers of $25,000,000, which formerly was pocketed by fruit and produce buyers, commission men and jobbers. Statistics recently published by the California Agricultural Legislative Committee, an organization composed of a majority of the producers' co-operative marketing associations doing business in the State and representing some 50,000 farmers and fruit growers, indicate that the volume of business handled by growers' co-operative selling associations is well over $200,000,000 annually. An annual saving of $25,000,000 certainly constitutes an extremely conservative estimate, as when some of the larger and strongest of these organizations were formed the industries they represent were in a ruinous condition.

Dire necessity has been the mother of co-operative marketing with practically every producers' co-operative selling organization doing business in California today. Located 3000 miles from the great markets of the country, producing a perishable product which had to be placed on sale within a comparatively short time after harvesting, it can be readily understood how the citrus growers of Southern California found it absolutely essential to have charge of the handling, distribution and selling of their product. The history of the struggle which finally resulted in the California Fruit Growers' Exchange, which is now handling approximately 75 per cent of the citrus output of the State and last year returned some $60,000,000 to California growers, briefly was sales to local buyers at ruinous prices, next "red ink" on consignment sales to dealers in eastern markets, and finally co-operative handling, distribution and selling which turned ruin into prosperity and laid the foundation for the phenomenal growth and development which has occurred in Southern California during the past twenty-five years and which is now taking place throughout the State at large. For it was in 1895 that the citrus growers blazed the trail to co-operative marketing of their product, the trail which is now a well paved road and over which California agriculture has safely passed to the promised land of success and prosperity.

In California agriculture today co-operative marketing is the rule rather than the exception. It would perhaps be easier to list the crops which are not handled co-operatively than to set down those which are. Approximately 85 per cent of the citrus crop is sold co-operatively through the California Fruit Growers' Exchange and the Mutual Orange Distributors.

A large part of the deciduous fruit shipped to eastern markets is handled co-operatively through the California Fruit Exchange. Ninety per cent of the raisin crop is controlled by the Raisin Growers' Association. The greater part of the dried peach and fig output is sold through the Associated Peach and Fig Growers. Most of the production of prunes and apricots is handled by the Prune and Apricot Growers. A large part of the grape crop is sold through the Grape Growers' Exchange.

Much of the canning pear crop is handled through the Pear Growers' Association. Ninety per cent of the walnut crop is sold co-operatively through the Walnut Growers' Association, and the Associated Almond Growers handle almost an equal

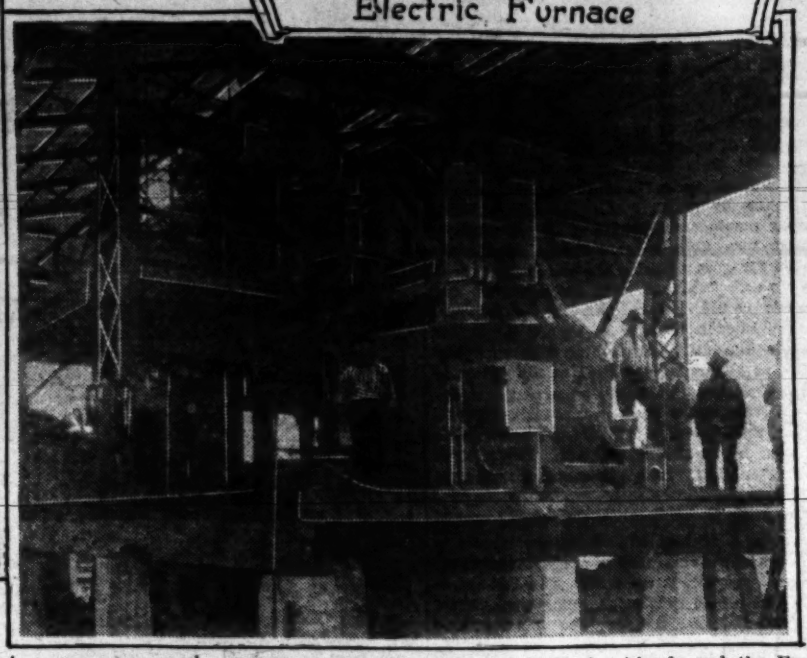
(CONTINUED ON PAGE EIGHT.)

Talbert-Whitmore Co.

Southern California Iron and Steel Company.



New One-Thousand Ton Forge-Press, Heating Furnace and - Electric - Manipulator



New Ten-Ton Heroult Electric Furnace

THE Southern California Iron and Steel Company, one of the largest and most progressive industrial institutions in Los Angeles, has been operating at Fourth and Mateo streets for the past eighteen years, making open hearth bar steel, Havemeyer reinforcing bars, bolts of all kinds, hot pressed nuts and rivets.

The company has also a large and complete galvanizing plant for galvanizing hot or cold anything from a pin to a large pipe.

Having outgrown present quarters the company is constructing a $1,500,000 plant in Slauson avenue east of Huntington Park. The work of construction has been going on for the past ten months and at this time the open hearth and electric furnace buildings, forge press building and bolt shop are completed and in operation; the electric furnace and forge press and one open hearth furnace are about to be put into commission.

The 1000-ton forge press is the largest west of the Rocky Mountains and is operated in connection with an electric manipulator, which handles all the ingots and billets mechanically. The new works occupy a site of twenty-five acres at the junction of the Salt Lake Railway and Pacific Electric Railway, with switching facilities from both companies.

There is considerable construction work yet to be done and it is hoped to have the new plant in complete operation by midsummer.

This company's product is supplying the entire western coast, Arizona, Nevada and the west coast of South and Central America and Mexico, together with the Hawaiian and Philippine islands and the East Indies.

The present officers of the company are: A. C. Denman, Jr., president; A. W. Grier, secretary; George B. Stephens, general superintendent; G. H. Pettingill, assistant superintendent.

to-date and complete in every particular and will be electrically operated. The electrical installation is one of the largest and heaviest in Southern California.

The company employs about 500 men and is an institution of which Los Angeles may be justly proud.

The Queen City by the Pacific.

THREE equations have made Long Beach one of the fastest-growing cities in California, for truly indeed does "The Queen City by the Pacific" combine all the favorite attractions of the best seaside resorts, besides being an ideal home city and a place where commerce and industry thrive. The present population is in excess of 65,000. Long Beach faces the Pacific Ocean by southerly exposure on a beautiful natural bay surrounded by gently sloping mesas and hills. Its climate is uniform with respect to temperature, there being clear days of sunshine every month in the twelve and glorious fresh air every day in the year. It has five miles of the best and safest bathing beach on the Pacific Coast. Dipping and splashing in the surf is an all-year-'round pastime at Long Beach.

Industrially and commercially Long Beach is very proud of its standing. Included in its rapidly growing financial district are seven banking institutions, all conducted under able and efficient management.

Manufacturers find conditions to their liking in "The Queen City by the Pacific" and employees work to good advantage because there is no such thing as extreme heat and cold. Industrial workers in Long Beach enjoy all the pleasures which visitors cross the continent and come from foreign climes to find.

The industrial district of Long Beach is separated from the rest of the city proper by a high bluff, running the entire length of the district, where the city owns several thousand feet of water frontage. This splendid district has developed from nothing in 1910 to an actual cash outlay in excess of $10,000,000, which represents its various plants, equipment, etc. New potent industries will be welcomed and investment seeking capital will be extended special privileges in Long Beach.

The municipal dock in the landlocked inner harbor at Long Beach is 600 feet in length, and provision has been made for additional municipal wharves to the extent of 2132 feet frontage.

Long Beach is the home of the Long Beach Shipbuilding Company, the Star Drilling Company, the Golden State Woolen Mills, numerous large fish canneries, making shipments to all parts of the world, several motion-picture producing organizations, the Long Beach Salt Works, the National Kelp and Potash Company, and numerous other thriving organizations of large magnitude.

Transcontinental railway lines, foreign and coastal steamship lines and electric car lines and miles of macadam and concrete roads make "The Queen City by the Pacific" easily accessible.

Long Beach is distinctively a city of attractive homes. Visitors become enthusiastic over its symmetrical contour, its semi-tropical verdure and its "comfy" and "homey" appearance generally as a community to tie to permanently. Home environment is woven about splendid public schools, nearly half a hundred churches, public libraries, five public parks, sixty miles of paved streets, one of the best municipal bands in the State of California and better than 500 hotels and apartments. Civic and community life is constructively developed in "The Queen City by the Pacific."

Most naturally as Long Beach is one of California's most important pleasure resorts, fascinating attractions have kept pace with the city's expansion in all other directions. One of the interesting features is "The Walk of a Thousand Lights," which parallels the ocean and is referred to by Long Beachers as its "Pike."

The "Pike" extends more than a mile and a quarter and throngs of happy pleasure-seekers are there constantly to enjoy the sights.

Three immense pleasure piers extend out into the ocean. At the end of one of them is a large sun parlor. Close by are sporty fishing banks. Along the beach there is a splendid indoor plunge known generally among pleasure-seekers as the Long Beach Bath House. This institution is one of the best equipped on the Pacific Coast.

Here also is located Hotel Virginia, which entertains annually distinguished visitors from all four corners of the globe. The tennis courts of this splendid hotel are both nationally and internationally known.

Long Beach extends the hand of welcome to the visitor, the capitalist and the home-seeker.



FASCINATING OCEAN AVE. LONG BEACH



DIPPING AND SPLASHING IN THE SURF AT LONG BEACH

Truck Crop Worth Eighty Million Dollars.

Vegetable Industry in Southern California Second Only to the Citrus Industry.

BY B. C. BOUGHER.

THE truck crop industry in Southern California is second only to that of the citrus industry. With a staggering total for the 1920 citrus crop of approximately $80,000,000, the average person comes to think of sunny Southern California as a producer of oranges and lemons entirely. However, the actual figures show that the orange and lemon industry is only a trifle larger in volume than the growing of vegetables.

Southern California is indeed fortunate in being endowed with the most favorable of climatic conditions. It is a common sight to see truck gardeners working in their shirt sleeves during the months of December and January when the Middle West and East are wrapped up in the heaviest of furs and doing their best to keep warm. Most all the fresh green vegetables that are being served throughout the frigid East are raised right here in Southern California during the winter months under the warm rays of the semitropical sunlight. It is nothing unusual to drive out into the country on New Year's Day and pick fresh ripe tomatoes, nice green cabbage and cauliflower, tender spinach and crisp celery.

Large acreage of cabbage, cauliflower, spinach, celery and tomatoes is planted each year for winter cropping. Los Angeles county alone produced over $4,252,000 worth of cabbage and cauliflower in 1919. This crop is generally planted from July until October, which brings it on the market from November to March. There are the early, intermediate and late varieties, planted so that the whole crop does not come on the market at one time. In this way a smaller crew of men can handle the harvesting of the crop and are kept continually busy from the time they make their first cutting in November until the crop is cleaned up along in March.

Enormous Celery Crop.

THE delicious crisp celery that is such a luxury on the tables around the holidays comes direct from Los Angeles and Orange counties. These two counties last year sent over $1,000,000 worth of this crop to the eastern markets. Many an eastern housewife has, no doubt, often complained of the high price of this delicious vegetable. If the amount of hard labor and money necessary to grow this crop were only known most people would realize that it was comparatively cheap. It is an expensive and delicate task from the time the little imported French seed is planted until it travels 3000 miles to be sold on the New York market around Christmas and New Year's. The seed is planted in a carefully prepared and manured seed-bed where it is nursed along for two months and a half. It is then transplanted by hand to the open fields some time in July, where careful cultivation and half banking nurse it along until December and January when it is harvested. An interesting feature in raising this crop is that after every rain or a spell of foggy weather it has to be sprayed to keep down the winter blight. This preventive measure must be done at just the right time or the whole year's crop is ruined.

Hundreds of cars of fine firm cabbage are annually shipped from Southern California to Canada and the East. This crop is planted in September and October and harvested in February and March. It is necessary to make a close study of the Texas and Florida crops each year in order to determine the time of planting and the acreage to be planted. The cabbage raised in California in the winter time is of the finest quality, being free from the strong, bitter taste which materially affects the sale of the cabbage grown in the warm summer months.

Lettuce—Tomatoes.

APPROXIMATELY a $1,000,000 lettuce crop was raised in Los Angeles county last year and this is only one of the seven counties in Southern California where it is extensively grown. The Los Angeles head lettuce is the variety universally planted. Its fine crisp quality and the ability to stand long shipment make it one of the most profitable crops raised. This crop is grown every month in the year but that which is raised during the fall and winter months commands the highest price and is of the best quality for the reason that this variety likes a cool growing season.

Early and late tomatoes command unusually high prices and have been the means of putting many a grower on easy street in a very few years. There are numerous localities in Southern California where there is no frost the year round and it is such places as these that provide ideal locations for the raising of tomatoes. Plants set out in the field during August and September come on the market in December and January and are very much in demand at good prices. A yield of ten to twelve tons is quite common, and with a price ranging around 4 to 5 cents per pound it is easy to imagine the profits derived from growing this crop.

With solid trainloads of cantaloupes and melons moving out of Southern California day after day during the late spring and early summer when the East is just getting ready to plant their crops, it is little wonder that this crop went over the $4,000,000 mark last year. Imperial Valley alone shipped out 7500 cars in the short space of a few weeks. This crop has come to be one of the most scientifically raised crops of any that are grown in the Southland.

Seven big sugar factories with investments running into the millions are kept running full blast during the late summer and fall to handle the vast acreage of sugar beets that are annually grown in this part of the State. Many of our fertile fields especially adapted to the raising of sugar beets have been cropped year after year without direct evidence of diminishing fertility. Southern California beets run very high in sugar, due to the plentiful supply of clear sunlight. It is not uncommon for the field run to test around 22 and 25 per cent sugar. With an abundant supply of cheap, reliable Mexican labor certain areas of the south have been built up to prosperous agricultural communities through the growing of sugar beets.

Sweet Potatoes.

SWEET potatoes are supposed to be native to the country south of the Mason and Dixon line but it is an actual fact that the finest quality sweets are raised in the light, sandy loam soils of Southern California. Nearly $1,000,000 was the extent of the sweet potato crop for Los Angeles county during 1919 and it is not considered to have reached its full development by any means. With an abundance of fine sandy loam soils which give the smooth quality potato so much desired, the future for this crop has great possibilities.

The acreages of alfalfa, beans and Irish potatoes are enormous and the returns from these three standard crops are hard to comprehend. Alfalfa is grown in every county in Southern California, it being the standard forage crop for live stock. In some favorably located sections as high as two tons of baled hay per acre per cutting are secured with an average of ten cuttings. This crop has been known to last for thirty years without replanting.

Several new crops have made their appearance during the past year which give promise of becoming important additions to the already enormous truck crop industry. About 3000 acres of peanuts were grown the last year on the Fontana Ranch in San Bernardino county. This crop heretofore has been raised only as a side issue and in a small way. The yield for this last year's crop averaged about one-half ton per acre with an equal amount of straw, which is a valuable fertilizer.

The threshing and shelling are all done by means of home-constructed machinery which has proved very satisfactory. The nuts are sorted into three grades. The first goes to the trade as salted peanuts, the second being used by the bakers and confectioners and the third grade is sent to the oil mills for extraction. There is a big demand for this crop right here on the Pacific Coast, in fact it will greatly exceed the supply for a long time to come. At the present time there are large shipments being brought in from Texas and Georgia.

The Persian melon which was introduced direct from Persia within the last two years has made wonderful progress. It outsold all other varieties of melons, topping the market by a fabulous price which held up throughout the entire season. This melon gives promise of developing into one of the most extensively grown melons of any that are now raised. Long staple cotton, which has been grown on a number of demonstration plots in Los Angeles county during the past year, has proven beyond a doubt that it is especially adapted to a large acreage in this county which has been planted in the past to a less-productive crop. The market seems to indicate an increasing demand for the long staple variety because of the large amounts used in the manufacture of cord tires.

Co-operative Marketing.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA is indeed fortunate in having the most highly developed system of co-operative marketing that exists anywhere in the United States. Nearly every agricultural product raised has some sort of a nonprofit marketing organization to handle it. There are at the present time in the neighborhood of some sixty-five co-operative marketing associations which are successfully handling the different farm products. The majority of these associations are modeled along the lines of the California Fruit Growers' Exchange, the largest and most successful co-operative selling organization in the world. With such a system of distribution and marketing as these associations afford, the pursuit of the varied lines of agricultural endeavor becomes easier and safer in every respect.

With the added advantages of the favorable winter climatic conditions, the modern and up-to-date system of marketing, the vast acreages of fine silt sofls available, and the abundance of cheap water and labor it is easy to imagine the wonderful future that is ahead of the truck crop industry.

THE CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING PLAN.

(Continued from Page 7.)

percentage of the almond output. Co-operative canning is on the increase, the Associated Fruit Growers, Inc., controlling and selling the output of some seven growers-owned and operated canneries. Olives and avocados are soon to be handled in a selling way through the Associated Olive Growers and the California Avocado Association.

The rice crop of the State is largely handled by the Pacific Rice Growers' Association, a large part of the bean crop by the California Bean Growers' Association, lima beans by the California Lima Bean Growers, and alfalfa by the Alfalfa Growers' Association. Work is now under way by the California Farm Bureau Federation looking toward the selling of the grain crop of the State through the Farm Bureau Marketing Exchange, and potato growers are working on a similar project.

Marketing Dairy Products.

A VERY large part of the dairy production is handled co-operatively through the Associated Milk Producers and the poultry industry is strongly organized in the poultry producers' associations. A considerable part of the swine output is sold at auction sales conducted by the farm bureau marketing exchanges. Beef cattle are handled in a similar manner by the farm bureaus and the California Cattlemen's Association. The Co-operative Honey Producers' Exchange handles an important part of the honey output of the State.

Dozens of smaller local co-operative selling organizations exist, handling everything from rhubarb to mustard. Altogether the number of active and successful producers' co-operative selling organizations in the State numbers well over 150.

Many of the organizations have established nationally known brands and trademarks, assets valued at millions of dollars and jealously guarded and protected by the most careful standardization and grading of the product. Who has not heard of Sunkist oranges and lemons, Sunmaid raisins, Blue Ribbon peaches, Diamond brand walnuts, Seaside limas and Sunsweet prunes?

Organizations of so-called co-operative producers selling organizations is today sweeping like wildfire over the nation. It may be well to inquire as to what the leaders of co-operative marketing as developed in California consider truly co-operative principles. There is certainly much confusion evident in the interpretation of the word "co-operative."

What is a legitimate co-operative marketing association? In the words of G. Harold Powell, general manager of the California Fruit Growers' Exchange, and generally recognized as America's greatest authority on the subject of co-operative marketing, "A co-operative association is one in which the members form an agency through which they conduct their own business for their greatest mutual advantage. To be co-operative, it must be formed of producers exclusively, and managed by them, and the benefits must be returned to them in proportion to the patronage of each. The capital necessary to create the agency and its facilities should be contributed by the members in proportion to the use which each makes of it.

"Also, the capital contributions of each member should be kept progressively proportional to the individual shipments, or purchases, or other uses made of the agency, as nearly as this may be done." In a nutshell, co-operative marketing is here defined according to the experience of perhaps the oldest and most successful producers' co-operative selling agency in existence.

What are the benefits of co-operative marketing associations? Briefly, they are standardization of the product, improved grading, packing and handling, obtaining and using marketing information, equalizing distribution, developing and finding markets, effecting savings through volume of business transacted, advertising and purchasing needed supplies.

How does a co-operative association differ from a general business corporation? In a number of ways which may be briefly summarized as follows: The general business corporation is organized for profit, the co-operative association to effect savings; the corporation grants each share a vote; the association grants each member a vote; the corporation places no limit on the number of shares an individual may own, the association generally limits the financial interest any one member may have; the corporation distributes profits as dividends on the capital stock, the association restricts the return on invested capital to a fair rate of interest only and divides any further surplus according to the patronage.

Two general schools of co-operative thinking exist in California, each having many successful exponents in practice. The older and perhaps the more conservative is that typified by the California Fruit Growers' Exchange, the citrus growers' association, where there is no capital stock. Packing-houses and equipment are owned and operated by local growers' associations, the central exchange, performing a selling and advertising function only, and prices determined by market conditions and auction sales.

The other is perhaps best typified by the Prune and Apricot Growers, a capital stock owned only by members, the central organization owning and operating local packing-houses and equipment, and conducting the entire business of preparing the product, advertising it, and selling it, and setting prices in advance of the season, prices determined by a survey of market conditions at home and abroad and crop output.

Co-operation in agriculture means more to California, however, than merely dollars in the pockets of the growers. The co-operative viewpoint, the co-operative mode of thinking and the co-operative method of working have unquestionably been responsible in a large way for the phenomenal development which all California has experienced during recent years. The high type of community life, wonderful development of natural resources, and progressive spirit typical of California have their origin in the benefits of co-operation. From the packing and selling of the product co-operatively come first, co-operative harvesting of the crop, then co-operative pest control, and finally there has evolved the co-operative handling of the orchards and farms themselves. Of recent development only, there are at the present time a goodly number of growers' co-operative organizations during all the cultural work involved in the raising of citrus fruits. Economical units are formed for tractor work and members are employed at whatever particular cultural practices they are most proficient.

From Highest Mountains.

From the highest mountain in the United States, snow-covered Mt. Whitney, Los Angeles, 250 miles away, draws its sparkling water supply. One hundred and thirty thousand acres of land adjacent to the city are irrigated from the same majestic source.

The aqueduct through which this supply is conveyed is the longest in the world, and was built at a total cost of $25,000,000.

Sample exhibits assembled in forty-five cases, representing Los Angeles products, have been sent to the five oriental cities in which the Los Angeles-Pacific Navigation Company, has established agencies.

Winners at State Fair.

During the State Fair of 1920 eighteen first prizes were awarded to entries made by Los Angeles county exhibitors.

Southern California Laundryowners' Association.

Holly Sugar Corporation.

BEET SUGAR production is conspicuous among the leading industries of Southern California. Something like 80,000 acres are devoted to the cultivation of the sugar beet in this section of the State, mostly in what is known as the Los Angeles district; California's entire area being about 140,000 acres. Most naturally home production of any staple commodity is invariably of great economic advantage to a country. This was well demonstrated to the United States during the late World War, as by an agreement with the beet-sugar producers the United States government was able to establish a maximum price for sugar during the entire period of the war. Without such arrangement the public would have had an additional heavy burden to bear in higher prices for this commodity. Something like 4,000,000 tons of sugar is used annually in the United States. Half of this amount is derived from sugar beets grown in the Middle West and Western States and from cane grown in Louisiana, Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines. Most of the balance is imported from Cuba.

The Holly Sugar Corporation, which operates a factory at Huntington Beach, is one of the companies manufacturing beet sugar on a very large scale. C. A. Johnson is manager at this point. The corporation is further interested in the plant of the Santa Ana Sugar Company, managed by E. M. Smiley, and in the Southern California Sugar Company, also located at Santa Ana, of which W. R. Wright is manager.

The Huntington Beach factory was established in 1911 and derives its raw material from a territory extending from Compton to Santa Ana and including an area of about 12,000 acres. Some beets are also received from San Bernardino county.

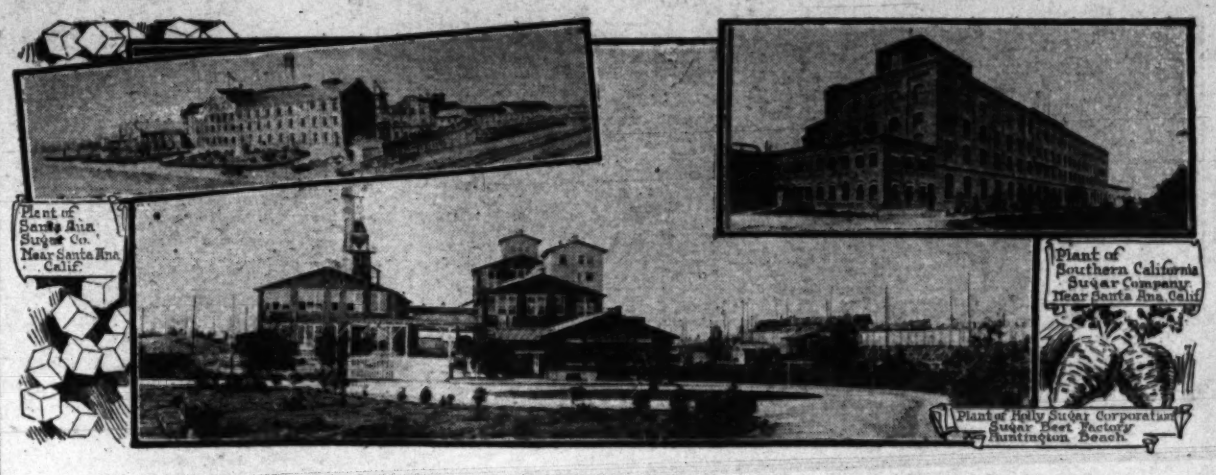
Manufacture of beets into refined sugar is accomplished by scientific and economic processes. At the beet sheds the beets descend to a flume, containing flowing water by which they are carried to a washing tank, where they are cleaned from all adhering earth and fibers. They are then elevated to the upper story of the plant, where after being weighed they descend to the slicing machines. These machines cut the beets into shreds resembling small shoestring potatoes. From the slicers they pass down to closed steel vessels of four to four and a half-ton capacity. Here they are submitted to a circulation of water at a temperature of about 180 degrees Fahrenheit, which disassociates the sugar content from the beets, which is drawn off by pumping in the form of a sugar juice or syrup. After the syrup has been clarified it is passed through a system of filtration by which all solids other than sugar are eliminated. By being boiled in vacuum pans the water is evaporated and the sugar crystallized. The process is concluded by separating the sugar from the molasses by centrifugal machines and by drying it in a large revolving drum heated by steam. Everything from start to finish is done by machinery operating automatically.

One of the valuable by-products of a sugar-beet factory is the pulp, which is either dried and sacked or put in silos and sold to dairymen, by whom it is highly esteemed.

Cultivation of sugar beets is a very profitable industry to California farmers in all territory tributary to beet-sugar factories, both with respect to returns from the sale of crops and in the splendid improvement of the land. A great deal of land can be used for the growing of the sugar beet which is not well adapted to other crops and in time that land is made available for other products. Thousands of acres of land have been reclaimed by this process. One very interesting feature of beet culture is that the tops which are left in the field have a very high food value. They can be fed to stock in the field or put into the silos as many farmers are now doing in California.

Perhaps an erroneous impression still exists in some degree as to the relative merits of beet sugar and that produced from cane. They are chemically the same and a sugar expert cannot distinguish one from the other. In a thorough comparative test made at the University of California, the cane sugar used tested 99.7 per cent pure sucrose and the beet product 99.8 per cent pure sugar. Several kinds of fruit, including cherries, apricots, plums, peaches and pears were preserved in syrup of different strengths by the ordinary methods of canning as well as after methods followed in household practice of canning and jelly-making. In the canning trials of 2000 cans opened during a period of two years the result showed only six cans had spoiled in which beet sugar was used and seven cans in which cane sugar was used. In the household tests not one can was found spoiled. In the making of the syrup some difference in the action of the two kinds of sugar was noted. This was due to the fact that the granulation of the beet sugar was much finer than that of the sugar made from cane and is not an essential difference as was shown by the use of cane sugar of about the same granulation in which instance the action was the same as with the beet products. In the jelly tests, in which apples and currants were used as the basis, equal quantities of juice and sugar being employed, perfect results were obtained.

It is worthy of comment here that in 1853 only 21 per cent of the world's supply of sugar was obtained from sugar beets, whereas in 1905 about two-thirds of the world's supply was so derived. Thus, the industry in the United States attained its present importance in less than forty years and it is expanding every year.



Pennant Oil and Grease Company.


Wilshire Blvd. and Serrano St.


E. H. Haserot
PRES. & GEN'L. MANAGER


Hollywood Blvd. and Whitley Ave.


Santa Barbara and Western Ave.



Offices and Warehouse 2414 Santa Fe Ave.


Jefferson and Figueroa

STARTING in a small way in June, 1911, with office room and warehouse space in a building at 1148 South Main street, this company began retailing lubricating oils, purchased from various companies in the open market. During the first year the volume of business transacted was far from encouraging and showed a loss. In 1912 the company removed to 909 West Washington street, adding gasoline to its selling line. Gasoline was purchased from tank wagons. Here the company remained for four years. Then in order to take care of increasing business another move was necessary. Then it was the organization decided to purchase property and the present home of the company at 2414 Santa Fe avenue was the result.

In 1913 the company was incorporated for $20,000 and began establishing service stations. The start was made with two small ones and last year the total had increased to twenty-four, located in convenient places in every section of Los Angeles.

The present offices, warehouse and other buildings of the company occupy ground space covering 40x150 feet in Santa Fe avenue and 80x150 feet in the rear across the alley. Business expansion was such last year that the company found it necessary to increase its capitalization to $100,000.

Besides serving its own stations with lubricating oils and gasoline the Pennant Oil and Grease Company serves independent stations with lubricating oils. While specializing in the sale of Pennant brand oils and grease the company handles all makes of Western oils as well.

Recently the company decided to install its own grease manufacturing plant and the latter will be operated early this year. This step was found necessary, owing to the large increase in business and the demand for larger stocks than the company was able to secure in the open market. Also the company will manufacture a grease loading gun in connection with its products. This part of the business it ic expected will assume very large scope as the company proposes to lease its grease loading guns to all stations handling its products. Users of Pennant Oil and Grease Company products can secure guns for filling which will work by air pressure. The value of each gun is $100. These guns are not for sale but are loaned.

The latest expansion of the company was in its capitalization which, among other things, was necessary to install its grease-making plant. The latter products will be made in sufficient quantities so that the company will constantly have on hand a sufficient supply to meet all demands that will be made. Users of Pennant Oil and Grease Company products will find one of the principal aims of the company in the future will be as it has been in the past, service.

One of the elements that has contributed to the splendid growth of this company was the maintaining of a standard of the highest quality products. Even in the early days when money was being lost the products handled were always the best. Members of the company have worked from the start with untiring energy and their business has increased steadily for the last several years.

The officers of the company include E. H. Haserot, president and general manager, R. L. Haserot, secretary, and R. A. Bowman, director.

Harvest of Gold from Southland Citrus Trees.

Eighty Million Dollar Crop of Oranges and Lemons in Southern California—Methods of Marketing.

BY HOWARD C. KEGLEY.

THE old order changeth. Pioneer Californians, in the days of '49, used the waters of creeks and rivers to wash out the gold which, in those days, might easily be gathered up. The twentieth century Californian gathers his gold from trees, after having used the waters of the creeks and rivers in irrigating his citrus groves.

Considerable real gold is still mined in the State, but the supply grows smaller and smaller, year by year. Yet in its place is a source of precious metal which grows more important with each succeeding year and may not be expected to be less significant than it is at present, and this is the golden harvest of oranges and lemons, a crop which annually adds from $80,000,000 to $100,000,000 to the wealth of those who are engaged in the industry.

Forty Years' Progress.

CALIFORNIA entered the citrus-growing arena about forty-five years ago, in an exceedingly modest way, with a few stray trees which had been imported from South America. Fortune smiled upon the meager beginning and today the State devotes 234,603 acres of its most fertile soil to the production of oranges and lemons. In 1920 the harvest brought the 15,000 families engaged in citrus fruit ranching $81,200,000. When an average is struck this gives the growers a return of a little more than $475 per acre for every acre in bearing.

The California Fruit Growers' Exchange is authority for the statement that the bearing area of oranges is 133,596 acres with young, nonbearing groves amounting to 50,453 acres; while the bearing area of lemons is 33,059 acres, with 17,495 acres of young trees soon to come into bearing. This is believed to be a greater acreage of bearing citrus trees than is to be found elsewhere in all the world.

Shipments made by the exchange represent approximately 74 per cent of all the citrus fruits grown in California. The organization is purely co-operative and has 10,500 grower members. Last year the exchange sold $59,221,329 worth of oranges and lemons and its losses from bad debts on that volume of business amounted to only $435, a record which has probably never been surpassed by any business organization.

During the year ending Aug. 31, 1920, members of the exchange shipped 12,144,964 boxes of oranges, 226,266 boxes of grapefruit, and 3,542,534 boxes of lemons. The total shipments from the State amounted to 38,077 cars of oranges and grapefruit, and 8680 carloads of lemons, or a total of 46,757 carloads.

Orange prices were regarded as altogether satisfactory throughout the year, as is indicated by the average return per acre from the citrus groves of the State, but lemon prices have been ridiculously low, because of a cool summer which reduced the consumption of lemonade, and more especially on account of the depreciation of Italian exchange, which resulted in heavy importations of low-priced lemons. The high price of sugar last summer also hurt the California lemon business.

The exchange submits figures to show that the average price for foreign lemons sold in New York last summer was $2.33, which, under existing exchange rates, after deducting freight and duty, returned to the foreign shipper 32.5 lire.

While foreign lemons have been selling at an average of $2.33 in New York it has been costing California lemon growers $3 a box merely to grow and pack their fruit ready for market. This is the California citrus grower's greatest argument in favor of a suitable protective tariff.

There was an excellent market for Valencia oranges throughout the season. The crop amounted to about 60 per cent of the 1919 production and was readily absorbed because the country had a high purchasing power. Shipments amounted to 7961 carloads or 3,693,489 boxes. Navel orange shipments for the year amounted to 4,958,411 boxes. The crop ran to large sizes which were successfully marketed in competition with the Florida crop that ran more uniform. The fact that last year's navel crop ran to large sizes would appear to indicate that this year's crop will be of small and medium sizes which will market to better advantage.

Shipments of grapefruit amounted to 500 carloads, which was forty carloads in excess of the 1919 production. Strong competition from Florida made it almost impossible to market the California grapefruit in the East, but the exchange disposed of it among the Pacific Coast States without difficulty.

Scientific Handling.

IT IS indeed a singular fact that a food commodity as perishable as citrus fruits can be so skillfully and scientifically handled and marketed that instead of registering a tremendous loss its production has developed into the world's greatest horticultural enterprise. A great deal of the success of the co-operative growers in handling this enormous crop each year is due to the fact that they have spent $2,500,000 in the past twelve years to firmly establish their famous brand in the mind of the public, and to educate consumers to the food and health value of oranges and lemons.

Here is a horticultural enterprise representing an investment of $225,000,000. It conducts business on such a gigantic basis that its own supply company, operated for the mutual benefit of the growers, transacts a business amounting to $8,500,000 a year. This organization purchases orchard and packing-house supplies for the associated growers and owns outright 65,000 acres of timber lands in the northern part of the State, where it operates its own sawmills and factories for lumber and box-making. The growers own 1,350,000,000 feet of virgin lumber, and their mills are capable of turning out 125,000,000 feet of supplies each year.

The Fruit Growers' Supply Company furnishes its members with box shook, commercial fertilizers, buds for tree improvement, cover-crop seed, fumigation materials, paper and a wide variety of other necessities of the industry.

The exchange, in addition to selling the citrus fruits, has representatives in many foreign countries, studying cultural conditions. It maintains an extensive field department for the study and control of insect pests as well as the steady improvement of tree stock.

Altogether the industry is a mammoth business enterprise reaching from the roots of the trees on 250,000 acres of land to the finished produce on the tables of 105,000,000 American people. It has stood the test of twenty-five years of ups and downs, and is regarded as a substantial business the world over.

A great deal of the success of the exchange may be credited to the fact that it spreads its products over the entire country, evenly and without creating an opportunity for a market to become glutted or empty. The market is kept almost at the saturation point practically the year round, so the public can always get good California oranges and lemons at whatever the going price is from day to day.

Aiding Aviators.

"Safety first" hardly seems to fit the art of flying, but through the scientific advice given by Dr. Carpenter, head of the Department of Meteorology and Aeronautics of the Chamber of Commerce, birdmen may learn the best time to take off for San Francisco, the best route to take in the early morning, whether it is safe to take a "baby blimp" over Los Angeles Harbor at a certain time and what course air currents are apt to follow.

Theoretical advice has been followed and found correct by commercial airplanes and army officers driving government planes have been frequent consultants of the chamber department.

Furniture Manufacturing.

LOS Angeles is the largest lumber importing harbor of the world and added to this it is the greatest furniture manufacturing city in the West. It is expected that in a few years Los Angeles will outdo eastern centers even in the amount of wood articles manufactured because of the growing scarcity of eastern woods and the immense supply that Los Angeles Harbor can tap through her ships coming from ports on the "seven seas."

Among the list of articles requiring hardwood that are manufactured here are included: Pianos, airplanes, automobile parts, phonographs and every type and period of furniture.

Twenty-six banks in Los Angeles, with capital and surplus of about $40,000,000, receive deposits of more than $400,000,000 every year.



MOVING AN ORANGE GROVE THROUGH STREETS OF LOS ANGELES.

Two of the ten twenty-year-old trees transplanted from Pasadena to the Ambassador (California) Hotel grounds, under the direction of O. W. Howard, Dec. 11, 1920. There were about 300 oranges on each tree when they were moved.

Truck Crop Worth Eighty Million Dollars.

Vegetable Industry in Southern California Second Only to the Citrus Industry.

BY H. C. BOUCHER.

THE truck crop industry in Southern California is second only to that of the citrus industry. With a staggering total for the 1920 citrus crop of approximately $80,000,000, the average person comes to think of sunny Southern California as a producer of oranges and lemons entirely. However, the actual figures show that the orange and lemon industry is only a trifle larger in volume than the growing of vegetables.

The open fields some time in July, where the ground is being prepared for the planting of the winter lettuce crop, present a busy scene. Hundreds of men are at work with hoes, thinning out the young plants, which have been set out in long rows by machine. Behind them come the irrigators, who flood the rows with water. Then comes the cultivator, which loosens the soil between the rows and kills the weeds. Then comes the hoeing gang, which finishes the job of thinning out the plants, leaving them at the proper distance apart. Then comes the irrigator again, and the cultivator, and the hoeing gang, and the irrigator, and the cultivator, and the hoeing gang, and the irrigator, and the cultivator, and the hoeing gang, and the irrigator

Southern California Laundryowners' Association.

LAUNDRY service has reached its highest state of perfection in Southern California. In no other section of the United States has the household been so completely relieved of the burdensome features of the oldtime "wash day" or the housewife been able to meet this vital problem to the home more satisfactorily than through the service afforded in those modern establishments organized under the head of the Southern California Laundryowners' Association. For the users of these scientifically equipped plants, of which there are sixty-five operating in this organization, with thousands of satisfied patrons in all parts of Southern California, the vexatious and arduous conditions imposed by the conventional wash day are unknown. Wash day terrors, in fact, have been banished. A new era of efficient, economical laundry service has come to supplant the old, outworn method of yesterday. It differs from the antiquated picture of the commonly understood wash day—the recurring "blue Monday," with its endless hours of back-breaking toil over the tub, ironing, hub-bub and confusion, and a dubious result in the end—as day is unlike night.

PAINSTAKING STUDY PRODUCED MODERN LAUNDRY.

The story of today's modern laundry service is one that has been evolved from a painstaking study, from the application of scientifically constructed machinery, each piece of which is made to fit a special need, and from the organization of a working personnel, each member of which has been trained with the one idea of meeting with the greatest possible excellence the demands of the household. Few fields in the whole range of industry have developed more remarkable or more rapid changes than those which have come to the laundry industry in Southern California. These changes have all been predicated on the idea that as long as the burden of wash day remained in the home, the housewife must continue a virtual slave to a condition which the average woman knows to be intolerable. The trained laundryman realized that the housewife desired relief from this condition as earnestly as he wished to give it; and for several years past he has employed his experience, intelligence and skill to bring about the practical benefits that are now open to the public through this modern laundry service.

No laundry patron who has enjoyed the advantages of modern laundry service, it is safe to say, will admit of a preference for the old method. Such a person has hardly advanced from the "kerosene lamp days" to the incandescent glow of today; and fortunately for the world's progress not many of this mind are at large.

LOS ANGELES IS THE "LAUNDRY CAPITAL" OF THE WORLD.

It is largely through the establishment and successful operation here of those plants grouped under the organization of the Southern California Laundryowners' Association that Los Angeles is today recognized as the "Laundry Capital of the World." This, however, is not a casual designation, given without rhyme or reason. It is accepted as truth here as it is elsewhere that these modern, labor-saving establishments, each of the sixty-five in Southern California a veritable model of its kind, have developed a service which affords their respective sections an invaluable community service. The world must be clean to properly live and thrive; but between the seeming cleanliness of a hatefully regarded home-made wash day and that of a hygienically conducted, scientifically organized laundry there is a vast difference. Nothing in these modern laundries is done by chance or guess work. Every piece of the costly machinery that has been installed has its place and has been developed and refined with a special function in view; just as every one of the 6000 persons employed in the laundry association's plants is a trained worker, selected with care and sensible of the fact that the success of the laundry industry is entirely dependent upon its ability to continuously meet the obligation of efficient public service.

CARELESS METHODS THINGS OF THE PAST.

Time was when many laundries were less efficiently organized and their workers were to a large extent gathering their experience at the patron's expense. Happily this condition has passed from view in Southern California. Obsolete methods, careless of the laundry user's needs, have long since passed into the discard where the system of service, both for the home and the commercial establishment, has been inaugurated by the Southern California Laundryowners' Association. The amazing success of this system, which now extends to a larger proportion of the general public than is so of any other section of the United States, is based entirely upon merit; we may say, in fact, upon a guarantee of satisfactory results.

One of the formerly perplexing problems solved by these laundries has been to properly cleanse and at the same time safeguard from injury the most delicate fabrics. The average woman knows from experience the element of "mysterious" wear that figures in the washing of all textiles. Defects invisible to the eye until the wash tub is reached frequently appear in fabrics. How and why they develop is puzzling to the housewife, who rarely fixes the real origin and not infrequently misplaces the blame. Systematic investigation by the research men employed in these laundries shows that fully 95 per cent of the "mysterious" defects that develop in linen and wearing apparel are due to the abuse to which these fabrics are subjected by their owners. The overuse of deodorants and depilatory solutions is destructive to the armpits of waists, shirts and other wearables. Dust and shoe polish in time play havoc with linen, and the same may be said of sheets and pillow cases when misused by being carelessly employed as dusting cloths, a custom more practiced than the average person supposes.

MODERN LAUNDRIES CONSERVE WHILE THEY CLEANSE.

Modern laundries have learned how to scientifically reduce these factors of wear to a minimum. Through their accumulated knowledge, gained from years of careful study and their specialized knowledge of fabrics and the proper methods of washing, they are able to conserve while they cleanse. As much as the housewife may dispute this, it is a fact that the family bundle is not exposed to the same risk of wear in the modern laundry as it may be in the home on wash day.

It seldom happens that the various kinds of stains to which fabrics and garments are exposed in their common usage are made to disappear in the family tub; yet their successful removal in the modern laundry is a point of accomplishment in which they excel. This highly important feature of the laundry's service also has been worked out on a purely scientific basis. The laundry has mastered this problem by having learned what treatment is most efficacious for each kind of stain. Simple washing suffices for the majority of stains, but for those more stubborn, special treatments have been devised that clean without harm to the fabric. For paint marks, for instance, a vaseline-gasoline preparation is used. Grass stains on woolens and silks are removed with ether; ink spots and rust are treated with an oxalic sour; tea, coffee and wine stains are most frequently eliminated with special sodium bisulphite or potassium permanganate methods, and so on down the list.

SOFT WATER SAVES CLOTHES.

Wisdom dictates that such service as is offered by the modern laundry has no satisfactory substitute, nor can it be denied that it has been developed to a plane where the public recognizes the industry as among its most useful boons. Not alone has this service proven a distinct advantage in releasing the housewife to more productive and attractive activities, through the complete elimination of an always troublesome problem from the home circle, but the factor of saving is one of highest importance. Suitable laundry equipment for the home is expensive. And again, neutral soft water such as the modern laundry of today uses is not available to the home. Many of the soft water plants used in the modern laundry cost upwards of $10,000 to install. Efficient labor under present-day conditions adds greatly to the cost, and this must always be reckoned with in figuring out the family's wash day expenditures. The most saving household has not been able to discard the use of soaps, washing preparations and the like. At the end of the year these alone make a sizable expense.

An examination of laundry prices shows that Southern California, through its modern laundries, fares on the whole better in this respect than any other section of the United States. This is largely because our association's laundries have developed their plant organizations to a maximum of efficiency on a basis of actual cost, and the fact, too, that certain factors that create an expensive overhead in other sections do not enter the industry here. Throughout the period of high prices during and following the European war few increases were imposed by the Southern California laundries, and these came about only because the laundries were required by changes in the California law to meet an increased wage level. In no other industry as much as the laundry industry does the wage factor enter so largely in fixing the price of the product to the public. The price of laundry is regulated almost entirely by the operation of the State's minimum wage law, which, while it has brought higher wages to the laundry workers generally, it has automatically imposed an increase on the laundry bundle. It happens that of all the workers engaged in the laundry industry, 70 per cent are women, and the California minimum wage law was adopted to better the wages of women. This, in a nutshell, is the answer to the price of laundry. The problem of the laundry managers has been to maintain a high standard of service at the lowest possible expense to the patron, and this is being done in a manner hardly open to question.

NO ROOM FOR OBSOLETE MACHINERY

To the lasting credit of these modern establishments operating through the Southern California Laundry Owners' Association, the sight of the human element upon which the success of the industry as a whole is based has not been lost sight of. Besides adding the latest equipment as it appeared to increase the efficiency and usefulness of the laundry industry—willingly "scrapping" obsolete machinery when something better arrived to take its place and perfecting new devices in the interest of better service—these establishments have introduced departments and advantages which make for the improved condition of the worker. The general result, of course, has been that the industry has drawn to it a much better class of workers than was so of old, slovenly conducted laundries of other days. The progress that has marked the industry through the introduction of scientifically adjusted machinery has not left the worker out of the calculation by any means. The day when the three factors which produce satisfactory labor—skill, intelligence and contentment with the job—were little considered has departed with other elements that retard and hamper industry. Laundry management in these plants has worked out conditions that cannot fail to impress the public with this industry's amazing advancement. Service to the public has been made to run parallel with comfort and convenience for the employee.

WORKING ENVIRONMENT IS IDEAL.

In these modern laundries the lessons of the past have been made to create an ideal working environment. In the construction of the buildings the factors of light, ventilation, and hygienic surroundings have been given their position in the engineering arrangement. Each piece of machinery has been co-ordinated in its proper setting in relation to the whole, with a view to making the operation of cleansing the family bundle a simple proposition—one of returning it promptly to its owner with the least possible friction or wear-and-tear. And each separate task in the operation—from the time it enters boiled and unsightly into the first cleansing waters until it passes through the various stages of drying, starching, marking, ironing, assorting, folding, assembling and wrapping—is under the eye of and guided by the expert hands of an experienced worker, mindful of the fact that he or she is serving the great discriminating American household.

Aside from the process departments of these modern laundries, each has several departments arranged solely for the convenience of employees. These include rest rooms for both men and women, coat rooms, lounging-rooms, dining-rooms and the like. Several are equipped with emergency hospitals, these to afford first aid in the event of injury or illness. In addition to a roof garden, one of these establishments has a recreation department for the exclusive use of employees which has been furnished at large expense. In these establishments meals prepared by trained hotel cooks are served at cost.

MILLIONS INVESTED IN THE INDUSTRY.

The last five years have worked a progressive revolution in the laundry industry of Southern California. So many important changes have been wrought that the industry stands on a basis today hardly dreamed of in the past. Not only have the plants themselves been reorganized to meet the frequently recurring changes in equipment, method and personnel, but the industry has been put on a firm and enduring financial basis. In the sixty-five plants included in the Southern California Laundry Owners' Association approximately $8,500,000 is invested. This in itself establishes the formidable and essential character of the industry. Moreover, the plant management and control is in the hands of men who have literally grown up in this field of important and highly useful service. Through the many graduations of this service they have advanced step by step, studying their opportunities thoroughly and conscientiously, building as they progressed, and keeping always abreast of the day. It is not remarkable, therefore, that the story of these modern laundry plants is one of superb accomplishment, one in which all the constructive details balance on the side of public benefit. The modern laundry is a thing of useful purpose, and as such has come to stay.

WHAT THE MAGNIFYING GLASS DISCLOSED.

Women who send their family bundles to modern laundries know true economy and freedom from the ordeal of old-time Mondays. Send your washing—any of the modern laundries in Southern California will pleasingly accommodate you.

It was the magnifying glass that informed hotel men that microscopic slits occurring in their towels with the first laundering were minute cuts made by guests in wiping their razor blades.

The sudden appearance of holes in the toes and heels of new hose is frequently traceable to overdoses of foot-comforting preparations and to the acids in perspiration.

The simple fact is that hundreds of minute injuries that usually remain invisible until washday are daily being suffered by the garments with which we clothe our persons.

Modern laundries in Southern California render a service. If you would learn the complete joy of relief from washday's trying labors ,send all hte family washing to one of the modern laundries in your community.

One who gives a second thought to the question of why the modern laundry in Southern California has made such tremendous strides in public favor in the last few years arrives quickly at the reason. The answer rests wholly in the fact that satisfaction has come to the laundry patron. In the final analysis, the housewife is the arbiter. Her say determines the kind and form of service which shall enter the home. No laundry service that fails to meet the critical tests she imposes or falls short of her approval can hope to survive. As a rule, she is ready to welcome innovations in domestic service that spell efficiency and economy.

It has been by meeting the needs of the household, by shaping their policies to satisfy every point of service, that these modern laundry managers have successfully impressed the high and unvarying standard of their work on their respective communities and made it a genuine public benefit. Their constant alertness to grasp the viewpoint of the laundry patron is the guiding rule of their business.

The important business of keeping the public's wearables clean is, in fact, one that is today more than ever before trusted to skillful, experienced hands. The time has passed when it is considered either desirable or economical to impose this exacting burden on the household or trust it to the vagaries of the orthodox "washwoman." Knowing that the best of domestic help has its limitations, the modern-minded housewife is rapidly turning away from old customs and forms that once pervaded the home. An increasing army of women refuse to abide by the ancient dictum that the home is prepared to absorb all these vexatious family problems. There is a marked disposition to break away from former household fetishes, especially those which, by the nature of the task to be accomplished, turn the home each week into a condition approximating a messy and confused workshop. Let as much as possible of the labor that can be better accomplished outside the home be consigned to experienced hands away from the domestic zone—this is the slogan pronounced today by an increasing number of home managers. Their knowledge of what the modern laundry offers to definitely relieve the household of its most troublesome problem has convinced them that the average "hired girl" does not bring the solution; that her services in the main cannot meet successfully such an efficient or economical institution as the modern laundry. Costly experience has brought the wise housekeeper to appreciate the usefulness of a home service that is based upon long training, scientific knowledge and business integrity. They come finally to the conclusion that to apply such service to their personal needs pays in the long run.

Holly Sugar Corporation.

BEET SUGAR production is conspicuous among the leading industries of Southern California. Something like 80,000 acres are devoted to the cultivation of the sugar beet in this section of the State, mostly in what is known as the Los Angeles district; California's entire area being about 140,000 acres. Most naturally homes

ing tank, where they are cleaned from all adhering earth and fibers. They are then elevated to the upper story of the plant, whence after being weighed they descend to the slicing machines. These machines cut the beets into shreds resembling small shoestring potatoes. From the slicers they pass down to closed steel vessels of four to four and a half-ton capacity. Here they are submitted to a circulation of water at

Cultivation of sugar beets is a very profitable industry to California farmers in all both with respect to returns from the sale territory tributary to beet-sugar factories, of crops and in the splendid improvement which is not well adapted to other crops used for the growing of the sugar beet of the land. A great deal of land can be and in time that land is made available for

nings as well as after methods followed in household practice of canning and jelly-making. In the canning trials of 2999 cans opened during a period of two years the result showed only six cans had spoiled in which beet sugar was used and seven cans in which cane sugar was used. In the household tests not one can was found spoiled. In the making of the syrup some

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART I. 32 PAGES.

	Page
Editorial. Greetings from the Southwest	2
Illustration. Hollenbeck Park	3
California's Census Triumph	4
Los Angeles of the Future	5
Illustration. Pershing Square	6
Financial Review Shows Striking Advance. Chapin Hall	7
Illustration. Typical Structures of Downtown Los Angeles	8
Illustration. Portion of Downtown Shopping District	9
The Southland Sets New Mark in Building. E. G. Leaf	10
Illustration. Orange Tree in Fruit and Blossom	11
Enterprising Women of the Southland. Myra Nye	12
California's Place in American Literature. Lillian C. Ford	13
Illustration. Haying Time in San Jacinto	14
Southern California's Ornamental Palms	15
Southland's Schools Lead in Efficiency	18
Illustration. A Cabin in the Mountains	19

Advertisements and Announcements.

PART II. 32 PAGES.

	Page
World Famous Athletes in Southern California. William M. Henry	2
Illustration. Golf on California Links	3
California's Matchless Highways	4
West Contributes to Stage Successes. Edwin F. Schallert	5
Aircraft Development in California. Donald W. Douglas	5
Illustration. Mt. Whitney Trout Hatchery	6
California's Lure for Hunter and Angler. Edwin L. Hedderly	7
Illustration. Southland's the Stage for World Plays	8
Illustration. Reproducing Other Days and Other Lands	9
Los Angeles the Hub of the Cinema World	10
Illustrations. Ramona's Marriage Place and El Molino	11
As Revealed by "Closeup" of Screenland	12
Scenic Perfection Obtainable in California	13
Illustration. Playhouses in Nature's Choicest Settings	14
Theaters and Stadiums in Sylvan Dells. Howard C. Kegley	15
Illustration. Motor Routes in Southern California	16 & 17
To Make a Roamin' Holiday in California. Haven Charles Hurst	18

Advertisements and Announcements.

PART III. 32 PAGES.

	Page
Vast Wealth from California Oil Fields. W. W. Woods	2
Illustration. Rainbow Falls	3
Fishing Industry Ten Million Dollars a Year. Edwin L. Hedderly	4
Doubling and Trebling Their Plant Capacity	5
Fifty Million Pounds of Walnuts a Year	5
Illustration. Red Rock Canyon	6
Romances of Industry Shade Aladdin's Lamp	7
Illustration. Busy Spots in City's Industrial District	8
Illustration. Building Big Ships at Los Angeles Harbor	9
Red Rock Canyon and Devil's Postpile. John L. Von Blon	10
Illustration. Majestic Mount Dana	11
The Pacific Fleet. Otis M. Wiles	12
California Leads World in Raisin Growing	12
City's Power Developed from Aqueduct	13
Illustration. Santa Barbara Mission	14
Making the Rivers Develop a Great Valley	15
Business Exploits of California Women. Winorah Johnson	18
Illustration. Mighty Guardians of the Pacific Shores	19
Illustration. Factors in Progress of San Joaquin Valley	20

Advertisements and Announcements.

PART IV. 32 PAGES.

	Page
Foreign Trade of Los Angeles. Lillian C. and Thomas F. Peord	2
Illustration. Boulder Canyon Dam Site in Colorado River	3
Southland Builds Two Big Ships a Month	4
Southern California's Matchless Weather. Dr. Ford A. Carpenter	5
Illustration. Orchard and Farm Scenes	6
City Enters Era of Trade Expansion. F. P. Gregson	7
Illustration. Aerial Cutract and Cumulus Cloud	8
Illustration. Waters of the Sierras that Turn City Wheels	9
Weather Science Applied to Farming. Dr. Ford A. Carpenter	10
Illustration. Peach Trees in Bloom in Hemet Valley	11
Economic Importance of Colorado River. Francis L. Sellew	12
Harnessing the Streams of the High Sierras	13
Illustration. Kerckhoe Dam on the San Joaquin River	14
California the Bean Bag of the World. Howard C. Kegley	15
Illustration. Los Angeles in Relation to World Trade Routes	16 & 17

Advertisements and Announcements.

PART V. 32 PAGES.

	Page
The Great Southwest	2
Illustration. Plaza Mission	3
At the City's Gates	4
San Fernando Valley	5
Illustration. A Midwinter Picnic in Los Angeles	6
San Gabriel Valley	7
Illustration. Imperial's Diversified Products	8
Illustration. Flowers and Fruits of the San Joaquin	9
Pomona. Whittier	10
Illustration. Beef and Mohair on the Hoof	11
Los Angeles Harbor	12
Beach Cities. Soldiers' Homes	13
Illustration. Devil's Postpi Postpile	14
Orange County	15
Riverside County	16
San Bernardino County	19
San Diego County	20
Imperial County	21
Santa Barbara County—Tulare County	22
Fresno County—Ventura County	23
San Luis Obispo County—Inyo County	24
Kern County—Arizona	25

Advertisements and Announcements.

PART VI. 48 PAGES.

	Page
Reproductions of Paintings of California Scenes	1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, 26, 35, 36, 37, 38, 47, 48.
Illustrations. Los Angeles Viewed from the Air	3, 5, 8, 10, 15
Story of the West as Told by Artists. Harry Bowling	6
Specialty Crops of the Golden State	6
California Fruits, Rare and Choice. Ernest Braunton	7
Dining 'Round the World in Los Angeles	9

Advertisements and Announcements.

PART VII. 32 PAGES.

	Page
Some Notable Developments in Agriculture. Robert W. Hodgson	2
Seed Production in Southern California	2
Herd and Flock on the Range and Ranch. Gillette E. Gordon	3
Better days Dawn for War-Ravaged Mexico	3
Cotton Growing in the Southland	4
Famous Rootcities of California. Douglas W. Churchill	4
County, State and Federal Aid to Farmers. Robert W. Hodgson	5
Over Three Million Wens	5
Illustration. California's Specialty Crops	6
Iron and Steel on the Pacific Coast	7
Truck Crop Worth Eighty Millions. H. C. Boughes	8

Advertisements and Announcements.

Classified Liners.

SPECIAL NOTICES—

IT MAY BE
ONLY SKIN DEEP
This beauty—but it's mighty desirable.
M. ELLA HARRIS
Makes the face beautiful, rounds the hollow cheeks, gives you the clear, wholesome color of a child.
LIFTING THE SAG
Makes a Face
Younger at Once.
The sure, lasting, quick, invisible method. Invented and done personally by M. ELLA HARRIS, you never lose the remarkable improvement.
I will be pleased to explain my method and show you the beautiful results on living faces.
Excellent accommodations for out-of-town patrons and others. Phone Hollywood 4458 for confidential appointment.

SEND TWO DOLLARS
For my "MARVEL SKIN TIGHTENER."
I will send with this free a one dollar sample of my "FACE ASTRINGENT."
THEY WHITEN AND TIGHTEN THE SKIN.
WRINKLES DISAPPEAR AT ONCE.
Write today. Address
M. ELLA HARRIS,
5750 CARLTON WAY,
HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA.
Cut this out. Read it carefully.

PERSONALS—BUSINESS—

PERSONAL—Attention given to buying, selling and caring for property.
Economical and satisfactory service is my aim.
F. M. SPINNING, 1540 Sunset Blvd., Los Angeles. Phone 53059.

BUSINESS ANNOUNCEMENTS—

Attorneys and Counselors.

LAS VEGAS, NEV. BREEDE & HINMAN, Attorneys and Counselors.

Insurance.

GENERAL INSURANCE — J. R. HENDERSON. ALL KINDS OF INSURANCE. 300 VAN NUYS BLDG. PHONE BWDY. 4200.

Title and Trust Companies.

TITLE AND TRUST COMPANY OF NEVADA. Titles, Abstracts, Trusts. Resident agent for corporations. LAS VEGAS, Nev.

EDUCATIONAL—

Swimming Instruction.

"LEARN TO SWIM." 50c postpaid.
A booklet by Prof. F. Wilkinson, R.C.N., the man who made swimming easier than walking. The world's most successful instructor. The secret of his ideal system and phenomenal success revealed for the first time to the public. Learn the new style of graceful swimming. It is easier than walking, and is a most delightful and exhilarating recreation for which there is no substitute. Taught only at WILKINSON COLLEGE OF SWIMMING, 1606 S. Flower st., Los Angeles, Cal. Telephone 21850. Ask for folder.

WANTED—HELP—Male—

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MEN
To train for positions waiting. $200 to $600 per month. Short time will qualify you. Work for us and yourself. Shop open day and evening. U. S. TRACTOR, AUTO & ENGINEERS EXCH. 145 N. LOS ANGELES ST. MEMBERS OF CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS—

FOR SALE—

GLADIOLA
25 BULBS $1.00
Our own grown mixture of bulbs
PEACE SALMON, QUEEN, FRANCES KING AND OTHERS.
Postage paid, $1.00.

CECIL BRUNNER ROSES
Four-inch plants, $1.00 a dozen.

OPHELIA ROSES
Six-inch plants, $2.00 a dozen.

CHOICE ASTER AND GORGEOUS ZINNIA SEED
50 cents a package
(Ten times the amount usually sold.)

Delivery guaranteed.

HAPPY RANCH NURSERY (Growers)
Box 318
REDONDO BEACH, CAL.

FOR SALE—

Poultry and Pet Stock.

FOR SALE—Prize-winning Light Brahmas. My birds are bred to lay big eggs and lots of them, besides winning wherever shown, including State Championship Cup at Los Angeles four years in succession, 1917-18-19-20. By supplying my birds with ample exercise, and fresh water at all times they grow up healthy and vigorous. By careful selection, culling and mating I have built up a strain of Brahmas that are unexcelled for beauty and utility. Send for my free mating list. MRS. W. A. BABB, 1010 East Acacia ave., Glendale, Cal.

FOR SALE—

Income Property.

FOR SALE—INCOME RANCH PROPERTY.

20 acre ranch in Glendale. 15 acres full-bearing Valencia oranges. 5 acres in three-year-old Eureka lemons. Family orchard of all kinds of trees. 5-room house. Abundance of water. Fine income from place each year. Price $60,000.

JOHN D. FOSTER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.
Phone 11572. 531 Union Oil Bldg.

FOR SALE—
If you are contemplating moving to the fast growing city of Los Angeles, I can be of service. Have for trade or sale most desirable income properties ranging in prices from twenty-five thousand to half million dollars, all worthy of your investigation. Chicago improved, or other large eastern cities wanted.
WM. H. VATCHER,
Main 2555. 1023 Citizens National Bk. Bldg. 10713.

FOR SALE—$120,000 Value for $80,000. Downtown apartment-house, 2-story brick building, nearly new. Near Pico and Grand. Would cost $80,000 to build now, lot worth $40,000. This property has big future. Price, $80,000, $25,000 cash. CALMIN CORPORATION, 703 W. Eighth st.

FOR SALE—

City Lots and Lands.

FOR SALE—
BUY A LOT IN SANTA MONICA BY THE SEA.
Lots 50x50. Price $400.
50-ft. Street. 20-ft. Alleys.
$400 Cash. $10 Monthly.
Close to ocean front, business section and High School. For other Los Angeles and California properties, call or write.
CULP REALTY CO.,
Phone 61948. General Real Estate Brokers.
Bank References. 312 South Hill St.

FOR SALE—

Suburban Property.

FOR SALE—A million people are now living near Los Angeles. In ten years more there will be more than two million. If you decide to come at once you will gain both time and money because you are an early bird. Let me buy for you three acres of bearing California peaches, 1000 white hens and a six-room house—all for $12,000, half cash. Profit about $2000 yearly, within a mile of stores, churches, schools and California's endless boulevards, twenty minutes from down town Los Angeles. Forget the comfort, health, beauty and enjoyment of it all if you wish, the sure income is what you buy. All intelligent efforts and investment are guaranteed by great city, county, State and national projects now under way or contemplated. Let me act for you at once. O. S. WILSON, 727 Story Bldg., Member of Chamber of Commerce and Realty Board.

FOR SALE— SUBURBAN PROPERTY

ACRES, HALF ACRES, LOTS.
Improved with modern bungalows,
Garages, chicken houses, etc.

ALL KINDS OF FRUIT.
Prices range from $10,000 to $2500. Terms to suit.

W. S. DURSTON,
214 Pay Bldg. Phone 66994.
15 years in business. Member Chamber of Com.

FOR SALE—5-acre poultry ranch fronting boulevard. Pretty modern bungalow, garage. $2000 equipment, all buildings electric lighted. $3000; terms.
1¼-acre bearing orange grove, $4250. $1500 cash, balance $30 month. New modern bungalow; garage; block to Covina car.
Beautiful home, Sierra Madre, bearing oranges, garage. $3650; terms.
Modern bungalow, Sierra Madre, $2450; $1150 cash; nothing more two years.
Modern bungalow, garage, in Covina; 45 minutes ride. $2500; terms.
Inquire SAMPSELL, Main and Olive, Baldwin Park.

FOR SALE—5 acres full bearing apples, peaches, plums, etc., at Athens, 9 miles center Los Angeles. House, barn, etc. Price $11,000, ½ cash. $1500 income 1920. 20 acres at Burbank, bearing oranges, olives, walnuts, pears, 5-room house, barn, etc. A fine place. $35,000, $15,000 cash. Illustrated list of ranches free. CALMIN CORPORATION, 703 W. Eighth st.

Alhambra.

FOR SALE—IN BEAUTIFUL ALHAMBRA.
One-third acre ground, 6-room modern bungalow. Garage. Huntington Drive district. Ivory finish throughout. Living-room with French doors opening onto large porch. All rooms attractively decorated. Wonderful variety of fruit consisting of 2 large walnuts, 2 plums, 3 apricots, 1 orange, 4 guavas, 1 loquat, 2 figs, 1 apple, several peaches, blackberries. Several ornamental trees and rose gardens. Just the place you have been looking for. $6500. One-half cash; balance at 6%.
MASON & HOUGH REALTY CO.,
219 West Main st. Phone 1604.

FOR SALE—

Suburban Property.

Sierra Madre.

FOR SALE—An ideal suburban residence community. Eighteen miles from Los Angeles, at the foot of Mt. Wilson, where climate and view excel. For homes and homesites, communicate with GEO. A. OSWALD, 6 North Baldwin Ave., Sierra Madre, Cal.

FOR SALE—

Country Property.

FOR SALE—

BACK TO THE LAND.

PASO ROBLES ALMOND LAND
FOR A SAFE AND SOUND INVESTMENT

ABRAHAM LINCOLN SAID: "THE GREATEST FINE ART OF THE FUTURE WILL BE THE MAKING OF A COMFORTABLE LIVING FROM A SMALL PIECE OF LAND."
Do you know that for $3500, 25 per cent down and balance on easy monthly payments you can secure a $1500 to $2000 yearly income for life? Ten acres of producing almonds will net the above.
We will sell you ten acres of first-class almond land as follows: $150 to $250 per acre, 25 per cent down, balance on easy monthly payments.
We can arrange to plant and cultivate for you and care for trees for three years, when they will come into bearing, for the market price of trees at planting time for labor of planting and cultivating same, plus 10 per cent.
Pay a part of your monthly salary in on an almond grove and be independent in four years. The location of this tract excells, being in the El Pamara district, 1½ miles from paved coast highway, 2½ miles from Templeton, a beautiful and growing city on the coast main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad; 3 miles from the city of Paso Robles, with one of the most beautiful hotels in the entire west, noted for its wonderful mineral baths.
One of our greatest advantages is the fact that no irrigation is needed, which greatly reduces the cost of production, as well as produces a better nut.
Experts have said, "That two thousand dollars per acre would not replace the fertilizer that nature has supplied in this soil." For further information regarding this most wonderful opportunity, write or call for our booklet.
W. T. FITZPATRICK, 214 Story Bldg.
Phone 63570. Los Angeles, Cal.

FOR SALE—

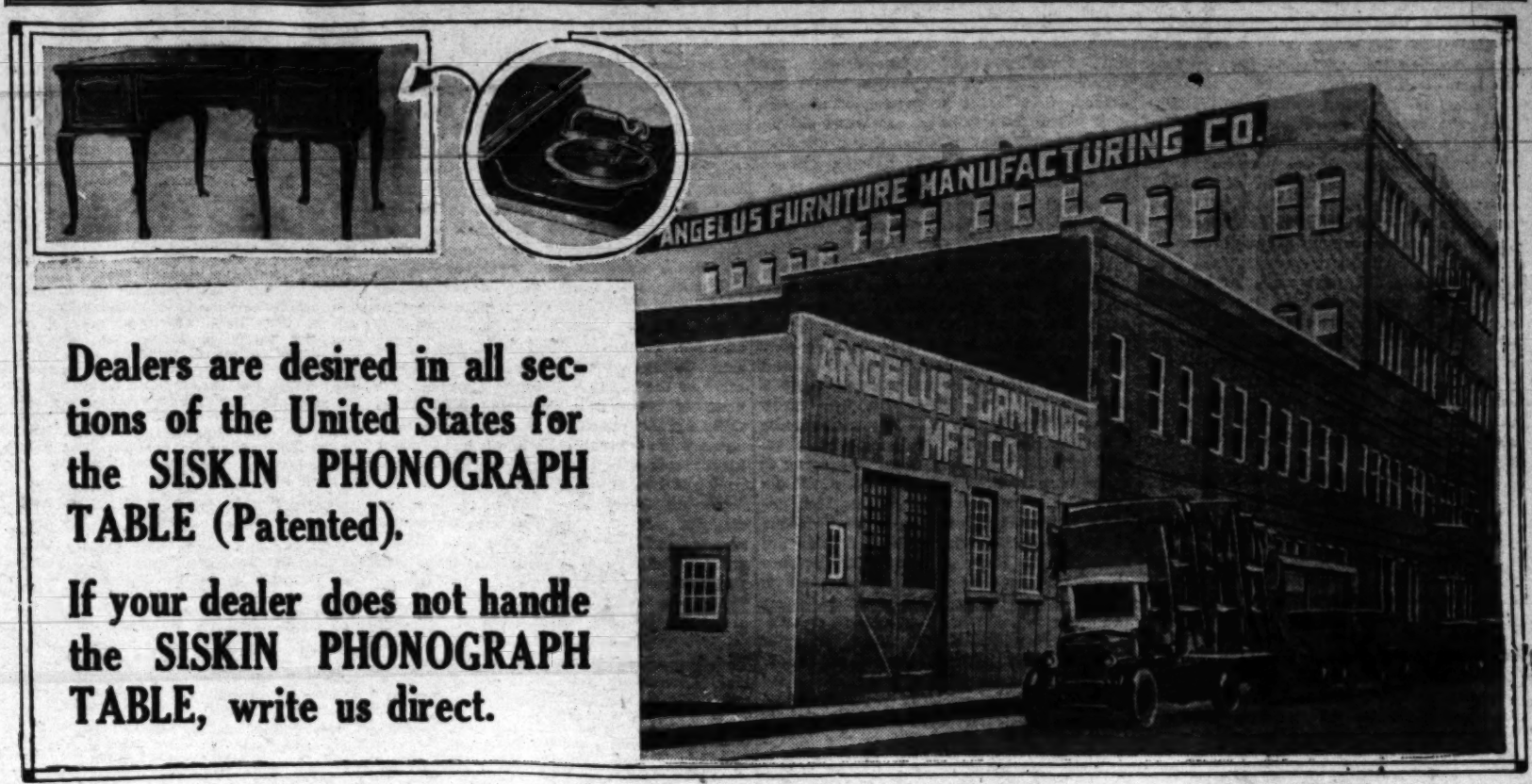
ALMOND ORCHARDS.

Choice tracts of ALMOND LAND in PASO ROBLES district, located close to STATE HIGHWAY. No fertilising. NO IRRIGATION. We will sell you a choice tract on easy terms, $175 to $250 per acre. We will plant you an ALMOND orchard, complete with the best variety of 70 trees at $60 per here. We will also contract to care for your orchard at $25 per acre per year, giving you all the crops. A 20-acre bearing ALMOND ORCHARD should give you $3000 to $4000 yearly income. Call or write for folder and further details for planting and caring for non-residents.
MISSION ALMOND ORCHARD COMPANY,
M. E. Weed, Sec'y.
220 Mercantile Place, Los Angeles.

FOR SALE—227 ACRE ALFALFA RANCH.
Entire ranch in good stand alfalfa. Seven crops per year. Fenced into eight fields. Abundance cheap gravity irrigating water. Splendid improvements. Ideal location. Big snap at $150 acre. Half cash. J. SHERWOOD, 610 Security Bldg.

$23,000,000 Output In 1920

ANGELUS FURNITURE MANUFACTURING COMPANY



Dealers are desired in all sections of the United States for the SISKIN PHONOGRAPH TABLE (Patented).

If your dealer does not handle the SISKIN PHONOGRAPH TABLE, write us direct.

BOTH from production and quality of production the Angelus Furniture Manufacturing Company is a decided credit to Los Angeles and the entire Pacific Coast. Mr. H. Siskin, a well-known business man of this city, is sole owner of the company. This splendid industry began operations nineteen years ago in the basement of a home that still stands on the property owned by Mr. Siskin. The actual working space of the original factory was 20x30 feet. The original capital was just sufficient to pay the first month's rent. Today the plant, including lumber yard, covers 360x140 feet in East Pico street and the output last year was in excess of $1,000,000 in value.

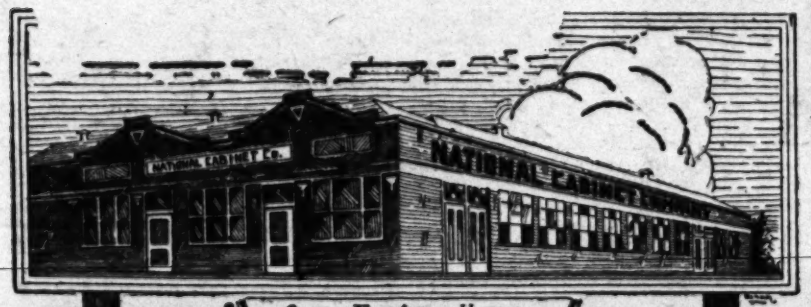
The present factory buildings cover 100,000 square feet and the main building is four stories high. The entire output is sold exclusively to furniture dealers. The territory served extends from San Diego to San Francisco and eastward to Salt Lake City.

The company manufactures exclusive period dining-room, living-room and reed furniture. One specialty is the Siskin phonograph table, patented, the demand for which has extended to Mexico, South America and the Orient.

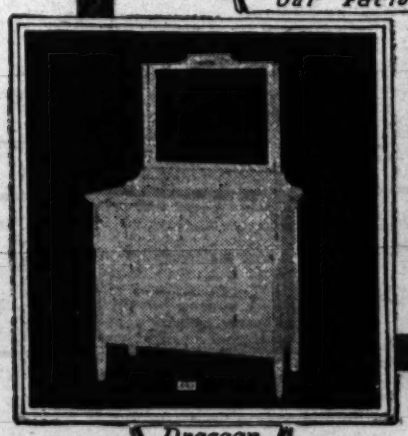
Lumber used is secured in car lots from Tennessee and Oregon and imported from Japan and the Philippine Islands. The milling is done at the factory.

Mr. Siskin does all his own designing and is recognized by the trade as one of the most experienced experts in furniture craft.

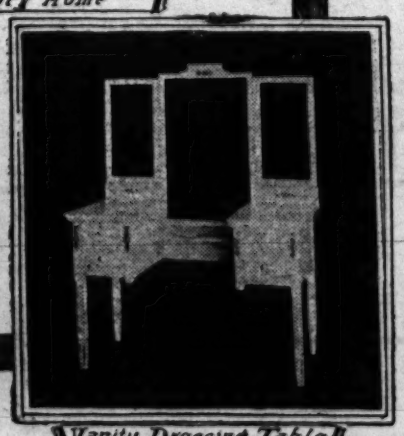
NATIONAL CABINET COMPANY



Our Factory Home



Dresser



Vanity Dressing Table

FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS

SPECIALIZING IN BEDROOM SUITES

1832 EAST SIXTEENTH STREET
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

NATIONAL CABINET COMPANY.

One of the fast-growing manufacturing concerns of Los Angeles is the National Cabinet Company, L. Ronney, proprietor. Entering the field seven years ago the first location was at 1724 East Thirty-eighth street. Outgrowing that site removal was made to 1832 East Sixteenth street, the present location, where the plant has remained since 1918. The company having outgrown the present location it will erect a new and thoroughly modern building at the northwest corner of Tivy and East Twentieth streets covering an acre of ground. All the latest machinery will be installed for the making of bedroom suites in which it specializes. The company sells to dealers only and covers all of Southern California and part of Arizona.

KLING MANUFACTURING COMPANY—FURNITURE SHOPS.

This company is one of the expanding manufacturing institutions of Los Angeles. It is now three years since it entered the local field for the purpose of specializing in bedroom furniture making for dealers only.

The company is controlled by three brothers, G. S. Kling, president; S. J. Kling, general manager, and W. H. Kling, secretary and treasurer. Recently it was incorporated.

Some better idea of the magnitude of the business can be had when it is stated that its products are shipped into all States west of the Rockies, as far northward as the Canadian line and southward to the Mexican border.

The plant of the company is equipped with all the latest furniture-making machinery in every department and its cabinet and finishing mills are the last words in up-to-dateness. At the present time the company is employing daily 100 men in its various departments.

Specializing as it does in the making of bedroom furniture, the output of the Kling Manufacturing Company can be depended upon to be correct both in design and construction. Mr. S. J. Kling, general manager of the company, is the present president of the Furniture Manufacturers' Association of Southern California.

According to Mr. Kling eternal vigilance is the price of perfection. In furniture manufacturing he holds excellence is never a matter of chance or whim. The mark of quality on the Kling line of furniture he contents is the embodiment of an eternal vigilance that protects in every respect.

ROBINSON'S FURNITURE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The Robinson's Furniture Manufacturing Company was established in 1918 by Mr. Herman Robinson. During the fall of the same year Mr. M. Rapport associated himself with the company and in August of the following year Mr. H. A. Blumenthal joined the organization. Further strength was added when Mr. Sam Winegura was installed as sales manager.

The new home of the company occupies 400 feet on Santa Fe avenue and 140 feet on East Fifteenth street and the building is one of the finest and most modern in that section of industrial Los Angeles.

One of the remarkable features in connection with the business of the Robinson's Furniture Manufacturing Company last year is that it increased its annual output 100 per cent over the same period for the previous year. Also the company has tripled its original floor space since occupying its first location which was at 819 East First street.

The quality of its products demanded that a new factory be erected especially adapted for furniture and lamp manufacture. The result was the splendid home now occupied by the company.

The Robinson's Furniture Manufacturing Company is one of the most prominent concerns manufacturing silk lamp shades and pedestals west of Chicago.

All dealers interested can secure catalogues by addressing the company direct.

During a recent Los Angeles Market Week Furniture Exhibition the new building was used as the show place. Dealers are cordially invited to inspect the plant.

Classified Liners.

FOR SALE—
Country Property.

FOR SALE—The famous frostless Fallbrook district not only has the balmiest winter and summer climate and the most beautiful scenery, but produces without cost of irrigation the finest of grapes, peaches, pears, figs and all other deciduous fruits. The safest orange, lemon and avocado pear section of the State. Highest type of citizenship for neighbors—no Japanese, Chinese or Negroes. Water conditions excellent. New railway, new orange and lemon packing-house, new olive mill and vegetable and fruit cannery, new electric light and power system, new sorghum mill, finest schools, good stores. Land values expected to more than double within the next two years. Prices today are the lowest for best conditions to be found anywhere—$100 to $300 an acre. A few developed places at $4000 to $15,000. FALLBROOK DEVELOPMENT CO., 509 Grosse Bldg., Sixth and Spring, Los Angeles. Home 13172. Main 9273.

FOR SALE—
IDEAL

Cherry, pear and apple land in the Yucaipa Valley. 60 miles from Los Angeles, climatic condition unsurpassed, annual precipitation 27 inches, reddish, deep, sandy loam; elevation 2300 feet. Winter supply from concrete reservoirs, check dams and pumping plants. Main concrete boulevards. Railroad two miles. Valley thickly populated, the town site of Appleloma on property. 1000 acres at $300 per acre. Terms ¼ cash, balance 1, 2, 3, 4 years. Plots of 5, 10, 20 acres, as you desire.

CARLIN G. SMITH,
235-237 Merchants National Bank Bldg.,
Los Angeles, Cal. Sixth and Spring sts.

FOR SALE—
CALIFORNIA RANCHES.

Sell out and come out. Make more, live longer and happier. Elegant stock ranches; no winter feeding required for range stock; put this expense in your pocket, not in the climate. Ranches of all kinds, sizes and locations, why live frozen up half your life? Think it over. Catalogue.
L. W. GRAY, 715 Story Bldg.

FOR SALE—10,000 acres in the wonderful Antelope Valley, north of Los Angeles, near R.R., for $25 per acre; such lands developed selling for $100 per acre up. It's only a matter of time when there will be no such opportunities in California. This will not last long.
R. P. MUNCY, 328 Story Bldg. Tel. 66885.

FOR SALE—Write us for circulars and information on land in Northern Los Angeles County, $50 an acre. We also handle bungalows, orange groves and suburban property. 14 years in business here.

LIPPINCOTT & CO. Fay Bldg.
Los Angeles.

FOR SALE—3500 acres with water, level farm land subdivision now in cultivation, San Joaquin Valley, close to R.R. and highway, adjoins best ranches. 4 sets bldgs., sacrifice price to close estate. W. A. Francis. 632 Merchants Bk. Bldg. 14519.

FOR SALE—20 acres at Elsinore, on State highway and overlooking beautiful Lake Elsinore. All in bearing fruit trees, olives, grapes, cotton. Good cement block house, barn, well, etc. Price $16,000, worth $20,000. Illustrated list of ranches free. CALMIN CORPORATION, 703 W. Eighth.

Mexico.

FOR SALE—
MEXICAN LANDS

We are the LARGEST DEALERS IN MEXICAN LANDS in the United States. Have ten million acres in tracts of from 28,000 to 2,580,000 acres. Prices from 50 cents to $14 per acre. Form your own syndicate. Buy one of these tracts. Improving conditions, and immigration into Mexico will make you a fortune. One particularly attractive well improved 100,000 acres at $1.75 an acre. Look into this. It will pay you.

SOUTHWESTERN REALTY & INVESTMENT CO.
Phone 13598. 305 South Hill st.

FOR SALE—Buy in Mexico now, for large profits. Farm, stock or tropical fruit lands, 60c to $6 acre. I. S. WATSON, 508 Van Nuys Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

FOR SALE—One acre to a million, 50c to $12 per acre. Fertile land, perfect title. Main office in Mexico. For information write W. P. CHAPPELL, 508 Van Nuys Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, WANTED—
Eastern and Northern Property.

FOR EXCHANGE—

O. A. NICKERSON CO.,
Eastern for California, Exchanges,
and Dealers in
REAL HOMES, CITY and COUNTRY.
618 STORY BLDG., Los Angeles, Cal.

FOR EXCHANGE—We have property to exchange in California, Canada, Cuba, Mexico, in fact any where, any kind, any price; what have you and what do you want? R. E. MUNCY, 328 Story Bldg.

FOR EXCHANGE—610 acres clear North Dakota improved, paying 8 per cent income. Price $35 acre. Want Southern California income property; will assume. CALMIN CORPORATION, 703 W. 8th.

FOR EXCHANGE—480 acres clear Iowa improved farm. Price $275 acre. Want Los Angeles income property. CALMIN CORPORATION, 703 W. Eighth st.

WANTED—
Eastern and Northern Property.

WANTED—
If you are contemplating moving to the fast growing city of Los Angeles, I can be of service. Have for trade or sale most desirable income properties ranging in prices from twenty-five thousand to half million dollars, all worthy of your investigation. Chicago improved, or other large eastern cities wanted.
WM. H. VATCHER,
Main 2555, 1033 Citizens National Bk. Bldg. 10718.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE—
Orange, Lemon and Walnut Groves.

FOR SALE—
BARGAIN—WALNUT GROVE

12 acre ranch, ten acres in budded walnuts, splendid big healthy trees, extra good soil, fronts on beautiful boulevard, near foothills, only 16 miles from Los Angeles. Price $27,000, terms. Worth $35,000, get the benefit of my 12 years experience.

CHAS. UMBSTEAD,
Room 404, O. T. Johnson Bldg.
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

FOR SALE—A real orange grove, 10 acres full bearing navel, Valencia, oranges and lemons. Fine modern house, etc. Income last year, $5000. Price $25,000, ¼ cash. Illustrated list of groves free. CALMIN CORPORATION, 703 W. Eighth st.

FOR SALE—$12,000 yearly income. 23½ acres walnut grove, few miles suburban city, handy to Los Angeles. 15-year-old walnut trees, fine 8-room house; income last year $12,000. Price, $45,000, ½ cash. Illustrated list of groves free. CALMIN CORPORATION, 703 W. Eighth st.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE—
Orange, Lemon and Walnut Groves.

FOR SALE—

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN

CITRUS FRUITS

HERE IS UNQUESTIONABLY THE BIGGEST BARGAIN ON THE MARKET TODAY. 40 ACRES, PRINCIPALLY FULL BEARING ORANGE TREES, LOADED WITH FRUIT, A CROP CONSERVATIVELY ESTIMATED AT $30,000 GOES WITH THE PROPERTY.

THE GROVE IS PLANTED TO SEVERAL STANDARD VARIETIES—WASHINGTON NAVELS, ST. MICHAELS AND RUBY BLOODS; ALSO 4½ ACRES OF EUREKA LEMONS.

LAST YEAR'S CROP SOLD FOR $20,000 SPOT CASH ON THE TREES, NOT INCLUDING OVER 5000 BOXES OF LEMONS.

THE TREES ARE IN EXCELLENT CONDITION, ALWAYS HAVING HAD THE VERY BEST OF CARE; IN FACT, THEY WERE FERTILIZED AND FUMIGATED LAST SPRING, AND AGAIN FERTILIZED IN OCTOBER.

THE SOIL IS A DEEP RICH LOAM. AN UNDERGROUND CEMENT DISTRIBUTING SYSTEM COVERS THE ENTIRE PROPERTY. 85 SHARES OF TEMESCAL WATER COMPANY'S STOCK IS INCLUDED, HAVING A CASH MARKET VALUE OF $100 PER SHARE. THIS GIVES AN ABUNDANT SUPPLY OF WATER AT A MINIMUM COST.

THE RANCH IS LOCATED APPROXIMATELY TWO MILES SOUTHEAST OF CORONA, IN WHAT IS PROVEN TO BE A FROSTLESS DISTRICT.

ANYONE INTERESTED IN PURCHASING A FIRST-CLASS GROVE OF THIS CHARACTER IS INVITED TO GIVE THIS PLACE A MOST RIGID INVESTIGATION. OWING TO THE PRESENT CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE OWNER, THIS GROVE IS OFFERED FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS AT A SACRIFICE OF $1750 PER ACRE, OR $70,000.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS, SEE

A. M. BONSALL,

WITH

W. W. MINES & CO.,

60478—631 S. SPRING ST.—MAIN 2875.

FOR SALE—

$50,000

For most beautiful Orange Grove, capable of producing $20,000 year. Abundance of cheap water, most favorably located close in in thriving city of Southern California. Fronts 2 paved 100-foot boulevards, served by 2 electric street car lines. For subdivision is ideal, high class and should pay 3 for 1 on investment.
Immense crop goes with premises.

REGULAR COMMISSION TO AGENTS.
E. J. McCULLY,
705 Fay Bldg., Los Angeles. 11568.

FOR SALE—A few lines to us will benefit you if you intend to locate in Southern California. Either for homes or orange, lemon and walnut groves. Also all kinds of ranch properties. SHADFORD, MOREY & HARMER, 611 Grant Bldg., 4th and Broadway.

FOR SALE—Orange Grove paying 30 per cent; on Blvd., 12 miles east Los Angeles at foothills, 4 acres each navels and Valencias, crop 5000 boxes, 4 acres peaches, sells on trees $1000. Good 8-room house, barn, implements; a bargain, $35,000.
INTER-NATIONAL BROKERAGE CO.,
529 Security Bldg., Los Angeles.

FOR SALE—
Government Lands.

NEVADA VALLEYS ARTESIAN WATER BELTS. Pittman Act, most liberal law ever passed. Applies to Nevada only. 640 acres for every American citizen, male or female, residence not required. Wonderfully rich virgin soil, grows alfalfa, cotton, all fruits except citrus, nuts, everything you see in Southern California, in amazing luxuriance. Well drilling rigs, Holt tractor, plows, etc., available practically at cost. Cheap power from future Government Dam on Colorado River. Our locations, level, choice, free from alkali, near splendid growing towns, railroads and auto highways. Terms, approved parties. Samples soil, photographs, crops, full details. NEVADA VALLEYS DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION, Pacific Finance Building, Sixth and Olive streets.

100,000,000 ACRES free land in the Western States. Send for free descriptive cir. of our book "Rally's Reliable Guide," which tells legal descrip. of homestead, grazing and timber claims. Also valuable and helpful information. RALLY, Dept. 1, 312 Grant Bldg.

CALIFORNIA—Western States. Free, 150,000,000 acres government land. Send $2 for new Guide Book. Tells where good land is and how obtained. THOR CO., 2134 Kent st., L. A.

FOR SALE—
Poultry Ranches.

FOR SALE—1½ acres, Hawthorne, 5-room plastered house, poultry houses, 18x74 and 18x48, water, gas, light. Few blocks red car. Price $5000. $1500 cash. Illustrated list of ranches free. CALMIN CORPORATION, Owners, 703 W. Eighth st.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

FOR SALE—

BANK STOCK INVESTMENTS
IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Do you contemplate a change of location? This field combines safe and profitable conditions with an opportunity to "Live by the Way." We cover the field thoroughly and enjoy the confidences of many worthy bankers. Best results will be obtained through our service. Write us for particulars.

ANDERSON-THOMPSON COMPANY,
Exclusive Bank Stock Dealers,
Suite 210 Story Bldg.,
Los Angeles.

FOR SALE, Exchange, Leases Wanted—
Hotels, Rooming-Houses.

FOR SALE—

R. E. DOMINY & COMPANY.

"Hotel Brokers"

430 INVESTMENT BUILDING,
Broadway at Eighth,
Los Angeles, Cal.

FOR TWENTY YEARS

"WE HAVE LED THE FIELD"

Both in Volume of Business

And in Total Number of Sales.

"Efficient, Dependable Personal Service."

Backed up with "Liberal Advertising."

Has made this record possible.

We wish you "A Happy New Year."

R. E. DOMINY & COMPANY.

FOR SALE—

HOTELS AND APARTMENT-HOUSES

HIGH CLASS ONLY

A FINANCIAL REPORT OF EVERY FIRST-CLASS HOTEL AND APARTMENT-HOUSE IN THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES THAT IS FOR SALE IS ON FILE AT OUR OFFICE.

WE ARE WILLING TO FURNISH EASTERN INVESTORS FULL INFORMATION BY LETTER OR WIRE. LOS ANGELES IS THE BEST HOTEL CITY IN THE UNITED STATES.

ELMER INVESTMENT CO.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS.

1003 CHARLES C. CHAPMAN BLDG.

EIGHTH AND BROADWAY, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

MEMBERS OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

FOR SALE—
RUTHFIELD INVESTMENT COMPANY,

BROKERS IN REAL ESTATE, HOTELS,

APARTMENT-HOUSES AND LEASES.

WE HAVE A COMPLETE LIST AND WILL HELP FINANCE YOUR DEAL WITHOUT DELAY.

RUTHFIELD INVESTMENT COMPANY,
203 VAN NUYS BLDG., LOS ANGELES, CAL.
ESTABLISHED 1898. BANK REF. PH. 66544.

BUSINESS INVESTMENTS—

FOR SALE—

BANKS

There are worthy offerings in the field that are not advertised except through this agency. We have happily located a number of eastern bankers who a year ago read in their former homes the Midwinter Number of The Times. They are now enjoying a good business under unusually favorable living and financial conditions. Like opportunities exist for you if you will give us your confidence.

ANDERSON-THOMPSON COMPANY,
Exclusive Bank Stock Dealers,
Suite 210 Story Bldg.,
Los Angeles.

FOR SALE—
C-A-M-P and W-A-L-D-O

Licensed Brokers.

REAL ESTATE—BUSINESS CHANCES

HOTELS and APARTMENTS. RENTALS.

All inquiries and communications receive prompt courteous service and attention based on ten years real estate experience in Los Angeles.

Members Cham. of Com. and Hotel Broker's Ass'n.
328-329 Charles C. Chapman Bldg., L. A., Cal.
(Formerly L. A. Investment Bldg.)

OIL STATIONS. OIL STATIONS. OIL STATIONS.

WE HAVE THE BEST LIST IN THE CITY.

PRICES RANGE FROM $2000 TO $10,000.

NET PROFITS ARE FROM $300 TO $1000 A MO.

SPEND A DAY OR TWO IN ONE OF THESE STATIONS AND INVESTIGATE FOR YOURSELF.

GRAVES & CO., 727 INVESTMENT BLDG., L. A.

OIL STATIONS. OIL STATIONS. OIL STATIONS.

BUSINESS CHANCES—

IN A STRANGE CITY—
Possibly no city in the entire world for its size has as many strangers the entire year as Los Angeles. Many of these people are absolute strangers without any knowledge of who would be a responsible party to go to for information in the way of making an investment. This firm started nine years ago in the same building they are in today, and have built up a large, prosperous business based on honest effort and faithful, conscientious service to our clients. We frequently loan our own funds where banks would hesitate to advance money, and endeavor in every possible way that is in keeping with good business methods, to make a permanent client whenever their business has been entrusted to our care.
W. S. RATTRAY & CO.
600 Title Insurance Bldg., Fifth and Spring sts.

FOR SALE—
Real Estate—Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—

Realtors

JOHN D. FOSTER & CO.,
531 Union Oil Bldg.,
Los Angeles, Cal.

For Sale or Lease—
Houses of All Kinds
Ranches, Business and
Industrial Property. Phone 11572.

FOR SALE—
WHEN WANTING TO BUY OR SELL
A BUSINESS, SEE OR WRITE

CALIFORNIA INVESTMENT COMPANY,
BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

ONLY PROPOSITIONS HANDLED THAT WILL BEAR THE STRICTEST INVESTIGATION.

528 LAUGHLIN BLDG. PHONE 63885.
315 S. BROADWAY, LOS ANGELES.

FOR SALE—LAZARUS INVESTMENT COMPANY
REAL ESTATE
5333 S. Main St. Phone South 2488.
Los Angeles, Cal.
RANCHES—One acre to ten thousand acres. Price from $50 to $5000 per acre.
Homes from $3000 to $30,000. Business Investments—Our bargains can't be equalled in Southern California.
"Square Dealing" is our slogan.

FOR SALE—
CITY AND COUNTRY PROPERTY
Los Angeles. San Diego. Imperial Valley.
We handle high-class Imperial Valley ranches. We also specialize in Los Angeles and San Diego homes and income properties.
C. DEAN SAUNDERS
Los Angeles Office, 509 Security Bldg. Tel. 65204.

FOR SALE—I solicit the care of property from resident and non-resident Los Angeles real estate owners. Personal attention given in all cases. Satisfactory service and a desire to make it pay you to use me is my aim.
F. M. SPINNING, 1560 Sunset Blvd.,
Los Angeles. Phone 52059.

WANTED—
Real Estate—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—EXCHANGES ANYWHERE.
I do a general exchange business.
Send me description and particulars.
JESS RUSSELL, 604 Van Nuys Bldg., L. A., Cal.

FOR EXCHANGE—
Real Estate—Income Property.

FOR EXCHANGE—

LOT 50x150 IMPROVED WITH BRICK STORE BUILDING.
LOCATED ON WEST NINTH STREET NEAR FIGUEROA. THIS IS A SPLENDID CLOSE-IN BUSINESS PROPERTY INCREASING IN VALUE RAPIDLY. RENTS AT THE PRESENT TIME ABOUT $1600 PER YEAR; CAN BE INCREASED.
PRICE $25,000. MORTGAGE $9500.
WILL TRADE FOR CLEAR CITY OR COUNTRY.

9-ROOM HOUSE IN GLENDALE
NEWLY PAINTED, IN SPLENDID CONDITION
LOCATION VERY BEST. LOT 100x175.
ALL KINDS OF FRUIT AND FLOWERS.
PRICE $15,000. MORTGAGE $5000.
WILL TRADE FOR CLEAR LOS ANGELES.

3-STORY FLAT BUILDING WITHIN A FEW MINUTES WALK OF THIRD AND BROADWAY.
BUILDING COMPOSED OF 6 FLATS OF FOUR ROOMS AND SCREEN PORCH EACH. RENTS AT THE PRESENT TIME OVER $2000 PER YEAR AND THIS CAN BE GREATLY INCREASED.
PRICE $17,500. MORTGAGE $7500.
WILL TRADE FOR CLEAR LOS ANGELES OR NEARBY PROPERTY.

ROY B. KING,
With W. W. MINES & CO.,
HOME 60478. 631 S. SPRING ST. MAIN 2875.

MORTGAGES, TRUST DEEDS.

FOR SALE—First mortgage $2500 on bearing peach and apricot orchard, just sold for $5500. Fair buildings, in city east of Los Angeles. Four years, 8 per cent. We guarantee prompt payment of interest and principal. List of mortgages free.
CALMIN CORPORATION, 703 W. Eighth st.

Distinguished Visitors.

The fame of Southern California has spread around the world. Among renowned visitors who came here on business and pleasure from all parts of the world in 1920 were: Former Secretary of Interior Franklin K. Lane, who spoke before the Chamber of Commerce on the Colorado River project; Orrin Lester, United States Treasury Department official; Dr. Chao-Hsin Chu, B.C.S., M.A., Consul-General of China, and Judge Peter King of Canton, China. The Chinese officials were escorted by members of the Chamber of Commerce to moving-picture producing studios, as the two were here to investigate methods in reference to establishing film companies in China.

Col. P. J. Faure, chief of the French aeronautics mission to Japan, received assistance from Dr. Carpenter, head of the meteorological bureau of the chamber, while he was here on a brief visit. Senor Don Gustavo Espinosa Mireless, Governor of the Mexican State, Coachuila; Maj.-Gen. George Barnett, former commandant of the United States Marine Corps, and Maj.-Gen. C. M. McCawley were also guests of the chamber.

William C. Redfield, formerly secretary of the Department of Commerce, and now president of the Russian-American Chamber of Commerce, and George E. Roberts, vice-president of the National City Bank of New York City, also were among prominent American visitors of the past year.

The average temperature in Los Angeles all the year round is 62.9 degrees. The total rainfall for a year averages 12.50 inches.

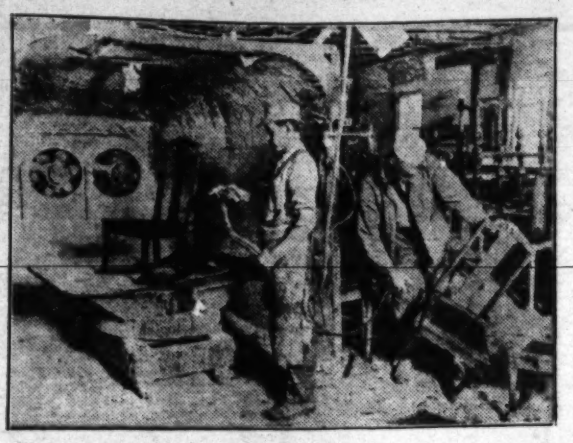
Furniture Manufacturers of Los Angeles

HAWTHORNE FURNITURE SHOPS, INC.

IN THE extent of its production and quality of its production, the Hawthorne Furniture Shops, Inc., is a credit to Los Angeles. R. H. Raphael, a well-known business man of this city, is president of the corporation; W. E. Ross is the general manager. The company began operations at Hawthorne, but upon the destruction of its factory there by fire about six years ago it changed its location to this city, acquiring its present commodious plant at Eighth and Kohler streets. This plant occupies a space equivalent to a small city block and includes every feature requisite for the successful operation of the industry on an extensive scale, including lumber yards, dry kilns and a large three-story building equipped with the latest improved machinery and appliances in each department. Over 300 men are constantly employed with a yearly output of about $1,000,000 in value. The factory is being operated at full capacity on orders, the mill department day and night.



Hawthorne Furniture Shops Cover an Entire City Block.



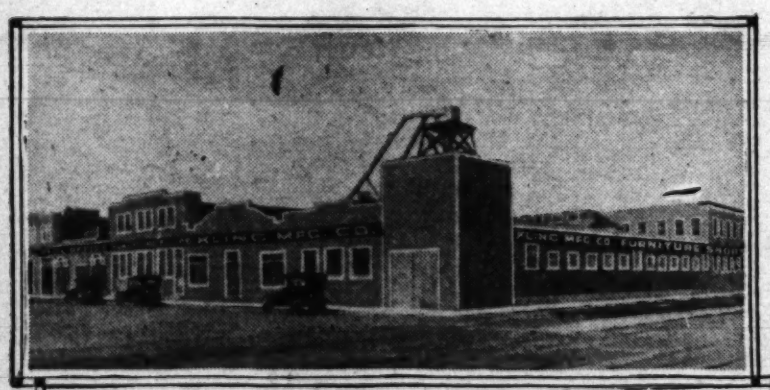
Enameling Furniture by Compressed Air.

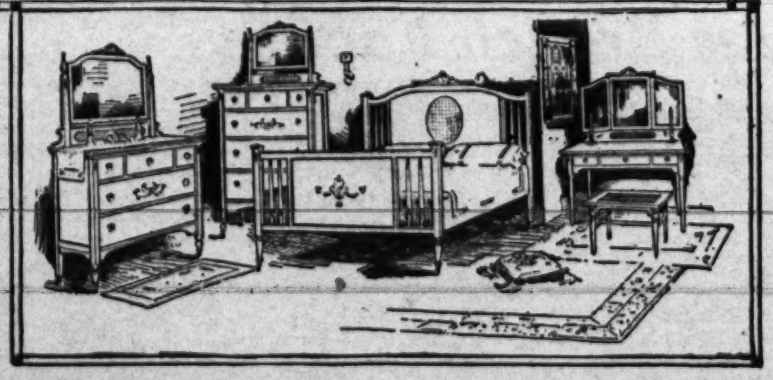
The company devotes itself to the manufacture of bedroom, dining-room and living-room sets, all of excellent quality and moderately priced. These lines are all made of hardwood lumber consisting of mahogany, oak and maple. The bedroom suites are made in ivory enamel, mahogany and walnut finishes; dining-room sets of oak, mahogany and maple in period designs; library tables and rockers of the same woods also in period designs. Every piece in each set turned out is guaranteed to be perfect in every respect. The company has its own designer and promptly meets the demand of the trade in design and finish.

By systematic processes the material is handled from start to finish without loss of motion. The air-dried lumber is kiln-dried to insure a complete abstraction of moisture. After being reduced to proper dimensions in the sawing-room the parts are conveyed to the mill where by the use of cleverly designed machines they are shaped into the component parts of the various articles of furniture to be constructed, after which they are assembled in the cabinet department. In the finishing room on the third floor the enameling, staining and varnishing are done with spraying machines, instead of being applied with brushes as was formerly done in the manufacture of furniture. The upholstering, decorating and polishing are also done in this department.

The entire production of the Hawthorne Furniture Shops, Inc., is sold to furniture dealers only, but is distributed over a territory which extends from San Diego to Seattle and eastward as far as Salt Lake and Denver.

KLING MFG. CO.—Furniture Shops





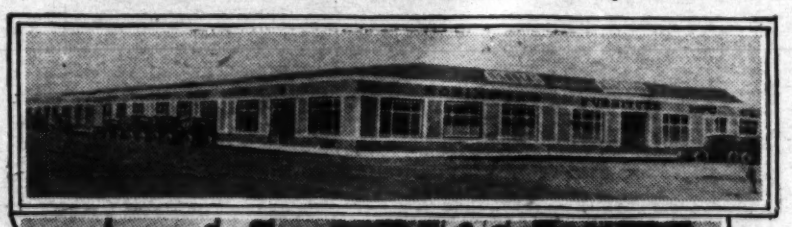
The KLING LINE of FURNITURE is Attractive, Dependable and Easy to Sell—It is SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT from Selected Woods and BEAUTIFULLY FINISHED.

OUR DESIGNS and VALUES Create a Constant Demand and WE SPECIALIZE IN BED-ROOM FURNITURE.

We are Members of THE FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION and Sell to Dealers Only.

1601-19 East Fifteenth Street
Los Angeles, Cal.

ROBINSON'S FURNITURE MFG. CO.





Lamp Shade Room



Lamp Turning Department

Annual Output Three-quarters or a Million Dollars, Occupying 48,000 Square Feet of Floor Space. Manufacturing the following:

- Dining-Room Furniture
- Living-Room Furniture
- Library Furniture—in Mahogany, Fumed Oak and Jacobean Finishes
- Silk and Hand Painted Lamp Shades
- Floor Lamps
- Portable Lamps — in Mahogany and Gold Polychrome Finishes

New Factory With Modern Machinery and Facilities to Manufacture Quality Products

Santa Fe at East Fifteenth
Los Angeles, Cal.

J. V. BALDWIN MOTOR COMPANY.

The J. V. Baldwin Motor Company is distributor for Saxon motor cars in the States of California, Arizona and Nevada, and the Hawaiian Islands. This corporation also distributes Columbia motor

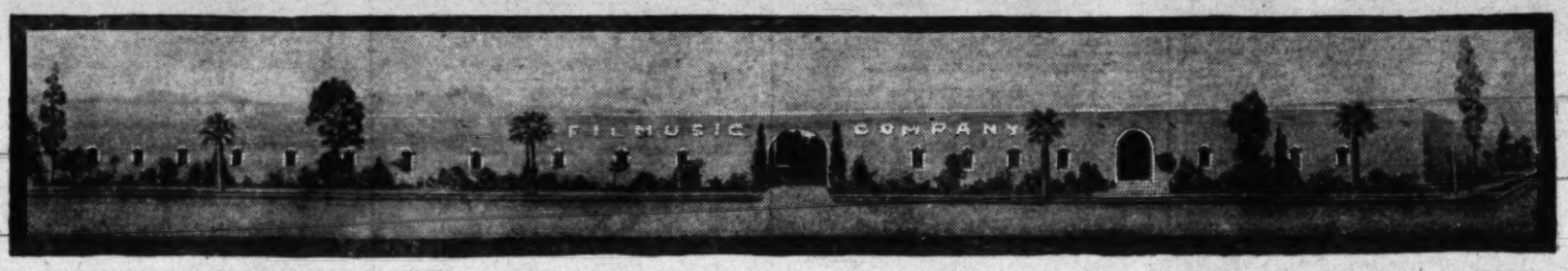
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Phones 56302

Advertisements—Business Announcements, Enterprises, Real Estate, Commerce.

[Under this general heading appear on this and succeeding pages of the Midwinter Number various authorized business announcements, together with descriptions of industrial and building enterprises, the nature and responsibility of which are shown in the notices themselves.]

Filmusic Company.



FROM nothing to the largest manufacturer of pipe organs, player-piano rolls, moving picture rolls and score sheets in the West is the remarkable growth of the Filmusic Company. Certainly its growth cannot be surpassed by any other industrial concern in California and possibly not in the United States.

In that time, aside from its physical growth, the Filmusic Company has taken gold medals at the San Francisco Exposition in competition with all other companies for pattern making and roll cutting of player-piano rolls, and has established for itself a reputation for quality and distinction that cannot be surpassed.

The products of the Filmusic Company are the Euterpean pipe organ, P O P roll with words for player-pianos, Picturolls for moving picture theaters and music cue and score sheets for motion picture theaters.

The basis of the organization was a patented machine for perforating player-piano rolls and a Synchron-O-Meter for the setting and playing of these rolls with motion pictures. For a long time this was the sole business of the Filmusic Company even though the field at that time was limited. However, it pioneered a distinct advancement in motion picture art and its service along this line has been thoroughly recognized. Acknowledgment of this service was contained in the 1920 program of the Festival of Music given by the New York Oratorial Society when the Paramount and Artcraft Picture Corporations voiced their appreciation of Filmusic in a glowing tribute.

So distinctive, however, was the work of this company, both from a mechanical and a creative standpoint, that it rapidly attracted outside attention, and there was a demand from music stores and music lovers everywhere for a widening of their scope of activity. In response the field of general player-piano rolls was gone into, and this business has developed so rapidly that it has become a major portion of the roll activity of this company.

Regular programs of P O P rolls with words are issued each month, especially played by some of our foremost musicians. These are sold all over the United States, although the distribution is centered practically in the West among some 1000 dealers.

The pipe organ marks a distinct departure in the music service. It is built particularly for the home, but is also widely used in small theaters, churches, auditoriums and lodge halls.

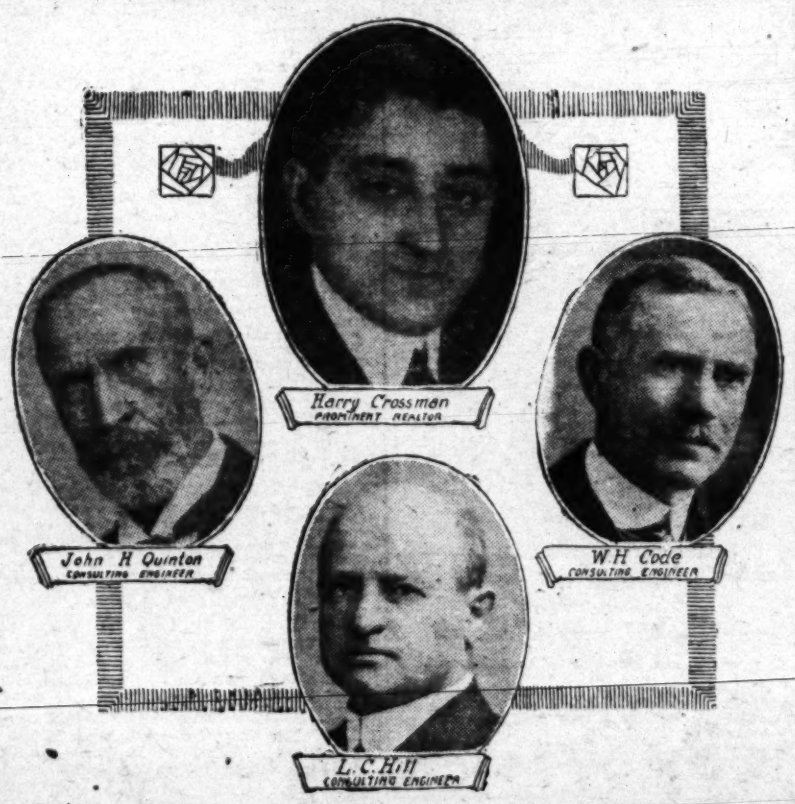
It is built of standardized parts instead of being individually constructed as are other pipe organs and may be electrically attached to any ordinary piano or player-piano so that any roll of music may be played on the pipe organ.

Varied pipe organ effects are obtained from the simple piano keyboard by ingenious devices which are fully covered by patents. One of the outstanding features of the pipe organ is that it is moderately priced at a figure which makes it available to music lovers of average circumstances. Heretofore all especially built pipe organs have been so expensive that they have been the toy of only the rich, but now this instrument is placed within the reach of the masses.

Picturolls are issued monthly for the picture theaters. These are for the player-piano and organs and contain only music specially fitted to accompany motion pictures. These are also sold throughout the United States and the world. Musical settings are made for motion picture features including the Paramount Artcraft releases.

The Filmusic studio and factory is located in the heart of Hollywood's motion picture studios amid surroundings conducive to the production of the highest type of music. The growth of business for 1920 was nearly double that of the previous year and factory extensions have been made to provide for tripling this business this year.

Representative Men of Los Angeles.





THE EMBASSADEUR APARTMENTS, LONG BEACH.
G. H. Russell, Architect, Los Angeles.

THE OWEN ROOFING COMPANY,
(Incorporated.)

This company, which started in a very small way, was incorporated in Los Angeles Oct. 19, 1916. It is one of the representative institutions of its character on the Pacific Coast. Since incorporation the business has increased fully 400 per cent. The company, specializing in general roofing, has roofed some of the most important structures in Southern California. Included in the long list are the buildings of the Union Terminal Company, the largest roofs in Southern California. All work is fully guaranteed. The officers of the company are J. A. Owen, president; H. Beesley, vice-president, and Thomas F. Fitzgerald, secretary and treasurer.

JACQUES ROUSSO.

One of the most successful patented devices in use today is the Rousso Individual Towel Cabinet and nearly every State in the Union has purchased the license rights to use it. The city of Chicago uses this device exclusively in public institutions.



New York City is planning its exclusive use similarly.

The device is familiar to everwbody having business in the better equipped office buildings everwyhere and the individual clean towels slipped from the cabinet, on rod or chain are very refreshing and handy.

Mr. Jacques Rousso, patentee and owner of the cabinet, is a resident of Los Angeles.

W. E. McCASLIN COMPANY.

The ever-increasing production of the fertile soil of Southern California, the enterprise of shipping the yields of the fields of Los Angeles and other countries has become one of foremost interest in point of energy and value. Scores of firms devote their entire attention to foreign shipments in carload lots. One of the most active of these is that of the W. E. McCaslin Company, with well-appointed place of business at 1016 Lawrence street, where superior shipping facilities are enjoyed, the capacity of the organization being practically unlimited.

W. E. McCaslin Company are wholesalers and jobbers of lettuce, tomatoes, cauliflower and all variety of vegetables and ship these products in season in carload lots to many customers in the big eastern cities.

Mr. McCaslin, who has been closely identified with the Los Angeles markets for the past ten years, makes frequent visits to the East and keeps in close touch with growers and buyers.

STEWART GIN.

This gin was established in El Centro, Cal., last year, starting ginning short staple cotton September 4. The process used is the Lummus Automatic Air Blast, equipped with five stands of eighty saws each. Six bales an hour complete are handled. The gin has the latest equipment, including cleaner bole breaker which insures a good sample from the boley cotton. The gin is further equipped with an Automatic Cameron Tramper Press which stamps the cotton into uniform bales.

The gin is located at Third and Broadway and is owned by the Stewart Gin Company of which Mr. S. L. Stewart is the president.

ARENZ-WARREN COMPANY, Inc.

Painting Contractors
Interior Decorators
Established 30 Years

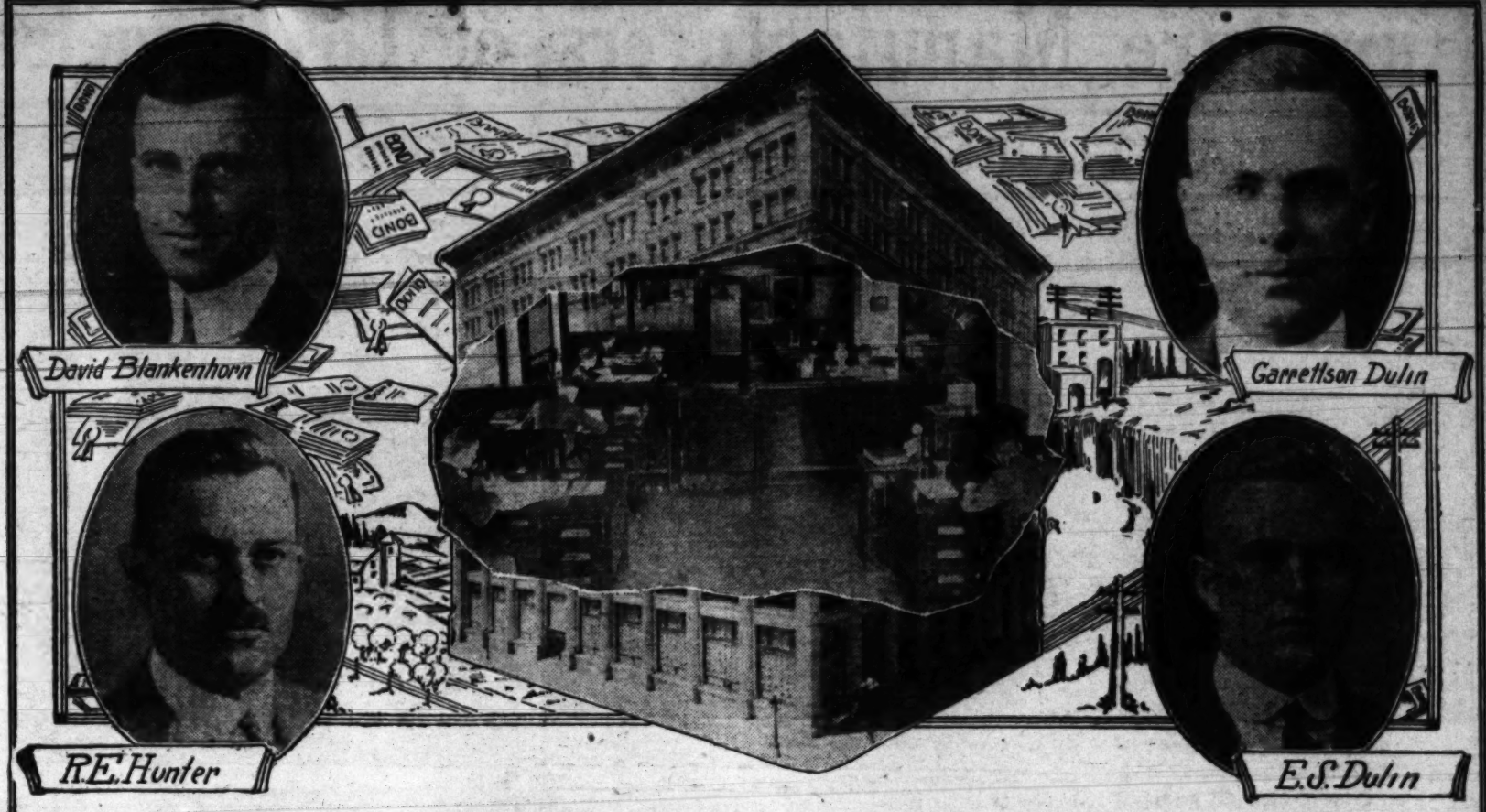
We were the Painting and Decorating Contractors for the following buildings in Los Angeles:

NEW PACIFIC MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING.
PACIFIC FINANCE BUILDING.
LOS ANGELES RAILWAY BUILDING.
WILSHIRE COUNTRY CLUB.
POMONA COLLEGE, and other prominent structures.

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2121-25 W. PICO STREET
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WALL PAPER STUDIO
1811 W. PICO STREET
Phone 54269

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

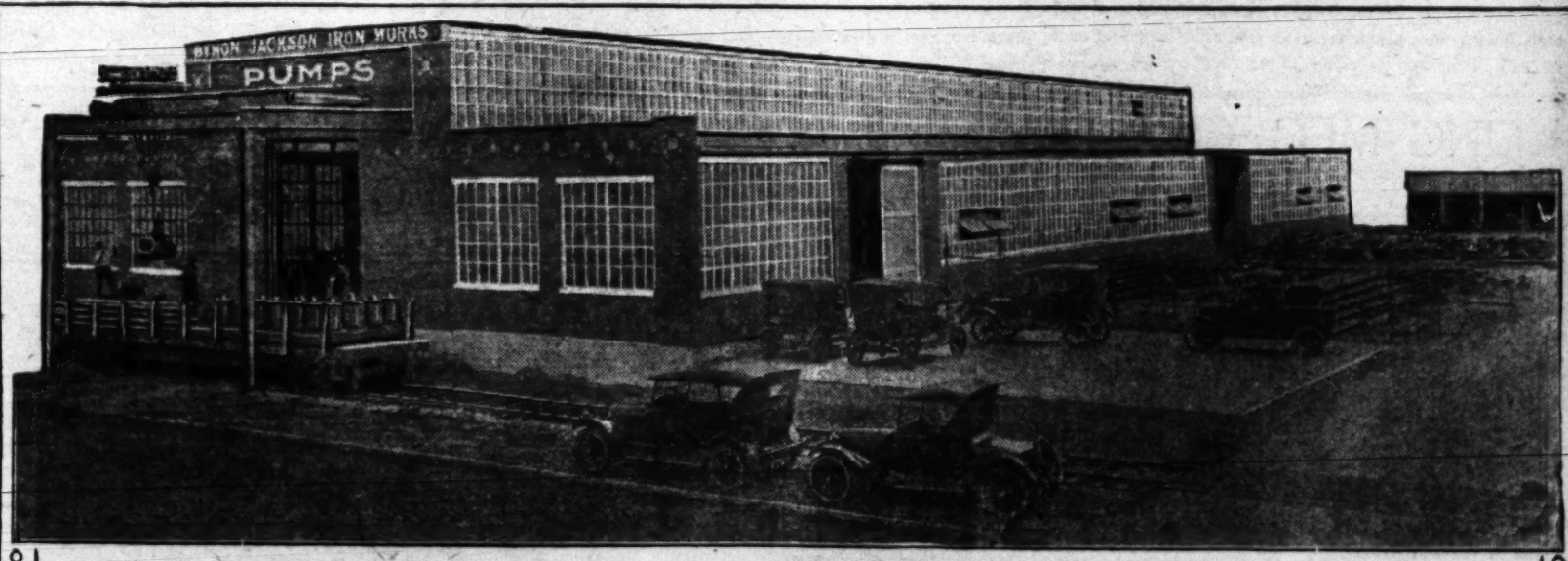


BLANKENHORN-HUNTER-DULIN COMPANY

Government, Municipal, District and Corporation Bonds

I. N. VAN NUYS BLDG.
LOS ANGELES

SAN FRANCISCO SAN DIEGO PASADENA



Our New Los Angeles Branch Factory

On Nov. 1, 1920, we moved into our new home—with greatly increased facilities—located on Slauson Avenue, just west of Santa Fe Avenue.

To keep pace with the marvelous growth of Southern California, and our ever-increasing business, a large site at the above location has been purchased and a modern factory building just completed.

An electric crane facilitates loading and unloading of heavy pumps. The Santa Fe Railway Company's spur track serving our property enables us to handle carload shipments without delay.

A large, completely equipped machine shop, assures our customers of prompt service. Our stock of pumps and pump parts will be greatly increased and quick deliveries made possible.

We are prepared to supply complete pumping units in a range of type and size to meet any requirement. A cordial invitation is extended to our many friends to visit usin our new home.

WE WILL STILL RETAIN A DOWN TOWN SALES OFFICE AT 303-305 EAST THIRD STREET.

PUMP ANCESTRY

Sixty-two Years of Ceaseless Thought has developed the

Jackson Pump---World's Standard

Its ancestors are aristocrats—Its future is **PROGRESS.**

Over half century of experience guarantees satisfaction to an ever-growing number of JACKSON PUMP owners.

Eventually you'll own a **JACKSON**—why not now?

Centrifugal and Turbine pumps for all purposes.

Your pump problems carefully considered by our Engineers and our best advice given without any obligation on your part.

Write for free catalogs containing much useful information.

Branch Factory—Los Angeles. **BYRON JACKSON IRON WORKS** Factory—West Berkeley.

Largest Manufacturers of Centrifugal and Turbine Pumps. Established 1858 General Sales Office—San Francisco, Cal.

Sales Offices: Portland, Or. Visalia, Cal. San Jose, Cal. Bakersfield, Cal. Salt Lake City, Utah Willlows, Cal.

Phoenix, Ariz.—Charter Gas Engine Company

J. V. BALDWIN MOTOR COMPANY.

The J. V. Baldwin Motor Company is distributor for Saxon motor cars in the States of California, Arizona and Nevada, and the Hawaiian Islands. This corporation also distributes Columbia motor cars in Southern California and Arizona.

The officers of the J. V. Baldwin Motor Company are; James V. Baldwin, president; Andrew E. Baldwin, treasurer and manager; F. T. Ingalls, secretary.

Organized in 1914, this corporation has been one of the most successful distributors in Southern California, and in addition to distributing thousands of motor cars valued at several millions of dollars, has established a reputation for fair dealing which has merited and won the good will of the motoring public of Southern California.

The J. V. Baldwin Motor Company is located on Olive at Twelfth street, where a general salesroom, service department and accessory salesroom are maintained, occupying two buildings on this corner. An attractive store for the disposal of used automobiles taken in trade on new Saxons and Columbias is located on Olive street directly across the street from the new car salesroom. The J. V. Baldwin Motor Company has their own warehouse on San Pedro street.

A SWARM OF BEES.

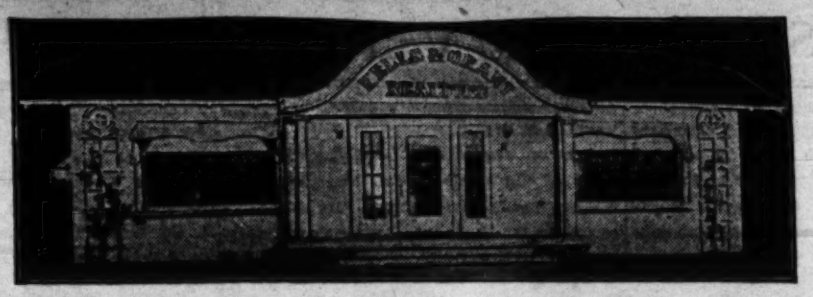
Over fifty years ago the founder, A. I. Root, was attracted by a swarm of bees flying overhead and banteringly offered a workman $1 for the swarm. The offer was taken, the bees were captured and so great was the interest in his new-found pets that he followed every clue for information in their care. This was the beginning of a business now over fifty years old. A monthly publication, "Gleanings in Bee Culture," was started, now beginning its forty-ninth year at $1.50 per annum. An encyclopedia called the A B C and X Y Z of Bee Culture, an octavo volume of over 900 pages, profusely illustrated, has passed through many editions. It sells for $3.

A subsidiary company was incorporated in California two years ago which operates a factory at 1824 East Fifteenth street, Los Angeles, where everything needed in the care and handling of bees is supplied by the A. I. Root Company. A branch sales office and warehouse is maintained in San Francisco at 52-54 Main street. If interested in bees send to either address for free booklet on bees and catalog. To secure booklet free mention Midwinter Times.

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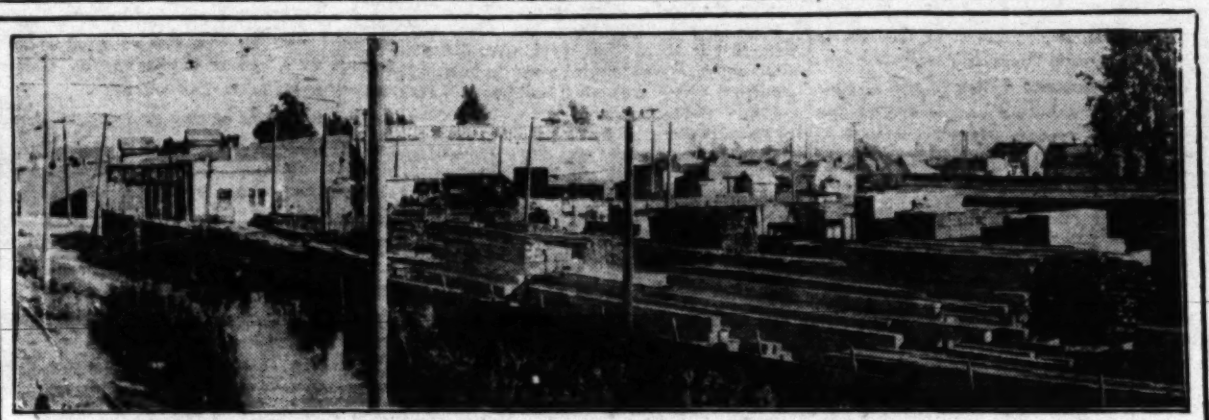
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22 Years in Real Estate, Los Angeles

We Have a Home That Will Fit Your Family



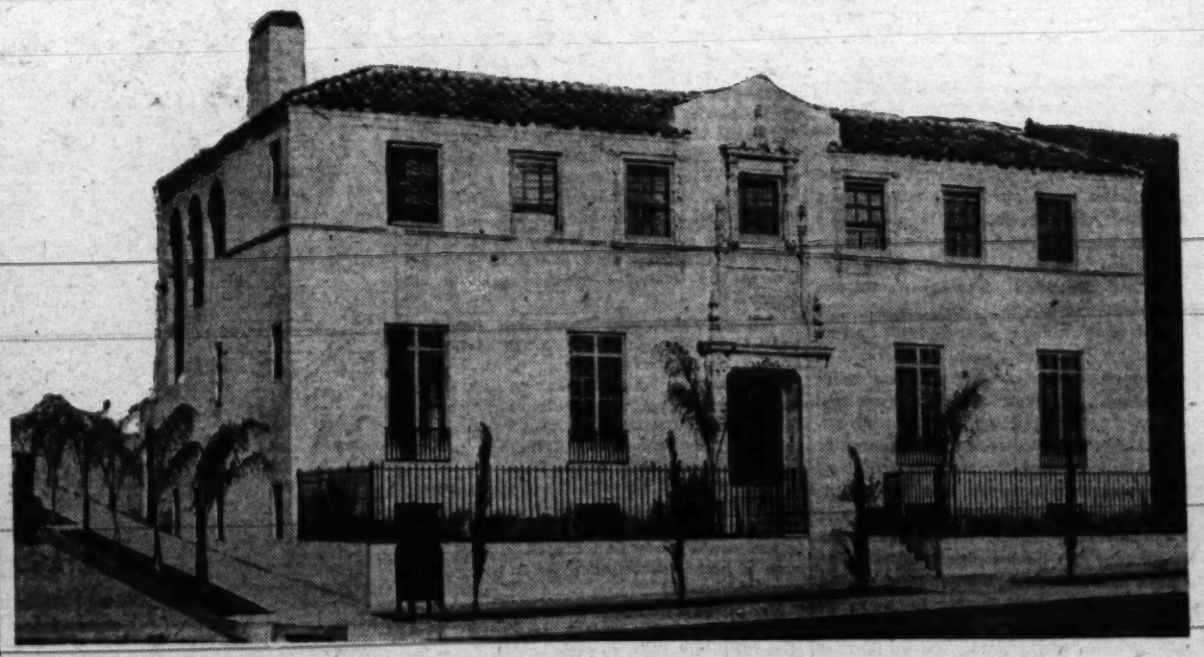
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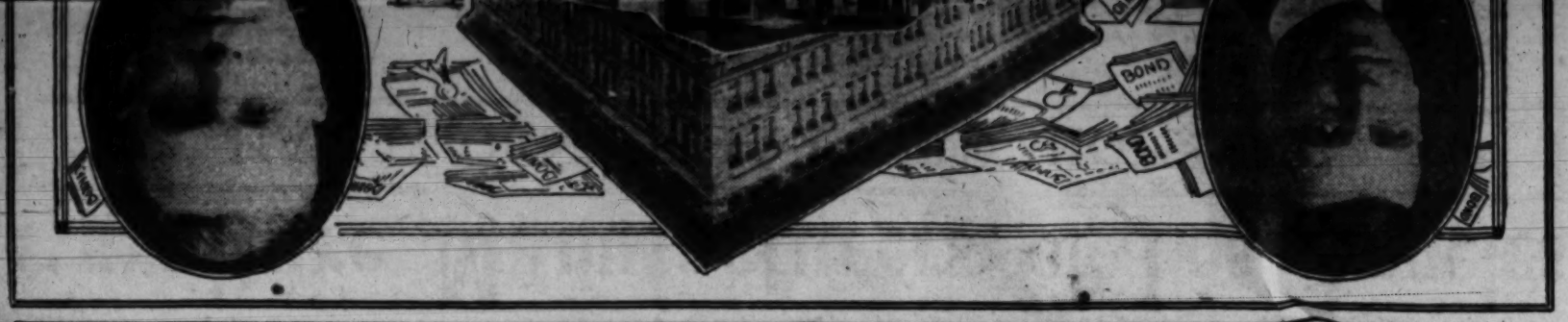
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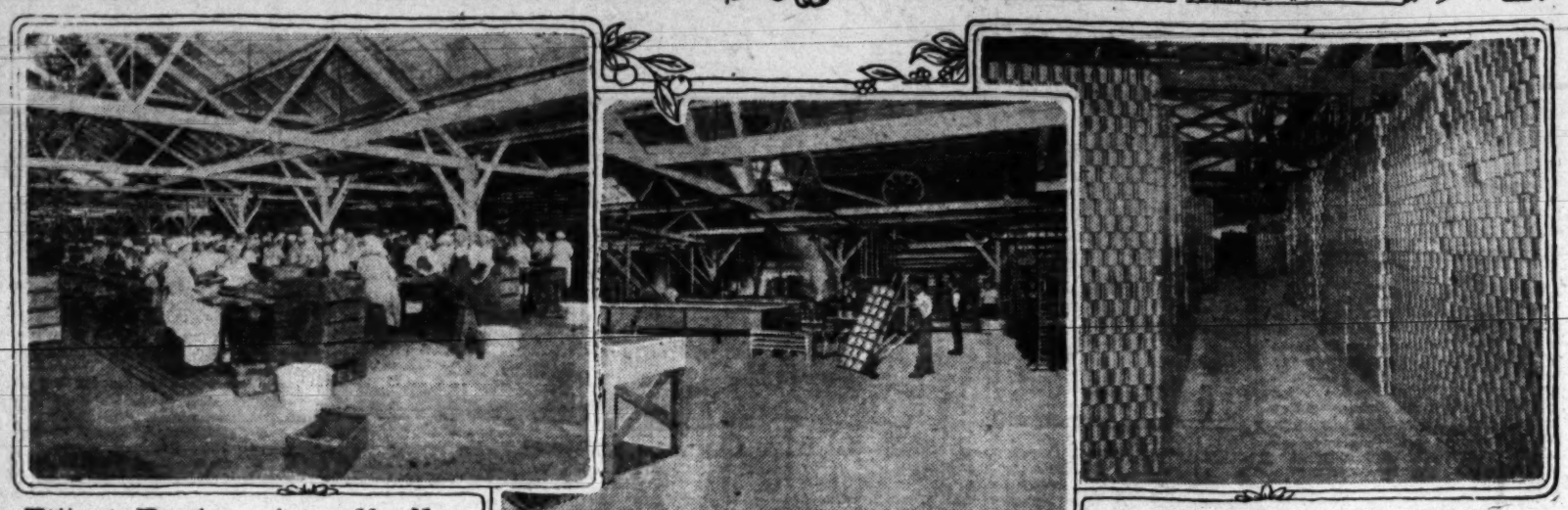
RADIUM AND ONCOLOGIC INSTITUTE
1151 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles





Golden State Canneries.





Pitting Peaches at our Van Nuys "Plant"

Section of Cooking Department"

Center Aisle of Van Nuys "Warehouse No. 1"

GOLDEN STATE CANNERIES operate seven modern canning plants in Southern California, the plants being located at Hemet, Colton, Ontario, Cucamonga, Pomona, Van Nuys and Kingsburg.

The plants are models of cleanliness and sanitation, no expense or effort being spared to turn out a high-class, sanitary product, creditable to Southern California.

Golden State Canneries' output is about 25,000,000 cans per season and the product is shipped all over the world.

One of the plants, which is pictured here, is located in the San Fernando Valley at the very doorstep of Los Angeles, and at this plant large quantities of apricots, peaches and tomatoes are prepared.

Golden State Canneries furnish seasonal employment for upwards of 3500 workers at good wages, and the pay roll for the canning season runs over $1,000,000.

Visitors are always welcome in any of the plants and it is the aim of the management to demonstrate the sanitary and scientific manner in which the products are prepared. In fact, the plants are practically large and modern kitchens preparing the products of California for use all over the world.

Mr. W. S. Mudd is the president and general manager of the company.

Acme Pump Co.

NO BEARINGS BELOW SURFACE

Every man who has used a pump knows that practically all his pump troubles have come from BEARINGS. Every pump manufacturer knows to his sorrow how true this is. The invention of the ACME pump, with "NO BEARINGS BELOW SURFACE," has been pronounced by experts to be the greatest improvement ever made in irrigating devices.

The ACME Pump Company states that "No bearings" make possible the following, exclusively ACME, advantages:

"No bearings"—Mean no bearings to cut—nothing to injure or get out of order.

"No bearings"—Mean CONTINUED efficiency—pumps that have been in use four seasons are taking less power today than when installed and have never been out of the well!

"No bearings"—Mean extremely simple construction, large massive parts, so easy to manufacture and assemble that the ACME, though using the very best of materials and workmanship, can be sold for less than any other deep well pump.



"No bearings"—Nothing to attempt to lubricate below the surface, the patented ACME liquid balance holds the shaft and impellors absolutely central, and the ONLY place that metal touches metal in the entire pump is in the three ball bearings in the head, which require about a gallon of oil ONCE A SEASON! The pump requires no attention whatever!

"No bearings"—A larger, freer passage for the water (as there are no bearings with all their attachments to hold them in place and devices to attempt to get oil or grease to them.) Consequently there is more water from a given size well and less power required to lift it.

"No bearings"—Sand and grit have no terrors for the ACME as there are no bearings to cut.

"No bearings"—Make possible the famous ACME guarantee—no strings—no stipulations—you have a YEAR to decide whether you want it or not. No pump WITH BEARINGS dare assume such a guarantee.

That ACME pumps warrant such a guarantee is proven conclusively by the fact that with no salesmen, relying entirely on "ACME pumps sell ACME pumps," the company has been compelled to more than double its capacity each year and at this time, with a greatly enlarged plant, is unable to keep up with its orders.

ACME PUMP COMPANY,
52nd and Santa Fe Avenue,
Los Angeles, Cal.



STEPHENS & COMPANY

Investment Securities

BONDS

521 South Spring Street
LOS ANGELES

Union Building, San Diego
Merchants National Bank Bldg., San Francisco

The San Fernando Valley.

WITH the advantages of wonderfully rich soil, ideal climate and abundant water the San Fernando Valley in a period of nine years has developed into one of the great show places of California's Southland. It is one of the most excellent suburban home areas in the world. This wonderful valley lies at the door of the city of Los Angeles and a considerable portion of it is within the city limits.



Van Nuys High School

All the important San Fernando Valley towns are connected with Los Angeles by a splendid system of paved boulevards, steam and electric railroad lines. A direct and beautiful thoroughfare to the sea is provided through Topanga Canyon.

The San Fernando Valley is one of productiveness and beauty and is one of the factors in the growth and advancement of Los Angeles. Thousands of acres of fruit trees bear, it is a great cereal and forage producer and practically every product for the table is grown on its splendid acres, in abundant quantities. Here the poultry industry thrives under the most ideal conditions. Pure-bred stock raising is another largely engaged in industry.

Beans, beets, alfalfa, lettuce, tomatoes, potatoes and melons are among the profitable field crops.

One of the important and progressive cities of the valley is Van Nuys, which is making steady advancement. Its industrial advancement has been such that factory buildings of magnitude have added thousands to the valley population. The large organ factory located here is one of the first institutions of its character and also the largest in the valley. The canneries and packing-houses in Van Nuys cause thousands of acres to be planted every season to furnish produce.

Since the valley annexation with Los Angeles Van Nuys has been the branch civic center, resulting in many municipal buildings being erected. Building blocks and fine residences have gone ahead and the Chamber of Commerce has been an important factor towards the city's growth.

Civic improvements, schools, banks, public buildings, libraries, industrial establishments and homes contribute to the desirability of this unique favored locality whose residents enjoy the best suburban advantages combined with all the metropolitan city advantages.

The splendid golf course of the Hollywood Country Club is built on property in the San Fernando Valley.

Dr. T. Floyd Brown,

In Plastic Surgery Advancement.

COMPARATIVELY few people appreciate the wonderful results that are now being realized in the fields of plastic and reconstructive surgery. Incident to the Great War, many interesting cases found mention in the public press and the benefits, from an increased knowledge and experience, will enable many general surgeons to do more than heretofore for humanity in injury and accident cases.

The marvelous results of plastic surgery, from a cosmetic standpoint, explain the seeming perpetual youth enjoyed by many public celebrities, the suddenly changed noses noticed among some of our leading photoplayers, and the starring of some actress long after she would supposedly be passe.

Los Angeles boasts among its professional members, Dr. T. Floyd Brown as one of the few surgeons who has helped advance this high art specialty to its present popularity. Investigation shows that this important work is and has been limited to comparatively few recognized operators, has up to this time been neglected by the surgical profession in general, and has been little taught, practiced or found proper mention in text. The truth of this as given in the preface of a recent publication on plastic surgery reads in part as follows:

"The teachings of this subject have been absolutely neglected everywhere, both for medical students and for post-graduates. There is as yet, no department for instruction of this kind in any American university and no complete text-book has hitherto been written on the subject. . . . The possibilities are little understood by the practicing physician and hardly more by the general surgeon."

Therefore, those practicing this specialty have, of necessity, been men of genius and originality and have all, to some extent, contributed to each other in evolving the methods and technic used in the various feature and beauty producing operations.

An awakening on the part of the public to the possibilities offered by this line of work, the war experiences emphasizing to the surgeon its importance, and the psychology of the times demanding for the individual "good looks" and "youthful appearance," must usher in great activity in the fields of plastic and facial surgery.

Deep facial lines and fallen features stand between youth and old age. Taking out the looseness and lifting the tissues of the face and neck restores good looks and takes years from the age appearance. Reducing the size, removing the hump, or changing the shape of the nose and bringing outstanding ears closer in to the head, or making large ones smaller, overcomes unsightly deformities, giving happiness to those so afflicted.

Some of the more delicate procedures, such as removing the lines and puffiness from under the eyes, muscle work in changing facial expression, creation of dimples, reshaping the mouth and lip curves, or enlarging the eyes' appearance, are good examples of work done to improve looks and keep youthful appearance.

Because of the many photoplay stars and public celebrities in Los Angeles to whom youthful appearance and good looks are so essential, many are appreciating this wonderful art as exemplified by the results of Dr. Brown's specialty and keep him busy in the re-creation of a youthful appearance or the remodeling of a feature; while many a tourist pilgrimages to Southern California to avail themselves of his wonderful skill.

The Eden of the Southland.

BY HENRY CHRISTEEN WARNACK.

I HAVE discovered the Garden of Eden—and I found it not in the Orient but in the Land of the Setting Sun. When, hand in hand, our primal parents "through Eden took their solitary way" and passed the gate where stood the angel with his flaming sword, and Creator became inspired with a new idea and, taking the sweet Garden in his hand, he flung it down at the foot of the mountains on the Pacific Coast where, many, many years ago it was rediscovered by Joseph Mesmer, a pioneer of '59, who called it "Linda Vista." In the vicinity of lovely Los Angeles there are any number of remarkably beautiful spots but, in all my travels through the Southland I have never feasted my eyes on anything so magnificently attractive as the varied scenic beauties that surround the fine home of Joseph Mesmer. The crest of this wonderful estate, comprising twenty-three acres, situated at the southwest corner of Lincoln Park and Manitou avenue and extending to Mission Boulevard, is reached by a cement walk and fair-winding roadway, bordered by the rarest trees, shrubbery and flowers. Arriving at the top, looking in any direction one beholds living pictures of unexcelled beauty. Looking westward one sees at his feet a garden of evergreen foliage, Lincoln Heights with its schools, its churches and towers rising high above neighboring buildings, while beyond is seen the great city stretching many miles to westward. Glancing to the right one sees the Los Angeles and Arroyo Seco rivers, with their bridges crowded with streams of cars and automobiles, the wondrous hills of Elysian and Griffith parks, and the mountains, and he glimpses the northern and eastern passenger trains bound westward with tourists and homeseekers. Further to the right is a beautiful ridge of hills, dotted with cozy homes. Still further to the north is Mount Parnasus, the highest of the surrounding hills, commanding the outpost of the Glen Alta Valley below, while at its head are to be seen the high mountains beyond, covered with verdure in the spring and with ermine in winter. Looking still more northerly and easterly the spectator sees the Lincoln school building, with towering hills in the background. To the east one sees verdant rolling hills, at their feet the Alligator and Ostrich farms, the Selig Gardens and Zoo, one of the most attractive show places in the State. Just beyond Selig Zoo Park one beholds the constantly moving interurban electric cars en route to Pasadena and the San Gabriel Valley. To the south lies beautiful Lincoln Park with its crystal lake and exotic conservatory, while across the street from the park one may see all the Southern Pacific eastern trains. Southwesterly are Brooklyn and Boyle Heights, dotted with well-built homes. Because of its elevation—450 feet above sea level—the temperature is several degrees cooler in the summer than it is at the base of the elevation, and it is also much warmer in winter, so that out-of-doors many of the most delicate plants flourish during the winter season. Mr. Mesmer and his family are great lovers of birds and, during my visit, the owner pointed out to me many of the feathered beauties that flitted in and out among the branches of the majestic old trees.

"Where they most breed and haunt, I have observed that the air is delicate," quoted Mr. Mesmer, smiling.

I stood there long after sunset and, as the stars came out and the electric lights began to scintillate, I witnessed a panorama of almost infinite splendor. Reluctant to depart, I turned slowly to my host.

"And to think," I said, "that you have all this within fifteen minutes' drive of the heart of the greatest city in the Southwest! Surely you could never be tempted to part with such a home, surrounded as it is by such a wonderland?"

Mr. Mesmer smiled. "That," he replied, evasively, "would depend on what Mrs. Mesmer might have to say about it."



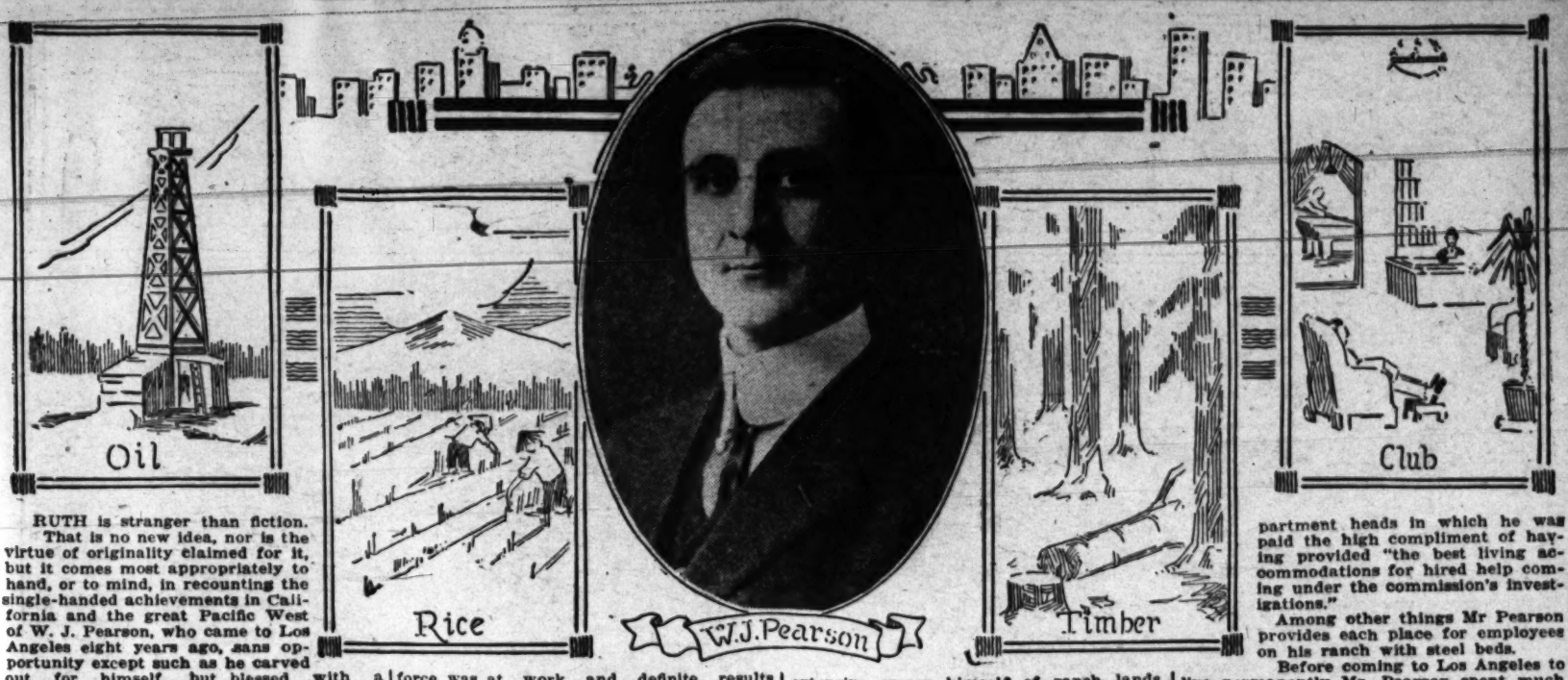
L. J. GASNIER, Director

—of—

KISMET

Now Producing Five Special Features for Robertson-Cole

W. J. Pearson Had the Courage of His Convictions.



RUTH is stranger than fiction.

That is no new idea, nor is the virtue of originality claimed for it, but it comes most appropriately to hand, or to mind, in recounting the single-handed achievements in California and the great Pacific West of W. J. Pearson, who came to Los Angeles eight years ago, sans opportunity except such as he carved out for himself, but blessed with a fine intellect, moral courage and a hearty will. Today he is one of the Southland's best-known business men—a successful man, a worth-while man. It all came of his own exertions. It was not luck; it was not chance; it was not favor. Neither was it one-sided nor easy, for many rebuffs met him on the way, and many obstacles obtruded themselves in his path. It was the logical but altogether exceptional result of native ability, application and determination. There has been no spectacularity about it, no blare of trumpets, no red lights burning, but even at that the circumstances that Mr. Pearson was doing things was not unknown. His achievements were of the quiet, unobtrusive sort—exactly in accordance with his manner and temperament—but the public consciousness was, nevertheless, duly impressed with the fact that in his person a force was at work and definite results could be confidently expected.

Though never a seeker for political preferment, Mr. Pearson has always been a Democrat and during the late national campaign he was drafted by his party to serve as assistant western manager of the Democratic National Committee which included the States of Washington, Oregon, California, Arizona, Nevada, Utah, Idaho, New Mexico, Montana and Colorado. His permanent headquarters during the entire campaign were in Parlor A, Alexandria Hotel, this city.

The Los Angeles city directory and telephone book listings designate Mr. Pearson as president of W. J. Pearson & Company, one of the largest corporations in Southern California, handling real estate and investments, with offices in the Haas Building, Seventh street and Broadway. Mr. Pearson is not only an operator in realty, but an extensive owner himself of ranch lands, walnut and orange groves, business and city improved sites, rice lands in California, timber lands in Oregon and oil lands in Texas. He also has extensive Mexican land interests and is known throughout the Southwest as one of the largest individual rice growers.

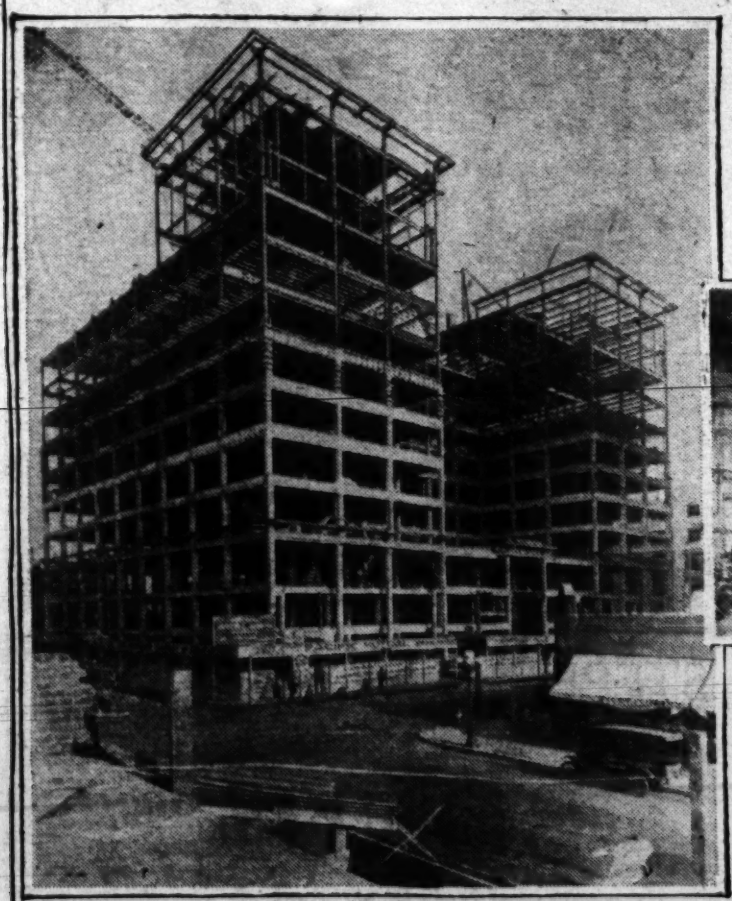
Mr. Pearson takes great interest in rice culture and his large holdings are highly improved. The buildings provided for the hired help are constructed along most modern lines and what in field help parlance would be termed "bunk-houses," are, in fact, electric-lighted, steam-heated, "homey" and "comfy" living quarters, each supplied with a bath. Accommodations for between 400 and 500 employees are provided. Mr. Pearson is justly proud of a letter he received from the United States government after an inspection trip over his properties not so long ago by department heads in which he was paid the high compliment of having provided "the best living accommodations for hired help coming under the commission's investigations."

Among other things Mr Pearson provides each place for employees on his ranch with steel beds.

Before coming to Los Angeles to live permanently Mr. Pearson spent much time in the South, the land of his birth. Later he went to Mexico. In Texas he devoted much time and energy to good roads and became a motor enthusiast. He is at home in a business way and socially everywhere in the Southland and his name is found on the rosters of all important country and social clubs.

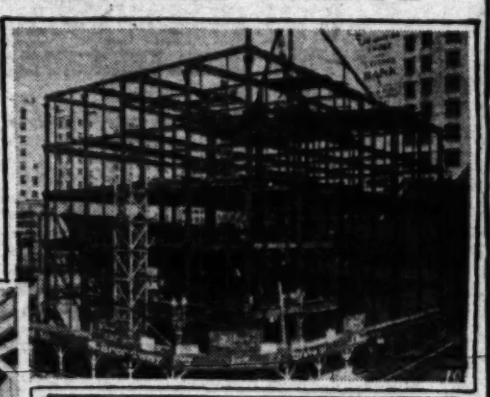
Showing his extreme faith in the future growth of Los Angeles Mr. Pearson made extensive investments in down-town business property and he placed much of his faith in Hill street locations. He first owned the Exchange Building at Third and Hill streets, later disposing of that structure to make other and larger investments. Mr. Pearson has been identified with the real estate and investment business for over a quarter of a century and is an authority on Pacific Coast conditions.

THE ONLY SELF-CONTAINED PLANT IN THE WEST



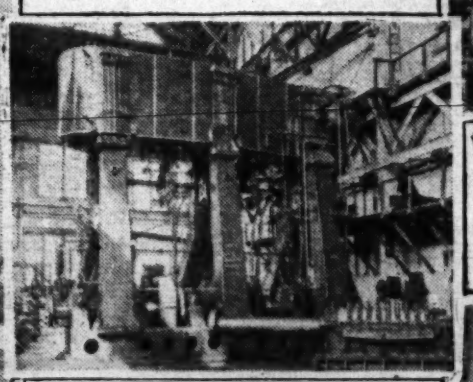
Iron and Steel Products

Engines—Boilers
Tank
Steel Pipe



"Silverwood Building"

Structural Steel
Engineers
Fabricators
& Erectors



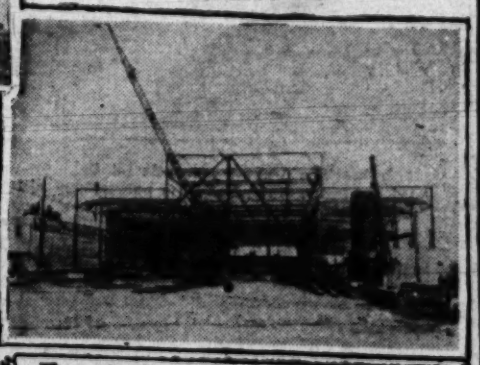
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The San Fernando Valley.

WITH the advantages of wonderfully rich soil, ideal climate and abundant water the San Fernando Valley in a period of nine years has developed into one of the great show places of California's South-land. It is one of the most excellent sub-

potatoes and melons are among the profitable field crops.

One of the important and progressive cities of the valley is Van Nuys, which is making steady advancement. Its industrial advancement has been such that factory

Dr. T. Floyd Brown,
In Plastic Surgery Advancement.

COMPARATIVELY few people appreciate the wonderful results that are now being realized in the fields of plastic and reconstructive surgery. Incident to the Great War, many interesting cases found mention in the public press and the benefits, from an increased knowledge and experience, will enable many General surgeons to do more than heretofore for humanity in injury and

have, of necessity, been men of genius and originality and have all, to some extent, contributed to each other in evolving the methods and technic used in the various features and beauty producing operations.

An awakening on the part of the public To the possibilities offered by this line of work, the war experiences emphasizing to the surgeon its importance, and the

KING VIDOR PRODUCTIONS.

King Vidor, now that Vidor Village, his five-acre modern studio and grounds with its Roycroft features, is an actuality, will direct and produce four King Vidor special productions with all-star casts, and will supervise the production of four or five Florence Vidor features. Concurrently, he will supervise a series of two-reel comedy dramas.

Most cinema "fans" will remember such Vidor photoplays as "The Turn in the Road," "Better Times," "The Other Half," "Poor Relations," "The Family Honor," and "The Jack-knife Man." King Vidor has just completed the filming of "The Sky Pilot" for early release through Associated First National Exhibitors. He believes this photoplay will prove his masterpiece.

Florence Vidor's rise to stardom has been steady and sure of ultimate realization. With William Farnum in "If I Were King," and as the feminine lead in Cecil B. DeMille's "Old Wives for New," and "Till I Come Back to You," she scored distinct triumphs. She played the feminine lead in three Julian Eltinge photoplays and in several Sessue Hayakawa features. Her most recent appearance on the screen was in King Vidor's "The Jack-knife Man."

BRAWLEY, CALIFORNIA.

One of the principal shipping points and one of the greatest producing centers as well as one of the most prosperous and enterprising cities in the Imperial Valley is Brawley. With its better than 5000 population it ranks as the second shipping station on the Southern Pacific system in Southern California. The Brawley district produces 80 per cent of the cantaloupe crop grown in the entire valley, over one-half of the lettuce crop and a larger proportion of the milo maize and other grains. It also gins more cotton than any other town in Imperial Valley, Calexico excepted. Brawley is the leading shipping point for hogs and cattle for the valley and leads in the shipment of early table grapes.

Brawley has a splendid business district with paved streets, a fine City Hall and one of the most attractive parks in Imperial Valley. Its schools rank with the best in California and the city has its own water system with two large settling basins and a pumping station of ample capacity for every need or emergency. Every first-class accommodation is offered the traveling public.

Brawley invites people to share in the lavish benedictions of nature bestowed upon its district. The Brawley Commercial Club will gladly supply any and all information upon request.

WILLIAM FOX
PRESIDENT

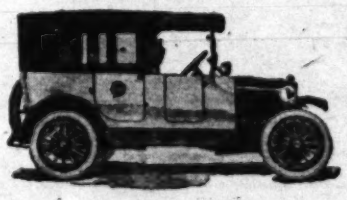
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GENERAL MANAGER

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GENERAL SUPT.
WEST COAST STUDIOS

Black and White
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Status of the Tomato.

Most people call the tomato a vegetable, but whether it is a fruit or a vegetable is a mooted question.

"Lycopersicon lypcopersicum" (or just plain tomato) according to the agricultural expert of the Chamber of Commerce, Dr. George P. Clements, it is a fruit, just as grain is the fruit of the wheat plant.

But the salesman for a large warehouse in Los Angeles said that he had been selling the "vegetable" for twenty years and he would not have it a fruit.

The third court of appeals, Webster's dictionary, says: "A solanaceous plant, native of the tropics, is everywhere cultivated for its fruit" but under "fruit" the dictionary further states that "in the widest sense, fruit is any product of plant growth." It gives apples, pears, peaches, plums, pineapples and most berries as fruit. Peas, pumpkins, egg plants and onions are undisputably vegetables, but the tomato and melon "are variously regarded."

Los Angeles has 350 churches which represent practically every known denomination



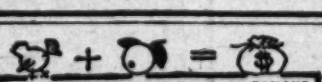


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Established in 1896, are manufacturers of "Washington" Porcelain - Enameled Sanitary Ware, which is of the highest grade and is fully guaranteed. Their output embraces a variety of Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Sinks and other Plumbing Fixtures, which are made from the raw material to the finished product, at their up-to-date plant, the only one of its kind in the Southwest.
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W. J. Pearson Had the Courage of His Convictions.

Calexico, Metropolis of the Wonderful Imperial Valley.

WITH present population estimated conservatively at 8000 contented and progressive people, the thriving city of Calexico lying just north of the international line between the Republic of Mexico and the United States has become within a few years what is considered the chief city of real accomplishments in the great Imperial Valley.

Advantageously located with a part of Mexicali, the Mexican town, a close neighbor, Calexico has grown by leaps and bounds, until today it is the gateway to the great cotton and cattle-producing area and the big outlet to the sea and the vast interior. The building of the San Diego & Arizona Railroad extending from the ocean to the Imperial Valley through to Yuma and the transcontinental Southern Pacific Railroad was a great stroke of enterprise in which Calexico was one of the chief factors, resulting in the magic growth of the city in the way of increased population and the erection of substantial business blocks and many handsome residences, splendid educational institutions provided with superior faculties, a model high school, modern hotels, fine banks, attractive places of entertainment, fraternal institutions, men and women's clubs, a well-organized Chamber of Commerce and the inter-railway system which gives excellent service.

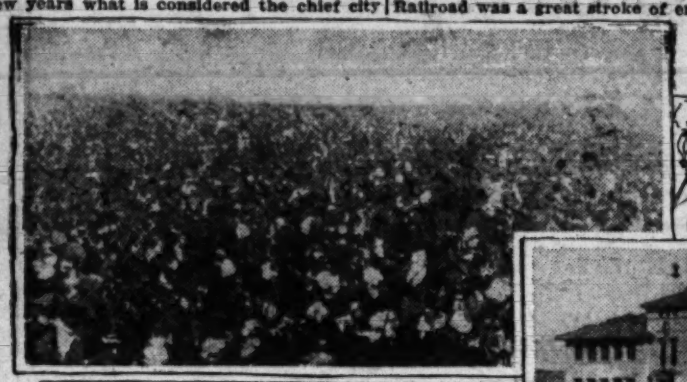
With the continued leadership of the Calexico Chamber of Commerce in accomplishing results for the greater growth of the city and valley Calexico is destined to greatly outstrip all rivals in the march of progress. In recent years California has made amazing strides in the development of the cotton industry, with Calexico as the center of operations. Conservative estimates place the total value of the 1919-1920 cotton crop (the crop planted in 1919 and the last of the cotton from was sold up to April, 1920,) at $25,000,000. This is the total paid to the growers for the cotton and the seed.

Calexico is the shipping and selling center of the cotton industry in California, and in the northern district of Lower California as well. Its position in this respect is firmly established. Calexico is generally recognized by buyers from every point as the fixed center of the cotton industry. And year by year it is declared with emphasis, the long trains of compressed cotton, in time supplemented by trains of the manufactured product, will roll out of Calexico during the shipping seasons starting the product of the Imperial Valley cotton fields on journeys to every part of the world—to the mills of the Yankees in New England; to the British Columbia marts; to London, Liverpool, to Paris, and to the islands of the seas—everywhere.

Cotton production in the valley spells millions in return to the growers, while the industry itself gives wonderful impetus to every other form of industrial and commercial enterprise. Even greater results in development and production is the assertion of those in command of big achievements at Calexico, the hub of action.

Other products brought from the rich soil of the valley by ample irrigation include: Live stock, alfalfa and other forage crops, wheat, milo maize, barley, dairy products, beef cattle, hogs, sheep, many varieties of fruit from orchards, early table grapes, early vegetables, cantaloupes, honey and other foodstuffs.

Calexico soon will have another railroad, which will reach the Gulf of Mexico. The city has two oil mills producing cottonseed oil in large quantities; a compress which handles all the cotton produced in Mexico as well as all in the southern district on the American side of the line; also nine separate cotton ginning concerns with five to ten stands each. Calexico has a complete water system, a good fire department, a tax rate of $1.35, and a low bonded indebtedness; a Carnegie library, a Legion Post band and a chapter of the American Red Cross. Valuation of irrigated land 1918-19, $38,859,028; produced from land in 1919 over $60,000,000; total of three Calexico banks' resources for year 1918, $5,000,000; value of school property, $151,000; number of automobiles, approximately 800; one newspaper and job printing office; three national and savings banks; two oil and gas distributing stations; seven garages, storage and repairs with service station; four exclusive auto service stations; eleven hotels; nineteen rooming-houses, including apartment houses; one ice plant with daily capacity of fifty tons, and one creamery.



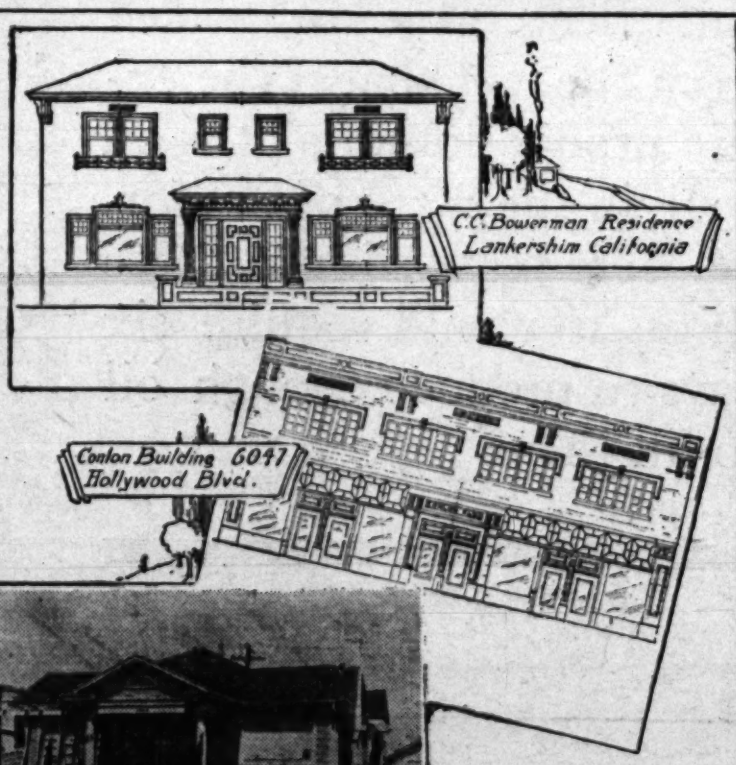
Cotton Growing on one of the many Ranches in the Calexico District



Union High School Calexico



View of Heffernan Avenue Calexico Showing International Border in Distance



These buildings designed and built by Hicks the builder, who is equipped to handle all classes of artistic houses, apartments and store buildings.

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ANNUAL

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Los Angeles Times

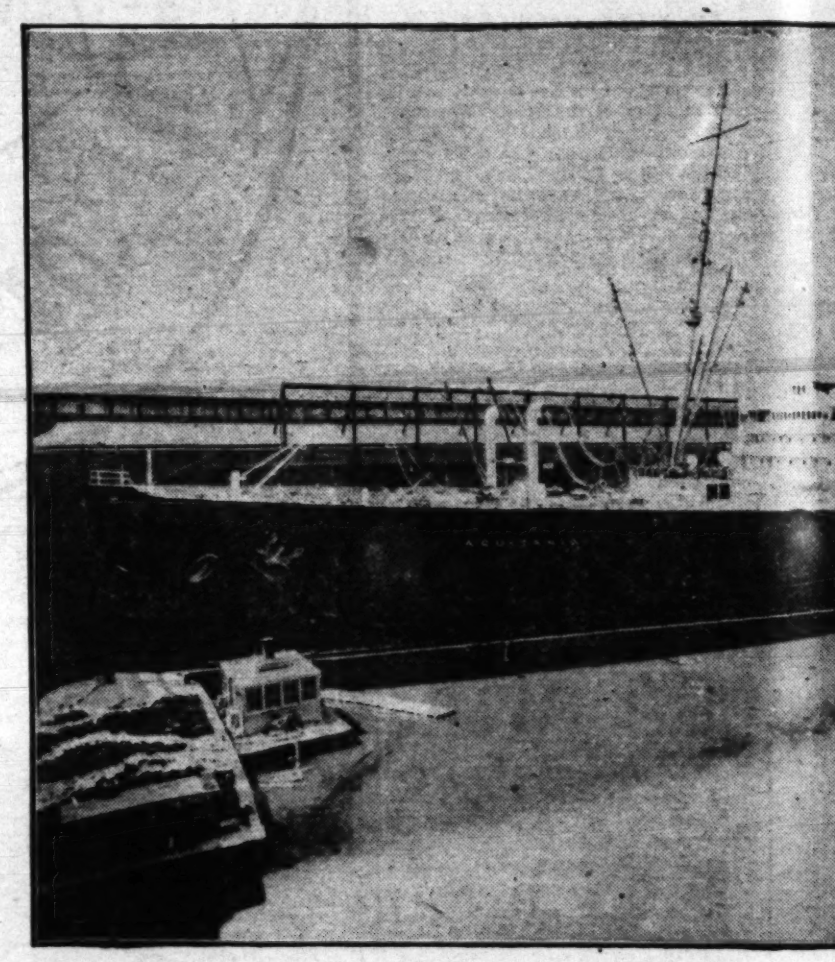
32 PAGES.

Pan American Petroleum

A Los Angele

Greatest Producers and

From the Company's great oil fields in Mexico a series of parallel pipe lines, with a daily capacity of 125,000 barrels, transports the crude oil from the wells to tide-water at Tampico. There it is passed through the Company's topping plant at the rate of 125,000 barrels per day, the crude naphtha extracted, leaving "Mexpet" fuel oil of the character used by the Merchant Marine and industries of the world.



White Star Liner "Aquitania
in New Yor

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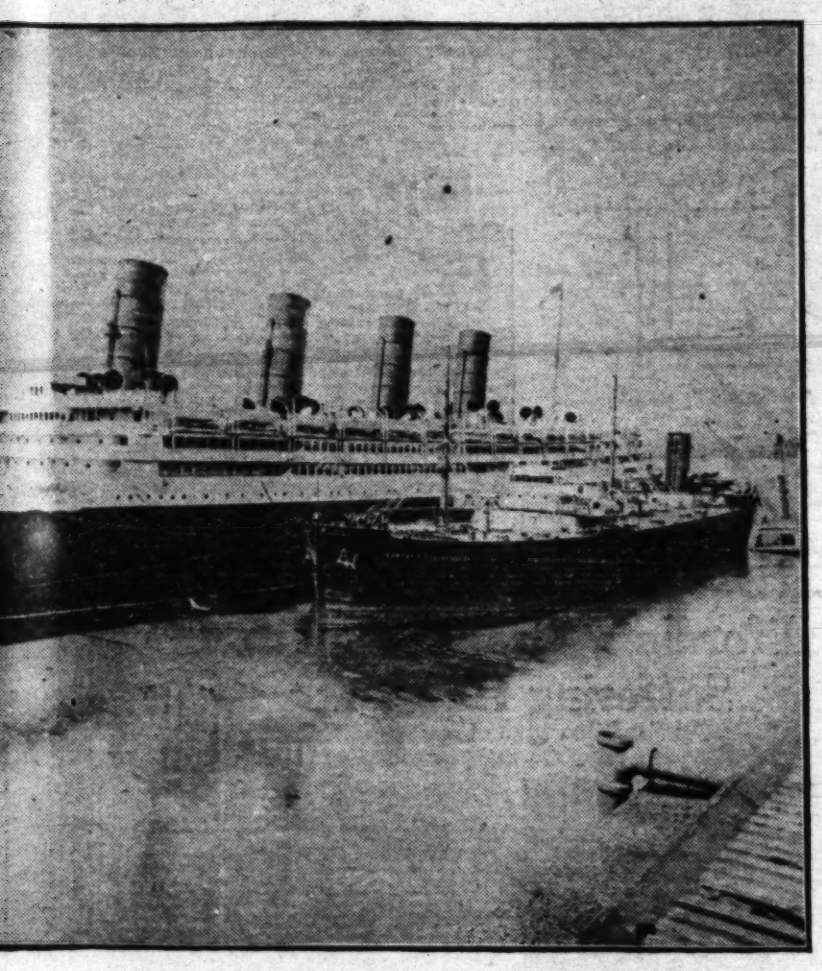
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The Caloric Company
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Tuxpan Petroleum Company
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Portland, Me.
Chelsea, Mass. (Boston
Providence, R. I.
Fall River, Mass.
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Passaic, N. J.
Paterson, N. J.

n & Transport Company

geles Concern

d Distributors of Fuel Oil



nia" Loading "Mexpet" Fuel
York Harbor

The smaller vessel shown in the picture is the tanker "Edward L. Doheny, Jr.," of 12,775 tons capacity, one of the fleet of 30 similar tank steamers owned and operated by the company. An idea of the capacity of this fleet may be gained from the fact that if the entire production of all the oil wells in the State of California were pumped into these ships, it would require six days to produce enough oil to fill them.

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rnia	*Philadelphia, Pa.*	*Tampico, Mexico*	*London, Eng.*
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ston Harbor)	*Savannah, Ga.*	*Bahia, Brazil*	*Manchester, Eng.*
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	Tampa, Fla.	*Pernambuco, Brazil*	*Southampton, Eng.*
Y. Harbor)	*Destrehan, La.*	*Buenos Aires, Argentina*	*Plymouth, Eng.*
	New Orleans, La.	*Montevideo, Uruguay*	*Hull, Eng.*
	Galveston, Texas		*Newcastle-on-Tyne, Eng.*

Pan American Petroleum

LOS ANGELES DAILY TIMES [January 1, 1921.

Los Angeles Times

32 PAGES. PRICE 15 CENTS.

ANNUAL MIDWINTER NUMBER

COMMERCE and PRODUCTION

PART IV.



LOS ANGELES HARBOR
Camera study by
John C. Stick.....



PYRAMID-PLAN proposed by Community Oil Co.

Gamble a little with us in the Oil Game

THE PYRAMID PLAN

You pay as we work. Speculate with us. Invest with your banker.

ONE HUNDRED AND TEN SHARES
COMMUNITY OIL CO.
This issue not assessable.

Twenty dollars cash—balance six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, dollars, extended to monthly payments as Pyramid provides.

POTLUCK
With-the-company
Win or lose—sink or swim
One hundred and ten dollars chipped in now might make you ten or twenty thousand dollars. Such things are happening every day in the oil and mining game.

YOU CAN BUY
Small amounts twenty dollars up, for One-Dollar-per-share Cash-and-secure-your-full-paid-certificate at once.

Renew your interest with a new subscription for the New Year budget. Back your judgment.

Want 650 new subscribers and old renewals at once for 1921.

Card for Inspection Progress to Madera Well for stockholders free.

Secure One Easy-pay Plan Pyramid and Forget About It. LET IT RIDE.

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WANTED 650 PYRAMID BUILDERS By These Men!

for the purposes set forth in permit issued by the State of California Corporation Commissioner to Community Oil Company. 250 pyramid builders with $110 each, 10 months budget plan—250 more with $55.00 each, 5 months budget plan—150 more with $25, $50 or $100 cash to keep up important work started. You participate in all company affairs, sink or swim. The same price and the same conditions available for a reasonable time only. $1.00 per share fully paid, new issue not assessable, No solicitors or misleading statements authorized or tolerated.

C. D. Shaffer of Oklahoma invested $500 in Oil. Today he is worth five millions.

Roy Johnson of Healdton bought a lease for $190 and has since refused $250,000 for it.

Alex Millikin of Okmugee borrowed $50 to invest. Today he is worth over $250,000.

B. B. Jones, an Illinois Central Train Dispatcher, sold his lease to Standard Oil Company for six million dollars.

Nils Esperson, a Scandinavian immigrant, toiled and saved, invested and lost. He invested again, and today is one of the richest men in Texas.

J. B. Cleare of San Antonio sold a three-fourth interest in his 160-acre lease for $218,750.

Al Derby of Wichita sold his Oil lease for one and a half million dollars.

Twelve men put $175 each into the Celine Oil Co. and sold out for a million. Each man received $83,333.33.

W. X. Springer earned about $100 per month two years ago. He has sold a half interest in one of his leases for half million dollars.

McFarland & Chapman had $500 between them—they have sold part of their holdings for SIX MILLION DOLLARS.

Oscar R. Howard clerked in a general store in Edmund, Okla. Today he is worth two million dollars.

M. S. Musselman, a Syrian, landed in New York with $10. He invested $360 of his savings in Oil later, and today he is a multimillionaire.

(Los Angeles Times)

$2,032,839.19

That's the total profit-assets of a California Company, that grew within three years from a capitalization of $300,000.

Original stockholders having received a dividend of 100% in stock, are receiving 48% annually on their investment, and can cash in their holdings at any time for a profit of 600%.

The 18th consecutive quarterly dividend has just been paid.

Write Us	For Key
20	20
6	6
7	7
8	8
9	9
10	10
11	11
12	12
13	13
14	14
110	110

Place a bet on your own judgment! Pay for it as the game continues! California is rich in oil—the industry's in its infancy. The fields extend from Santa Clara to San Diego. The world's shortage of oil has enlisted our efforts and curiosity. The pyramid plan proposed to trail with us made easy, but caution is advised to investors not to join if you cannot afford to lose as well as win. This is a long shot gamble, but earnestly and honestly conducted to produce results, going after anything of great value in the State of California or elsewhere the spade, drill or modern machinery can discover, uncover or recover.

We are at work—have been and are possessed with valuable properties, modern machinery, drilling outfits, complete organization—1921 budget being made up now. Chip in early.

References, any bank or agency. We are competent to do our part, now do your bit. Directors California men you know about.

Build one pyramid which covers ten months' operation and should produce results or nothing. Full information given at company's office. Only 650 new subscribers wanted. You are now told ten months in advance to be one. Particulars mailed on application. A prompt response or telegram will secure reservations.

Address all communications—Make remittances and send checks to



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TEAM WORK! EXPLORATION!



Boulder Canyon Dam Site on Colorado River.
WHERE U. S. RECLAMATION SERVICE IS MAKING SURVEYS FOR GREAT STORAGE RESERVOIR

Foreign Trade Through Port of Los Angeles.

World's Marts Want Products of Our Soil and Factories, and Our Commerce Spreads on the Seven Seas.

By Lillian C. and Thomas F. Ford, Authors of "Foreign Trade of the United States."

With the goods to sell, buyers eager to take them, and steamship lines ready to make delivery to the continents and isles of the seven seas, Los Angeles is in a happy position as regards foreign trade. There scarcely is a limit to the possibilities. The markets of the world are our field and our maritime commerce, comparatively new, is growing apace and spreading afar. The products of Southern California's soil and factories and underground petroleum lakes are everywhere in demand. We never can have too great a surplus to be absorbed by other nations—which means that our industries and activities shall expand to the full. The domestic call for our output alone is a standing guaranty in this direction.

This is a great port as well as a metropolis. Our ships indeed are coming in! Coming and going, going and coming, laden with the cargoes of which trade is made. In and through the fine harbor we feel more and more the heartbeats of other lands and other peoples—and they desire to deal with us and we with them. The mutual opportunity obviously will not be neglected.

FOREIGN TRADE may be said to be the infant industry of Los Angeles. It is a healthy infant, however, for the value of the foreign trade, which means the merchandise imported and exported through this port for the fiscal year of 1919-1920, amounted to $25,312,895. Of this trade $19,876,730 went to foreign parts and $5,436,165 was brought from the other nations of the world.

The total commerce passing through the port of Los Angeles for the period stated was $153,919,010. Of this $89,094,374 was outbound commerce and $64,824,636 was inbound.

The one item of lumber totaled $24,344,197. Los Angeles is one of the leading lumber ports of the United States. An analysis of the character and variety of exports is interesting, particularly so as there is a prevalent but entirely erroneous impression abroad that Los Angeles is not a manufacturing center. Among the principal items enumerated in the report of the Board of Harbor Commissioners for the six months ended June, 1920, we find automobiles, canned fish, miscellaneous canned goods including fruits, cement, coal, cottonseed cake, fertilizer, flour, lemons, oranges, raisins, grease, iron, household goods and furniture, pipe fittings, junk, machinery, miscellaneous merchandise, nut cake, edible nuts, fuel oil, distillate, gasoline, kerosene, oil well supplies, paper, shoes, soap, steel, sugar, tile, wire rope and wooden manufactures.

The total value of manufactured articles exported for the year was in excess of $19,000,000, and this, too, at a time when securing ships to carry the trade was difficult, owing to several reasons, chief of which was the necessarily slow postwar adjustments.

To develop a large and profitable export trade at any port certain definite conditions must exist. Four of these that may be considered as basic are: First, goods to export; second, ships in which to carry the goods overseas; third, markets in which to sell the goods; fourth, ability to compete with other regions having similar products for export.

We Have the Goods to Export.

A CONSIDERATION of each of these conditions in relation to the Port of Los Angeles is necessary in any study of the present status and future prospects of our export trade. Of prime importance is the supply of goods for export. To have this supply a quantity of surplus products of various kinds must be at hand. To send away to other nations commodities which we need at home, thus depriving our own population of things they might profitably consume themselves, is far from being the desideratum of foreign trade. Such a policy would mean increased prices and the lowering of the standard of living at home and would eventually bring foreign trade into disrepute. The purpose and benefits of trade between nations have never been better expressed than in the words of Adam Smith: "It carries out that surplus part of the produce of their lands and labor for which there is no demand among them, and brings back in return something else for which there is a demand. It gives a value to their superfluities, by exchanging them for something else which may satisfy a part of their wants and increase their enjoyments."

From these considerations two questions arise: What surplus products has Los Angeles for export? What are the prospects for greatly increasing this surplus in the immediate future? A glance at the table of the articles exported, prepared by the Harbor Commission, shows that with the single exception of petroleum and its products our exports consist largely of manufactured wares. A surprisingly large percentage of these are produced in the mills, shops and factories of Los Angeles and vicinity. Notable among others are canned fish, vegetables and fruit, cottonseed cake and wearing apparel—hats, boots, shoes, underwear and clothing generally. Thus our export trade reflects the rapidly increasing manufacturing industry of the city.

Helping to Clothe the World.

THE export of clothing from Los Angeles is of interest, indicating as it does one of the psychological factors in foreign trade. This is that in regard to clothing the buying public demands a wide variety; fashion, whim, the desire for exclusiveness and half a dozen other notions making it necessary for merchants to comb the markets of the world to satisfy their customers. Thus every garment manufacturing center imports as well as exports this class of goods. Even Paris imports American shoes, British tweeds, Panama hats and so on.

That the canned and dried fruits and vegetables exported from Los Angeles represent only a small part of the surplus agricultural products in Southern California is evident. In an average year there is shipped from Southern California citrus fruits, apricots, peaches and other deciduous fruits and fresh vegetables valued at several hundred millions of dollars. Because most of these products are grown almost exclusively in California, other States are dependent upon us for their supply, consequently we have not the surplus for export we would otherwise have. This is in accordance with the basic principles of foreign trade—to supply the domestic need first. Whatever surplus remains of these products after the domestic demand is supplied is exported through New York or other eastern ports.

Having considered the surplus products which Los Angeles and Southern California has for export it is now in order to do some prophesying. It has been shown that with the exception of petroleum and its products the bulk of our exports consists of manufactured articles. Therefore a greatly increased export trade depends upon our ability to enlarge our output of manufactures.

To what extent can we do this? One way to determine is by noting the tremendous strides we have made in manufacturing within the last few years. The number of our manufacturing plants has increased from a few hundred unimportant little shops to over 3000 well-equipped institutions and the value of the manufactured products turned out each year has grown from an almost negligible quantity to a sum that reaches into the hundreds of millions.



The detailed account of how our manufacturing industries have expanded has no place in this story, but a consideration of the future prospects for expansion is pertinent.

Why Our Manufactures Will Expand.

FROM the brief summary given of the progress in some lines we have a sound basis for expecting an even more rapid growth of our manufacturing industries in the next few years. But a new factor has arisen which promises to bring about an unprecedented expansion of our manufactures that will greatly stimulate our foreign trade. That factor is the recent increase in freight rates, amounting to a general average of 25 per cent on all transcontinental railways entering Los Angeles. This makes it just that much more desirable for oriental, Australian and certain South and Central American markets to buy their goods from west-coast manufacturers. By so doing they save the transcontinental freight tariffs which have became no inconsiderable factor in the gross cost of goods. Of course this matter of higher transportation cost stimulates the domestic demand for local products, but, paradoxical as it may seem, this stimulation is bound in the end to increase our exports. Larger production means larger surplus; larger surplus means increased exports.

Thus increased freight rates insure a lively demand for home manufactures. With brisk call at home and abroad it becomes good business to meet this demand. Thus investment in manufacturing industries becomes secure. Under such conditions ample capital for industrial purposes is bound to be forthcoming. That the great manufacturing plants of the East will see the wisdom of erecting branch plants here to protect their trade is almost axiomatic. A number of such branches are already here; more are bound to follow. The result, so far as foreign trade is concerned, will be a greater quantity and larger variety of manufactured products for export from Los Angeles.

Next to having goods for export the most important consideration is ample cargo space for carrying goods to their destination. Both kinds of ocean traffic, line and charter, should be represented in order to provide facilities needed.

Reaching Across All the Seas.

THE increase in steamship lines touching at this port has been a source of satisfaction to all interested in the city's industrial and commercial welfare. There are now lines providing service to all important points, particularly to those Pacific ports with which we are especially desirous of building up a permanent and profitable trade.

There are at present two general trans-Pacific steamship lines from Los Angeles Harbor, each affording monthly service. The Los Angeles Pacific Navigation Company makes direct sailings to Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila, Singapore and return, with through bills of lading issued to points beyond. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company gives around-the-world service, its westbound ships calling at Honolulu, Japan, Dairen, China, the Philippines, Saigon, Calcutta, Singapore, Colombo, Bombay, Alexandria, Bizerta, Marseilles and Barcelona. Service to Australia is afforded by the General Steamship Corporation. This line has ships sailing for Auckland, Wellington, Melbourne, Sydney, Adelaide and New Castle, N.S.W. The West Coast of Mexico and Central America is served by the California-Mexico Steamship Company, which carries both freight and passengers to and from all Lower California and West Mexico ports as far south as Manzanillo, and affords a monthly service. The Atlas Steamship Company as well as the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the Pacific Steamship Company (Admiral line) afford monthly service, both freight and passenger, for all points on the West Coast of Mexico, Central and South America. Then there are the Rolf-Mail Steamship Company, the General Steamship Company, the Toyo Kisen Kaisha line, the Pacific Motorship Company and the Pacific-Argentine-Brazil line, which includes ports on the east coast of South America in its sailings. Service to the United Kingdom is afforded by the Harrison Direct Line, Williams, Diamond & Company and the Isthmian Steamship Lines. General European service is available through the Williams, Diamond & Company and the Johnson line. These ships make all the chief continental ports, including Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and the Scandinavian ports. This list is being added to rapidly and now has thirty-five monthly services, carrying freight for a hundred ports from our harbor.

No account of the shipping facilities afforded this port is in any way complete without some mention of the advantages afforded us by the Panama Canal.

Canal Opens Wide Our Gates.

THE first advantage is that Los Angeles is the first port of call of all ships passing the canal bound for the northern Pacific Coast and for the Orient. This means that the great majority of these ships will stop at this port, if not to discharge or load cargo, for the purpose of replenishing their coal or fuel oil supplies. The canal also puts Los Angeles in direct touch with the east coast of South America and opens up a rich field for both the importation and the exportation of merchandise. Then, too, all points within a radius of 1000 miles that have bulky products for transport across the continent to the great eastern markets will naturally, when the proper effort is made, ship their goods through the harbor for the eastern seaboard, as the cheap water rates afforded by the short trip through the canal will be a great trade magnet.

Our big manufacturing plants that purchase vast quantities of the basic raw materials used in the fabricating of their wide variety of products have a decided advantage in that these bulky materials can be ordered long in advance and brought to their plants by water, thus materially lessening the freight charges that would accrue if carried by rail.

The canal has put Los Angeles Harbor directly on the map as a great port of call and each month sees a greater number of ships, many flying foreign flags, entering and leaving for ports on all the seas of all the world.

The subject of markets is of prime importance. That those demanding products from here are numerous is indicated by the large number of countries represented in our foreign sales. First in value of exports is the British Isles, which bought from us in the last fiscal year merchandise valued at $2,436,099. A wide variety of products found markets in England, some of which were cotton. Pacific Coast wheat and beans and hay and similar products have always found a ready market in the British Isles; these bulky commodities are often carried in tramp ships, which frequently make amazing time records and are able to quote rates that get the business.

In the list of our customers Japan ranks second, having bought merchandise passing through our port to the value of more than $2,000,000 in a single year. The commodities that Japan takes from us are of many classes and kinds. China falls only slightly behind Japan as a customer of the Southland, taking in a year goods valued at $1,729,916. Among many other countries in which markets await us are Mexico, Chile and the Philippines.

Our Wide Competitive Ability.

THE wide variety of articles exported from this district greatly enlarges the market. Commodities appealing to every land and clime are included in the long list, beginning with abalone jewelry and ending with yellowtail, canned, which represents our exports. Prominent in this list are canned goods, pumps and other machinery, automobiles and automobile parts and accessories, structural iron and steel, oils of almost every known kind and wearing apparel of every description.

As for the fourth condition governing export trade, that of our ability to compete in the marts of the world with other producing sections, that has been proved in the past. Ability to so compete depends upon a number of factors, of which only a few can be discussed here.

First is the question of price. This is frequently considered paramount in export as in domestic trade. It is true that the ability to meet competitors in price and even to undersell upon occasion is important. But this is only one factor in export trade. The ability to deliver promptly and regularly often is the deciding point. Long delays in overseas trade eat up the profit and prevent a repetition of orders. As has been shown, Los Angeles is connected with the principal markets by steamship lines plying regularly. The more of these and the more frequent the sailings become the better chance have our industries of building up a steady and profitable foreign business.

Another element that is vastly important is that of packing. Only experience can teach the exporter all of the fine points in regard to the proper methods, as well as the importance of absolutely following the customer's directions as to how packing should be done.

Foreign commerce is a highly specialized branch of commercial activity. It requires special technical knowledge. While all commerce rests on the same fundamental principles, to successfully engage in foreign trade the merchant and his staff must adapt their general practices to the special needs of the individual idiosyncracies of the foreign markets in which they are doing business.

List to the Man Who Buys!

FOR instance, when an order for merchandise is received from a merchant in the interior of a South American country, the buyer will give special instructions as

(CONTINUED ON PAGE EIGHTEEN)

Wilson & Willard Manufacturing Company.

Homes and Home-Sites
in Southern California



Architecture and Building

What attracts your particular attention when you drive through fascinating Hollywood, romantic Beverly Hills and beautiful Wilshire district—is the beauty, symmetry and dignity of the homes.

Those you most admire are quite likely "Meline Built." You'll observe that many of the finer homes under construction—houses of distinction and correct architectural lines bear the sign "Designed and being built by the Frank Meline Company."

No other influence has contributed so much to the beauty and attractiveness of these wonder spots of Southern California.

The Architectural and Building skill of the Meline organization is at your service.

The Architectural and Building department is but one branch of the widespread activities of the Frank Meline Company. There is its general real estate business.

Though one of the largest organizations in the country devoted to the handling of real estate, yet its size is not so important as its ability to serve clients intelligently and satisfactorily.

So if you wish to sell your home or other property, place it in our hands because buyers know the weight and influence of the Meline organization as a selling force.

If you wish to buy, you may quite freely let us know your needs, as it involves no obligation on your part.

In the selection of a home, account must be taken of many things besides the thousands of dollars involved. The trend of growth of certain localities; the type of development; the neighbors and neighborhood; the tangible and intangible things which influence a decision that will be free from regrets.

* * * * * * *

Adherence to ideals has borne fruit; in proof there's the amazing growth of the business of the Frank Meline Company, which has attracted to it a clientele made up of the best elements of the community. It is this highly developed organization which can be of greatest service in guiding and directing you towards a comfort-bringing decision. You are invited to make full use of it—free from a sense of obligation.

* * * * * * *

Nowhere in all this country will you find so charmingly situated—such delightful *home* or *villa sites* as are to be found in *Beverly Hills*, in the foothills midway between Los Angeles and the ocean, in *Oak Knoll*, or in *Oneonta Park*, adjacent to Pasadena. *We are exclusive agents.*

* * * * * * *

Some wonderful estates in Hollywood—in the Wilshire district—in Pasadena—Oak Knoll—Beverly Hills and other desired sections—*a number of them at prices which represent unusual values.*

* * * * * * *

Likewise, many attractive and desirable houses and bungalows quite moderate in price. Bungalow courts and other income property which yield excellent investment returns.

* * * * * * *

If you have in contemplation the buying of a home in these parts, call at any one of our offices, or feel free to write us fully, giving an outline of your requirements. We will take pleasure in letting you have such particulars as may be asked for.

The Frank Meline Company

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Architecture and Building
Investments and Loans
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Los Angeles
Wilshire Blvd. at Vermont
Telephone Wilshire 1464.

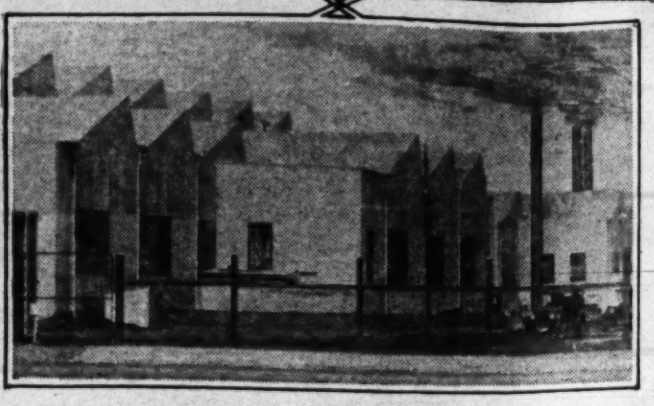
Pasadena
Maryland Hotel Bldg.
Telephone Colo. 224

Boulder Canyon Dam Site on Colorado River.

WHERE U. S. RECLAMATION SERVICE IS MAKING SURVEYS FOR GREAT STORAGE RESERVOIR

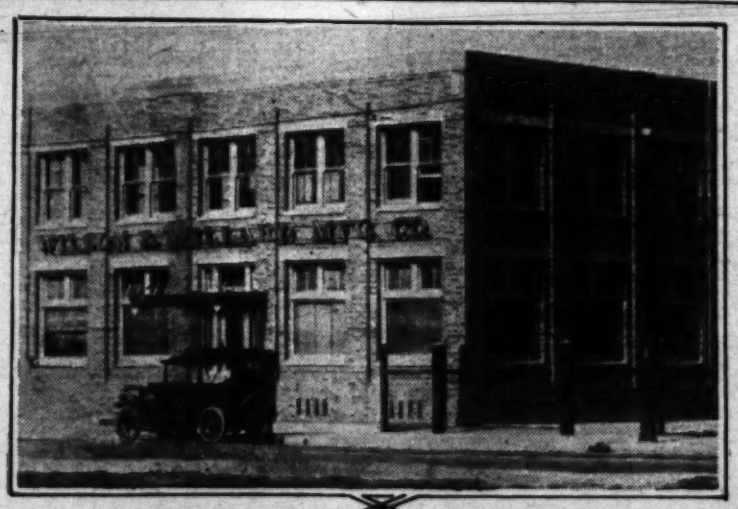


Wilson & Willard Manufacturing Company.

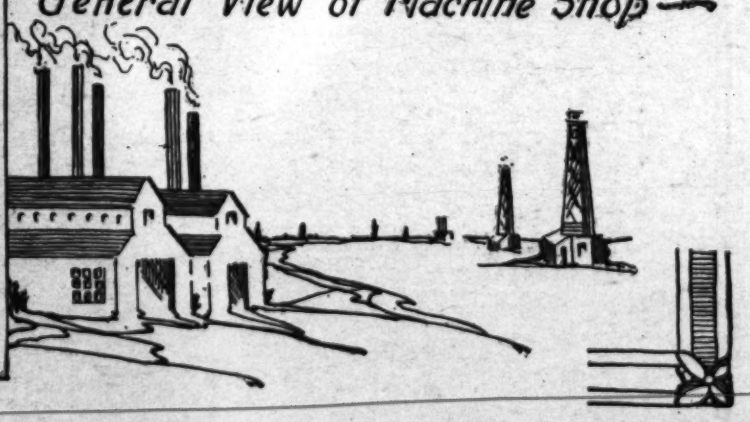


Portion of Factory





Administration Building



General View of Machine Shop

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA became a center of oil drilling about twenty years ago, but it was found that except in a few favored spots the drilling could not be accomplished with the tools used in Pennsylvania or elsewhere. New tools had to be developed and drilling methods revolutionized. Such progress was made that now California oil well tools are the standard throughout the world. Every year many visitors from all parts of the globe come to Los Angeles to study our latest oil tool developments and to purchase equipment to drill remote fields.

As an example of how a small business can be made to develop and prosper in Los Angeles, the Wilson & Willard Manufacturing Company was organized in 1907 just prior to the financial panic. The first machines were purchased with script. Five men were employed. From this 30x65-foot shop the first tools were exported in less than one year. In another year the plant had to move to larger quarters which served for nearly ten years, when this plant, though at first supposed to be adequate for all time, became hopelessly crowded. A much larger and strictly modern sawtooth factory was erected on Vernon avenue in 1918. In less than six months enlargements were commenced. The addition in 1919 of a large warehouse served by a 7½-ton traveling crane with additions to machine shops and blacksmith shops and a most modern tool room now makes this plant the largest oil tool specialty factory in the world. It occupies six acres of ground with over two acres of floor space and represents an investment of over $1,000,000.

The tools manufactured are the Wilson Underreamers and Wilson Casing Elevators. Both articles are patented by members of the firm. The patents on the underreamer were in court for over ten years but have been fully sustained by court of last resort.

Large shipments are annually exported to every oil field in the world—in fact the export business is as large as the United States business.

Such is the growth from a small start without outside capital in thirteen years "Where Nature Helps Industry."

Los Angeles County's Flood Control Work.

Protecting Harbor from Silt, Reclaiming Bottom Lands and Providing Water for Irrigation.

CONSERVATION and reclamation in the broadest sense are keynotes of the flood control work now being carried on by the Los Angeles county flood control district. The work began three years ago, in a small way, with a bond issue amounting to $4,450,000. For the first two years activity was confined largely to river bank revetment, channel rectification and check-dam construction, but the past year has seen the completion of the Devil's Gate Dam, and this may be regarded as the real beginning of flood control work in Southern California.

A goodly portion of the bond issue has already been expended in emergency flood control measures, and Chief Engineer J. W. Reagan has arrived at the conclusion that the $200,000 annually expended for channel maintenance might better be invested in lasting improvements. He has carried the thought through to a point where the Devil's Gate Dam is now a reality, and is already laying plans for at least $20,000,000 of additional work which, he says, should be completed in from three to ten years.

Designed first of all to protect Los Angeles Harbor from floods of silt which have already cost the government millions of dollars for dredging and channel work, the major flood control projects, namely the Pacoima and San Gabriel Valley impounding dams, carry with them the assurance of competent engineers that approximately 5000 acres of fertile river bottom land will be reclaimed from waste, and that more than 100,000 additional acres, now menaced in time of flood, will be adequately protected.

The two projects also carry with them the possibility of irrigating thousands of acres of land which are now short of water. The combined projects would develop perhaps 12,000 horsepower and furnish several suburban cities with a suitable water supply for irrigation and domestic purposes.

Devil's Gate Dam.

THE Devil's Gate Dam across the Arroyo Seco above Pasadena, which was finished in October, at a cost of $323,000, makes a harmless stream out of a body of water which, under the influence of heavy rains in the winter of 1914, was a large contributor to the $14,000,000 bill of damages charged up against the storms of that year by property owners of Los Angeles county.

This dam may be expected to take care of almost any quantity of storm water from the Pasadena watershed. The structure is 120 feet high and 310 feet long at the top. It will impound 5000 acre feet of water and create a lake with 200 acre surface area. The dam supports a roadway for autos and pedestrians, and in addition to a spillway it affords tunnels in the base, from which sufficient water can be drawn in time of heavy rains to reduce the size of the impounded body of water and render the dam capable of holding back a flood larger than any that ever has descended upon unprotected areas in the county from the Arroyo Seco.

According to Engineer Reagan the Pacoima Dam, work on which will probably be started early in the new year, will be the highest impounding dam in the United States. It will cost approximately $1,500,000. The flood control district already has nearly $300,000 for use on the job and the Van Nuys district is expected to vote a $500,000 contributory bond issue, while the State Legislature will be called upon for $800,000 to assist in completing the job.

Started at a height of about 2500 feet above sea level the dam will rise to a height of 375 feet above bed rock and will be 450 feet long at the top. This will make it twenty-four feet higher than Arrowrock Dam in Idaho, the largest irrigation dam ever built by the government.

The Pacoima Dam.

THE Pacoima Dam will be situated in the canyon of that name four miles from the city of San Fernando and with a fall of 800 feet to a power-house. The impounding waters, Engineer Reagan believes, could generate 800 horsepower six months out of the year, and at least 400 horsepower the other six months for lighting San Fernando, while the water could be used there for domestic purposes.

In addition to taking care of at least two floods greater than any the county has ever experienced from that direction in a single year, the dam would catch the runoff from 18,000 acres of mountain lands and create an intermountain lake 1000 feet wide and from two and one-half to three miles long. This lake would store 12,000 acre feet of water.

Somewhat similar to the Pacoima project, but larger and most expensive, is the San Gabriel Canyon Dam project, which, Engineer Reagan says, is a proposition that must ultimately be carried through to completion although it may not be finished for from five to ten years. He estimates its probable cost at something like $10,000,000, but says that the expense would be fully justified by the benefits to be derived therefrom.

Among these benefits he lists an impounding capacity of 200,000 acre feet a year, 11,455 horsepower capacity, and the reclamation of 3000 acres of river bottom land.

According to plans for this project, which have already been filed with the State Board of Control, the dam would be 1000 feet long at the base of the canyon, and 1400 feet long at the top, reaching a height of 325 feet above the canyon bed. It will catch the runoff from 20,000 acres of mountain land and store more than two major floods. Competent engineers declare that such a dam would preserve, for ranchers who are now buying irrigation water from mutual companies that pump it at considerable expense, at least 100,000 acre feet of water a year. This amount, heretofore, has been wasted in the ocean. They assert that such a reservoir would virtually dry up the San Gabriel River forever, a thing that ranchers contend would be a godsend to them, because, they assert, the river often has done more harm than good. The San Gabriel Dam project would create a lake six miles long and half a mile wide.

Since the storm damage of the 1914 flood, when $14,000,000 loss was sustained by business and property interests in the county and 3,000,000 cubic yards of silt were carried into the harbor while 12,000,000 cubic yards of valuable soil were washed away, the County Flood Control district has been bending every effort to prevent a recurrence of the unhappy event.

Within the last three years the government has spent $1,800,000 to dig a channel 535 feet wide from the Los Cerritos bridge to the ocean, at Long Beach, in order to carry storm waters of the Los Angeles and Rio Hondo into the sea and prevent such waters from overflowing the tidelands and silting up Los Angeles Harbor. This is a self-scouring channel and engineers declare it may be relied upon to perform the work expected of it even during the heaviest storms.

Barriers and Revetments.

IN THE last two years the district has built thirty-one miles of barriers and revetments along the Los Angeles, Rio Hondo and San Gabriel rivers. Seventeen thousand piling have been driven thirty-three feet deep and 15,000 steel tubes have been driven fifteen feet deep to support wire and brush used in building barriers at bends and curves to hold the streams in line and cause them to flow as nearly straight as possible on their way to the sea. Twenty-five hundred check dams have been built in Pacoima Canyon, Little Dalton and elsewhere, to slow up the storm water on its way down from the mountainsides to the little creeks in the valleys where together they make up the rivers.

All this work has been vigorously pursued, but it has been as an ounce of prevention, literally speaking, and now the engineers are coming forward with the pound of cure—a bigger and broader program which lays great stress upon conservation and reclamation along with flood control. In connection with these plans it is interesting to note that there is now before Congress a proposition looking toward the re-creation of a reforestation project in Southern California.

Big forest fires in 1919 denuded hundreds of thousands of acres of timbered mountainsides south of the Tehachepi range, and the Department of the Interior is said to be anxious to start a new reforestation campaign here for the sake of replanting these barren mountainsides. The move is said to be well defined and there is hope of its early materialization. A number of years ago there was such a project in the mountains near Redlands, but it was abandoned because of lack of funds, and the buildings were turned over to the Playground Department of Los Angeles, which established summer camps there.

An interesting feature in connection with the proposed dams for Pacoima and San Gabriel canyons is the fact that such improvements would create artificial lakes of considerable size, near this city. After being stocked with fish and supplied with canoes they would afford Southern California two more delightful recreational spots for week ends and vacations.

Southland Builds Two Big Ships a Month.

BORN of war's grim necessity and fostered by the nation's desire for a gigantic merchant marine, shipbuilding has in a surprisingly brief period become one of the Southland's substantial industries. If there are no more than fifty great seaports in the world, Southern California can place in every one of them a made-in-Los Angeles freighter, and round out the achievement by tossing in a couple of home-grown navigation companies—one plying between Los Angeles Harbor and all important ports on the west coast of Mexico; the other making monthly trips direct to the Orient.

Where once Los Angeles Harbor was the home port of a mosquito fleet manned by foreign-speaking sardine fishermen, it is today crowded with Class A merchant vessels from the uttermost ends of the earth, discharging and taking on cargoes representative of the world's commerce, while the rasping rattle of the pneumatic rivet hammer drowns the voices of 10,000 ship craftsmen as they swarm like giant spiders over the hulls of the enormous vessels which are now in the making.

Los Angeles and Long Beach shipbuilding companies drop into the harbor about two finished vessels a month. In 1919 this record was greatly exceeded, but the business has lately slowed down to a peace-time basis and steady progress is being made at all the plants. Beyond a doubt all the shipyards of the Southland have exerted a tremendous influence in the development of Los Angeles Harbor, and if this be true even greater strides may be expected in the future because of the completion here, within the year, of a six-pontoon floating dry dock—the only one south of San Francisco.

Heavy Freight Vessels.

CONSTRUCTION of heavy freight vessels has been going forward steadily both at Los Angeles Harbor and Long Beach. Three companies now engaged in steel ship building have launched a total of twenty-six ships in the year just closed and have contracts now for at least ten more. The combined value of this work is difficult to estimate accurately, but the building done in 1920 was probably worth not far from $30,000,000.

Locally built ships are of the approved Emergency Fleet Corporation type. The Southwestern Shipbuilding Company launched eleven 8800-ton freighters in 1919, and in 1920 it delivered four more and placed three others upon the ways. These will be finished this winter.

One is an 8400-ton tanker for the Luckenbach Steamship Company. Two are supertankers of the 12,000-ton type, for the Union Oil Company. The company has contracts for at least three more 12-000-ton supertankers for the Anglo Saxon Petroleum Company. Such vessels as these, when fully outfitted, are worth $2,500,000 apiece.

Floating Dry Dock.

BUILT by the Los Angeles Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, in the West Basin of the harbor, the floating dry dock, which went into commission early in October, already has more business than it can handle. This huge piece of maritime equipment might properly be called a ship hospital, since it affords steamship companies an opportunity to have disabled vessels repaired on short notice, and does away th the former necessity of unloading disabled boats here and towing them all the way to San Francisco for repairs.

Under normal conditions a large vessel can go into the dry dock for painting or minor repair work and come out in from three days to a week. The dock has enjoyed a heavy patronage since it went into commission. It consists of six pontoons, each about sixty feet long. When all of them are assembled the dock is 540 feet long. Each pontoon can support 2000 tons, and the combined units will accommodate the largest vessel that journeys up and down the water lanes of the universe.

If the owners of the medium-sized vessels are in a hurry for dry dock accommodations the dock can handle both of them at once. The channel adjacent to the dock is thirty feet deep, so any type of vessel can reach the dock on its own power. When ready for use the pontoons, which have cement bottoms, are opened to let the water into the cement chambers and force the air out. This sinks them. The boat then glides in over the submerged pontoon and the pumps throw out the water and cause the pontoons to rise, lifting the boat clear of the water and holding it in position while repairs are made.

The dry dock at Los Angeles Harbor gives employment to several hundred machinists, pipe-cutters, joiners and other ship craftsmen. Shipping interests regard it as one of the most necessary and noteworthy improvements made at the harbor during the last twelve months.

Thirty Large Steamships.

WHEN the Los Angeles Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company finishes the boats which are now on the ways it will have constructed and turned over to the Emergency Fleet Corporation a total of thirty freighters of the 8800-ton type. The forces in this yard will be kept busy during the remainder of the winter on contracts for five new vessels of 11,500 tons deadweight capacity. Four of them are already upon the ways. All of them are being built for the Emergency Fleet Corporation. Three vessels launched in 1919 were completed and nine others of 8800-ton type were launched in 1920.

The plant of the Long Beach Shipbuilding Company, which was the first and for many years the only shipyard in Southern California, enjoyed remarkable activity during 1920. Two heavy freighters which were launched in the fall of 1919 were outfitted and delivered and five other vessels were launched in 1920.

In November the West Kebar, 437 feet long with twenty-foot draft, and the last of a program of eight 8800-ton vessels built for the government as a part of its war activity, glided down the ways. The West Kedron, a sister vessel, was launched in September. The West Keats, another 8800-ton ship, was launched early in the summer. The Haleakala and Vinita, which were launched late in 1919, were outfitted there last year.

Aside from these extensive jobs the Long Beach concern turned out the Casco and the Mazatlan, two vessels of somewhat smaller capacity, for use in coastwise trade between Southern California and Mexican west coast ports. Likewise the Edythe, a palatial private yacht, was manufactured for John F. Craig, chairman of the board of directors of the Long Beach Shipbuilding Company. It was but recently launched and completed.

While practically all the sheet steel used in the making of heavy ships here comes from Pittsburg and other eastern steel centers, a considerable quantity of the iron that goes into the boats is made in Los Angeles, and the same is true of engines, boilers and countless other items of equipment, which would appear to clinch the contention of Los Angeles that she is a shipbuilding city in every sense of the word.

In the Los Angeles Public Library are to be found 383,925 volumes; the home circulation totals 2,581,214, with each volume being read by an average of seven persons. Besides the main library there are twelve branches and twenty-two subbranch libraries and 139 deposit stations, having 14,792 volumes.

California grows 75 per cent of the American supply of nasturtium seed, as well as many other flower seeds. Three to four tons of aster seed, three to five tons mignonette seed are among the annual crops.

REAL ESTATE

Good Maps of

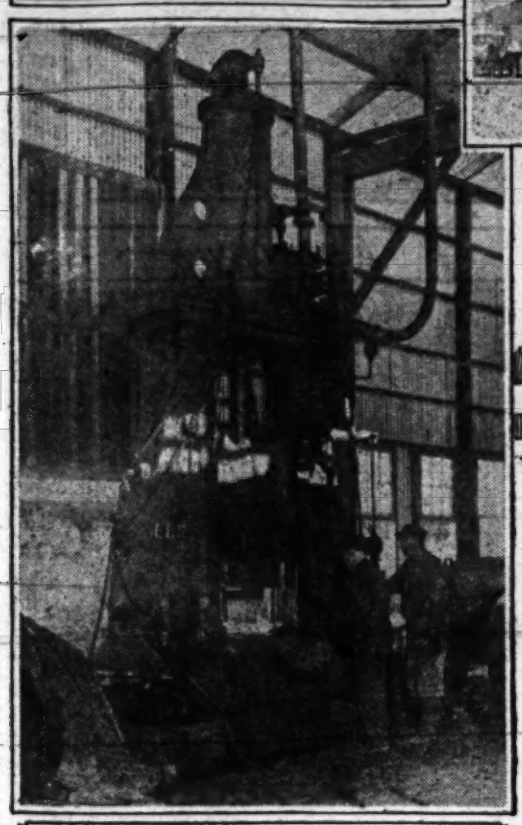
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CONNECTING RODS
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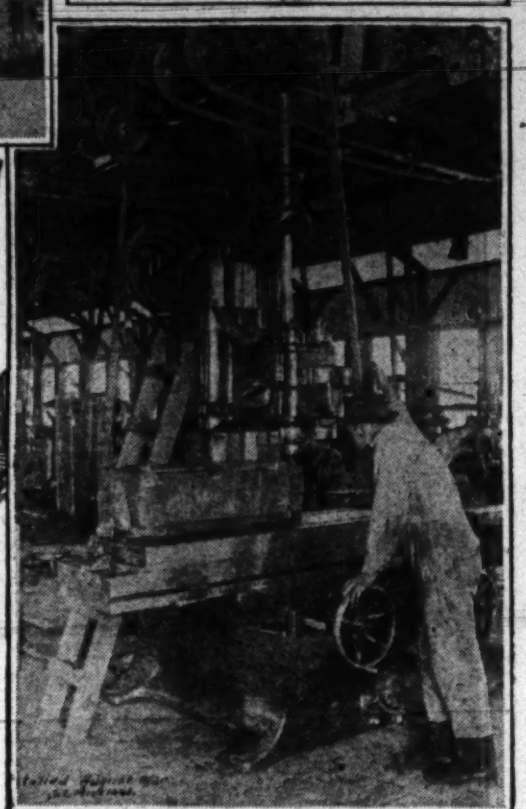


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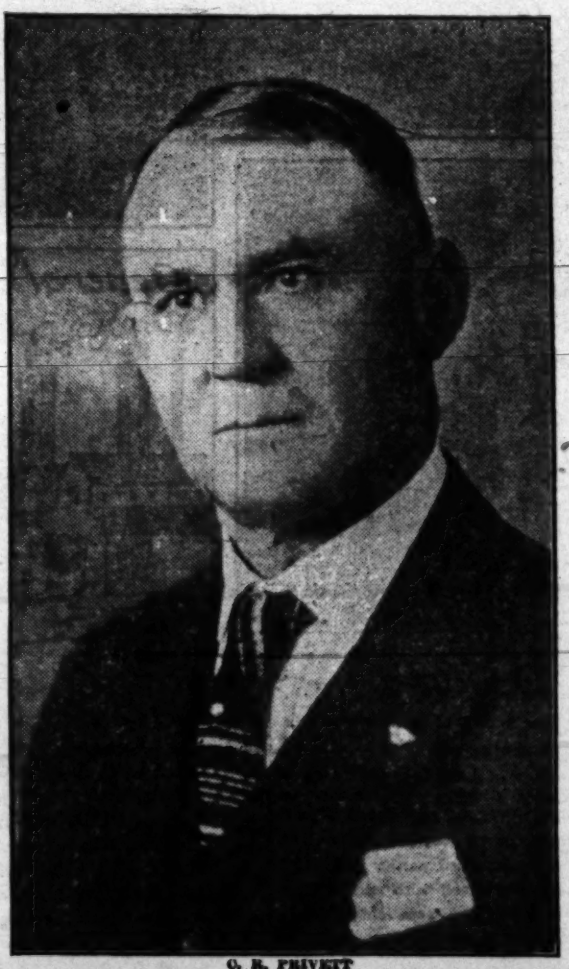
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Southern California's Matchless Weather.

Distinguished Authority Gives Scientific Reasons Why This Region Is Best Suited for Aeronautics.

BY DR. FORD A. CARPENTER,
Manager Department of Meteorology and Aeronautics, Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce

ONE day while discussing the climate and weather of the southern half of California in relation to flying, a high official of the national air service exclaimed: "Why, the region about Los Angeles, San Diego and Riverside is the kindergarten of the air." Such an opinion is not unusual; it is axiomatic to say that the necessity for ideal weather conditions for experimenting in this new art is recognized nowhere more clearly than among aeronauts and aviators.

Notwithstanding the tremendous advances in the past few years, aeronautics has not yet outgrown its kindergarten days. We are so accustomed to airplanes and dirigibles that it is difficult for us to remember the time when they were not familiar sights. When one stops to think about it, the young man of today may recollect that as a boy he read in a magazine fresh from the news stands, an authoritative article by Simon Newcomb, that noted astronomer and authority on physics, in which he proved it to be scientifically impossible for man to fly in any heavier-than-air machines. But Langley of Washington, the Wrights of Ohio, Curtiss of New York, and Montgomery of California, soon demonstrated that man "Shall mount up with wings as eagles . . ."

With flying in its infancy, is it imperative that the most perfect weather should be sought for advancing this newest method of transportation? It is not the purpose of this article to dwell on the historical side of flying, nor to touch upon its present marvelous accomplishments, neither will a word be said as to its limitless future. It is our sole object to give some of the reasons why that region in California south of the Tehachepi rocky barrier, east of the desert mountains, and north of the Mexican boundary offers unusual facilities for growth in the mastery of the air. We will enumerate some of the more important requisites of good flying weather as clear skies, absence of storm winds, infrequent rain, equable temperature conditions and immunity from violent winds. It will also be shown why Southern California is free from such adverse weather conditions and to indicate the extent of our knowledge of the climatology and meteorology of this region as learned from theoretical considerations and practical study.

Requisites of Good Flying Weather.

IT IS a trite saying that weather good enough for flying is good enough for anybody. If one should prepare a list of a climate's attributes which would assure successful navigation of the air, it would read like the literature sent out by some sanatorium. Weather suited for flying should have the following six essentials:

1. Clear skies and freedom from fog.
2. Infrequent rain and short rainy periods.
3. Not too cold in winter or too hot in summer.
4. Air that is neither too dry nor too moist.
5. Light breezes and absence of storm winds.
6. Immunity from torpadoes or severe thunderstorms.

Clear Skies.

IN THE study of climatic data actual figures as to cloud or fog-free skies are needed by those interested in aeronautics. Successful flying requires comparatively large averages in days with sunshine and days without mist or fog. "Italian skies" were blue in a comparative degree to the Londoner or Parisian traveling from their own drenched climates, but there are portions of Mediterranean France and "Sunny Italy" where practice work in aviation fields was long delayed during the war on account of weather too thick for flying.

Taking Los Angeles as exhibiting average conditions in Southern California, the records of the United States Weather Bureau show that at Los Angeles during every day and night of 1918 there was a total of 40¾ hours of fog. In other words, 99½ per cent of the time the weather was free from fog sufficiently dense to obscure an object 1000 feet distant. The prevalence of fog in the year was divided as follows: The month of greatest fogginess was January with nineteen hours. There was no fog whatever in February, April, July or December.

Rain.

INFREQUENT rain and short rainy periods are imperatively needed for schedule flights. Fog, mist and rain are as great menace to safe navigation of the air as they are to the safe navigation of the water. As to mist or rain, the meteorological records show that there was a total of 372 hours of rain during the year. The greatest number of rainy hours in any one day occurred on March 6, when it rained throughout the twenty-four hours. That month also showed the greatest number of rainy hours, having a total of 113, and the least was one hour in July. Summarizing, it is noted that during the year rain fell during 4 per cent of the time. The records of the Weather Bureau for the past forty-three years show that there are seventeen days with one-quarter inch or more rain during the year at Los Angeles.

An examination of these same forty-three year records discloses the fact that the longest period of consecutive rainy days (that is when one-hundredth of an inch or more occurred on days following each other) were seven days in January, nine in February and March, five in April and May, three in June, two in July and August, four in September, six in October, eight in November and seven in December. It should be remembered that these figures represent the greatest number of consecutive rainy days for each month of the period from 1877 to 1920.

TEMPERATURE, WIND, SUNSHINE, RAIN AND FOG IN LOS ANGELES FOR A FORTY-THREE-YEAR PERIOD.

From the Records of the United States Weather Bureau Station at Los Angeles, California.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Total
No. days without sun..	3	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	12
No. days with one hour or more of dense fog....	1	3	2	2	2	3	4	4	4	3	2	1	30
No. days with ¼ inch rain..	3	3	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	17
No. days temperature was neither above 80 degrees nor below 40 degrees	26	25	28	27	28	22	13	10	14	21	24	25	263
No. days wind was over twenty-five miles per hour	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7
Highest wind miles per hour	48	42	46	42	36	34	24	24	38	34	43	42	..

Equable Temperature.

IF WE define "equable temperature" as meaning when the thermometer did not go below 40 degrees or above 80 degrees, the official records of Los Angeles show that there are, on an average, 263 such days in the year. In other words, two-thirds of the time in Los Angeles it is neither too cold in winter nor too hot in summer; the thermometer dropping no lower than 40 degrees and rising no higher than 80 degrees.

Average relative humidity data is more or less misleading. It is best to select a definite hour. Considering the relative humidity at 5 o'clock in the evening, the records show that the month with the greatest air-moisture in Los Angeles is October with 65 per cent of saturated air, while December shows the lowest relative humidity, 60 per cent.

Wind.

THE winds are light in Southern California, those of Los Angeles averaging five miles per hour. February is the windiest month, when the hourly velocity is 5.1 miles, and the least wind, 4.2 miles, occurs in August, September and October. Storm winds seldom occur; this is shown by the average number of times that the wind reached twenty-five miles per hour, which was twice in January and February and once in March, April and December.

Tornadoes (which, by the way, are often erroneously called "cyclones,") have never occurred in Southern California; other violent storms are of phenomenal occurrence.

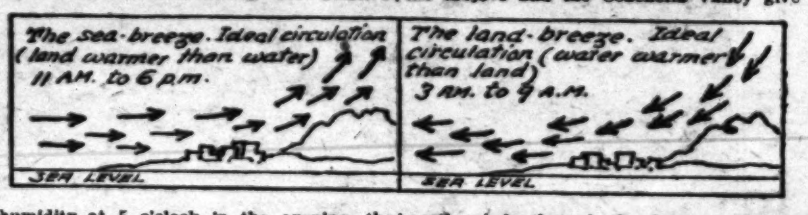
There are two important factors in the control of the weather conditions of Southern California. The first is twofold; latitude and distance from the northern storm tracks of the northern hemisphere. The second concerns the protective features of both the natural mountain barriers and the moderating effect of the westerly winds from the even-tempered Pacific Ocean.

Southern California Not a Way Station.

STORMS move along regular courses, indeed, if you will examine a map of the United States on which the average paths of storms have been traced, you will be struck with the similarity of these tracks to the transcontinental railroad systems. The majority of the storms enter the Pacific Coast of the United States at the latitude of the Columbia River and pass southeasterly into Utah, thence to the central portion of the country and afterwards drift northeasterly along the St. Lawrence River. Some storms enter the Gulf of Mexico but later join the regular course north of the New England States. Not one storm in fifty enters the Pacific Coast as far south as Los Angeles.

The Mountain Barriers.

IF YOU will turn from the storm-map of the United States to a relief map of California, you will at once be struck with the shut-in character of Southern California. The Tehachepi range cuts this region off from the San Joaquin Valley, and as this range extends northwesterly to the sea, it forms the northern and northwesterly boundary. Similarly the San Gabriel, San Bernardino and San Jacinto mountains form the eastern and southeastern boundaries. There are but two gateways through which the winds have passage—the Cajon Pass in the San Bernardino Mountains and the San Gorgonio Pass in the San Bernardino Mountains. During the infrequent prevalence of "norther" wind conditions, the indrafts from the Mojave and the Coachella Valley give north winds through the former pass and easterly winds through the latter.



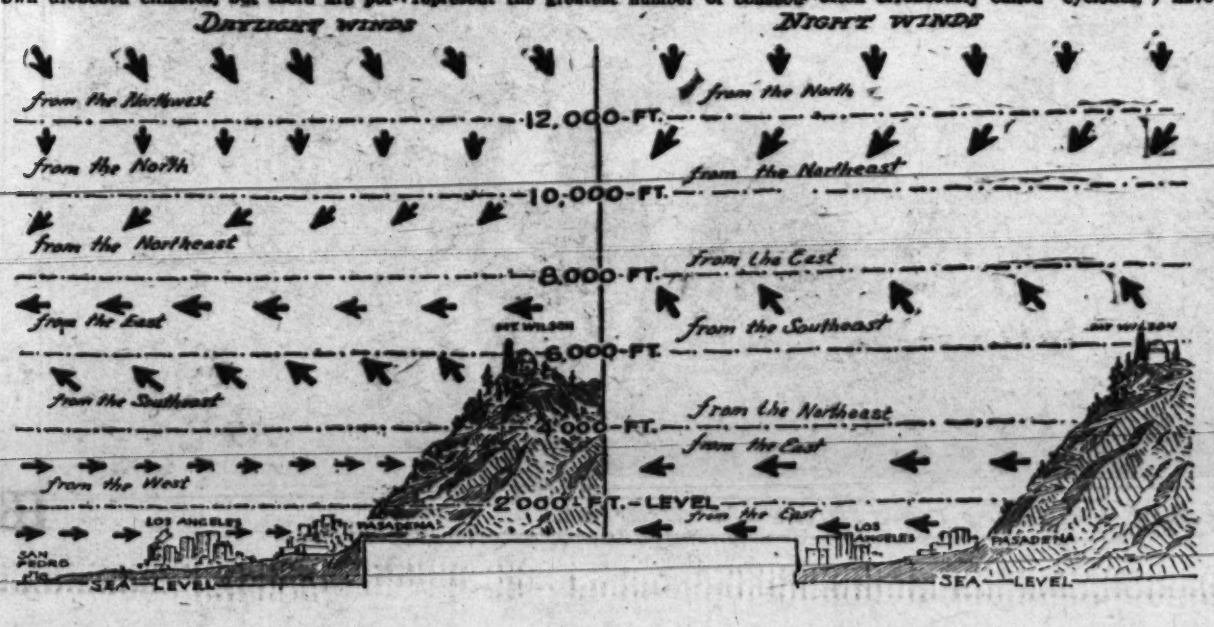
Influence of Pacific Ocean.

TURNING again to the contour map of Southern California, you will see how the valleys gradually slope to the ocean, thus all of the southwest, west and south shores of this region are exposed to that great regulator, the Pacific Ocean. It must not be supposed that the mere presence of the ocean would modify the climate. For example, should the wind system change from west to east, California would have an entirely different climate. It is the wind blowing over the great body of water which is relatively warm in winter and cool in summer that gives the contiguous region its equable climate. An interesting fact in this connection is that the ocean water in these latitudes changes less than 10 degrees in temperature during the year, so it is therefore many degrees warmer than the air over the land in winter and as much lower than the summer temperatures of the land.

Making Aerial Road Maps.

AS IN all varieties of map-making, there are two features of the work in air-charting: The theoretical and the practical. They cannot be divorced. Seated at their draughting tables, oceanographers chart the sea, but it takes the navigator on the bridge to check up and add his practical knowledge. Thus the composite of the general knowledge is obtained from the scientist at the table and the officer on the bridge. In studying air-lanes, weather maps constructed from surface observations by the Weather Bureau and upper air data secured by the Army Balloon School are supplemented by actual notes and observations made while traversing the air. They are made by the pilot or observer in the cockpit of the airplane or seaplane, or in the basket of a balloon, or in the nacelle of a dirigible. Close co-operation is essential in order to correlate meteorological data and make it of practical value. This has been accomplished in Southern Cali-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE EIGHTEEN.)



Los Angeles County's Flood Control Work.

Protecting Harbor from Silt, Reclaiming Bottom Lands and Providing Water for Irrigation.

LOS ANGELES DAILY TIMES. January 1, 1921.

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"As Many Deposit Accounts as there are Homes in Los Angeles."

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Equitable Branch, First and Spring

SCHUMACHER WALL BOARD COMPANY

OF CALIFORNIA

A few years ago Mr. John Schumacher, Sr. and Mr. Joseph E. Schumacher conceived the idea of manufacturing a product to take the place of plaster and lath, A Wall Board manufactured of a mineral center with paper on each side and in large sheets thirty-two inches and forty-eight inches wide, and any length up to twelve feet. In fact, longer sheets than this have been manufactured.

They immediately started to put into execution their idea, starting in a small wooden building, little dreaming that this material would become so universally known. Some idea may be obtained of the perfection of the manufacturing methods and the enormous demand for their product when one stops to realize the rapid growth of their business from a little wooden building to a factory that today occupies acres of land, and yet the production is still inadequate to meet the enormous demands for their product. While the demand for this material has reached such a large proportion that it necessitated the installation of additional machinery and facilities to meet the increased demand, they steadfastly adhered to the one strict policy of maintaining quality. The result is that today the merit of their product is recognized wherever it has been used as they have always endeavored to furnish the market with a Wall Board as nearly perfect as it is possible to make it.

The process of manufacture is covered by numerous basic patents awarded the founder of this business, and the material embodied in the manufacture of this product is of the very best securable. Even though the Company has increased its production methods from time to time in an effort to take care of the ever increasing demand for their product, they find that their output today is even barely sufficient to take care of the domestic trade, let alone the enormous foreign trade that has developed during the past few years of their product.

Many Angelenos have, no doubt, witnessed the vast amount of money spent by this company during the past twelve months for improvements to its Los Angeles plant, including the erection of one of the most modern administration buildings built in Los Angeles, a building that Angelenos can be proud of. This building was constructed practically entirely of the products manufactured by this Company, and is a fine example of what may be done with Schumacher's Wall Board.

The architectural design of the building is of the Moorish Type. A clear story furnishes light for the main office of the central portion of the building. This room is twenty feet by forty feet with an arch ceiling, and grouped around the main office are private offices for the officers of the Company and the various Departments. The walls and the ceiling are both entirely of Schumacher's Wall Board, and the manifold ways of treating the surface are cleverly displayed. The sheets of Wall Board were placed approximately three sixteenths of an inch apart and the joints and nail heads filled with Schumacher's Putty which gives a true and perfectly smooth surface. Some of the rooms are papered while others are either painted or grained in imitation of wood with most satisfactory results. The walls of the lavatories are painted white with a stipple finish that is most pleasing and effective. The most notable feature of the decorations is the ceiling in the main office which was painted by F. Tasco, an Italian artist, whose clever imagination and splendid execution have produced a very fine piece of work. The painting is an inspiration from the masterpieces common to mosaic domes and famous rotundas of the historic buildings of Italy.

The exterior of the building is plastered on keylath, one of the products of the plant. The miniature domes and even the columns at the entrances are shaped from Wall Board indicating the various uses to which it may be put.

The money spent by this Company during the past few months is small compared to the future costs of the new improvements which are to be started immediately. To cover the costs of these new improvements the Company has set aside an appropriation of five hundred thousands dollars. Of this appropriation two hundred fifty thousand dollars is to be spent for the erection of another plant of the most modern type. The new manufacturing plant will be built on the four-unit plan with tracks and driveways between each building to facilitate the delivery of raw materials and shipment of the finished product. Two units will be used for the installation of modern machinery necessary in the manufacture of Schumacher's Wall Board. This machinery is now being made by Los Angeles manufacturers from improved designs covered with numerous patents held by the Company. In the third unit there will be installed six mammoth kilns for curing the Wall Board. Crude oil will be used as fuel in these kilns, and they will be controlled by automatic electrical devices, and the time required for curing will be reduced about 20 per cent over that required in kilns previously operated. Numerous patents cover this product and the machinery used in its manufacture has been secured by J. Schumacher, Sr. and J. E. Schumacher. This machinery is also being made in Los Angeles. The new plant will be equipped with modern electric conveyances for handling materials and finished products, and a lighting system that will permit operation of the plant at night as well as during the day. With the erection and completion of these additional plants it will give the Schumacher Wall Board Co. the distinction of being one of the largest manufacturers of Wall Board in the United States.

SCHUMACHER WALL BOARD CO. • LOS ANGELES CAL. •

This Trade Mark—"The Emblem of Quality" is printed every four feet on every sheet of Wall Board manufactured by the Schumacher Wall Board Co. Without this Registered Trade Mark no Wall Board is "SCHUMACHER'S"

"The Wall Board with the Plastic Mineral Center"

Manufactured under patented process and patents owned and controlled exclusively by this company

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DROP FORGING
CONNECTING RODS
CRANK SHAFTS
TRAILER AXLES
STEERING KNUCKLES
AUTO GEAR BLANKS
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City Enters Era of Great Trade Expansion.

Orchard and Farm Scenes of the Southland.

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Fred C. Langdon City Council



W. J. Sanborn City Council



Ernest C. Moore Director of the Southern Branch of the University of California



Alexander P. Fleming City Council

City Enters Era of Great Trade Expansion.

Strategic Location and Natural Advantages Make Los Angeles One of World's Important Business Centers.

BY F. P. GREGSON.

LOS ANGELES—one of the best advertised cities in the country today—through the newspapers, the pictorial press and the films, is known for its genial climate and a pleasant place to live. This is a splendid asset which will continue to aid this section's development, but another decade will see its importance overshadowed by other considerations, for the city is destined, through its strategic location and, exceptional natural advantages, to assume high rank as one of the world's trade centers.

We are just beginning to be known from the commercial side, which will be much more in evidence in the years to come. Los Angeles now is on the eve of a wonderful trade expansion. Readjustments of the water transportation lines and a realization on the part of the transcontinental rail carriers of the possibilities for development within the confines of the Rocky Mountain-Pacific district will mean a tremendous increase in the distributing trade already established by our progressive manufacturers and distributors.

Building Up Trade.

SOME twenty years ago when the Associated Jobbers was founded by the principal jobbers of the city at that time, whence comes the name, our wholesalers, although limited in number, were carrying on a distributing trade of considerable volume by reason of the city's advantageous location and the existing railroad rate structure. It is only in recent years, however, that we have learned to utilize extensively our natural advantages for manufacturing, and today we are an industrial city as well as a trade center, our manufactures taking equal rank with our distributing trade. The large volume of our industries, our business with our domestic territory and our growing foreign trade give proof that our commercial development has fully kept pace with our population.

This commercial growth, however, has not been entirely spontaneous or without serious obstacles, and is due in no small degree to the consistent and never ceasing efforts of this and the other commercial bodies, overcoming obstacles and ever working for the commercial upbuilding of the community.

The particular province of the Associated Jobbers is the furtherance and protection of our wholesale and manufacturing trade, the volume of which now aggregates the tremendous total of nearly a billion of dollars annually. In its work in behalf of our manufacturers and jobbers, it specializes in the field of traffic and transportation economies which, especially in a country like this, of huge area, sparsely settled and of magnificent distances involving long hauls of commodities, are vital to the control and extension of their markets.

The average citizen has but faint conception of the traffic involved in the carrying on of this immense volume of business. Each year some 200,000 carloads of freight pass in and out of our terminals, aside from considerably over a million tons handled by trucks.

Distributing Center.

IF YOU will draw a line from El Paso, Tex., through Albuquerque, to Salt Lake City, thence southwesterly to the Pacific Coast, you will have defined an extensive territory of the southwest portion of the United States served extensively from this city as a distributing center and naturally tributary in its trade relations. Within this territory, generally speaking, we have an advantage over other competing centers, although we are by no means confined to these limits. On many lines we reach out into Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, and, in fact, shipments are made to practically all parts of the United States. This is our distributive trade, in which we refer particularly to the commodities usually handled through wholesale or jobbing houses or by the manufacturer direct, and do not have in mind the wide variety of our soil products which are shipped to all parts of the country and for export.

If we stop to consider it, as between different distributing centers each offering practically the same commodities, the trade of any particular territory will naturally go to the center from which, cost, service, etc., considered, it can supply its needs in the most economical way, and one of the most important functions of the association is the promotion of economical transportation to its trade territory, to see that the rates from this city are reasonable, and that those from competing centers are not made unreasonably low and hence discriminatory to our interests—in short, to see that the commercial interests it represents receive full benefit in the conduct of their business to which their natural advantages and location entitle them.

While many people seem to be under the impression that all we need to do to get simple justice in such matters is to ask for it, from years of hard work along these lines, we cannot admit it. Take, for example, the rich and growing San Joaquin Valley and the Owens Valley territory. Although naturally tributary to this city, their nearest distributing center, a few years ago their trade was almost entirely with other cities by reason of more favorable transportation rates. It was only by years of unremitting effort and the conduct of several cases that anything like an equalization of rates was secured which gave our merchants a chance in this fertile territory. Likewise material reductions in rates were effected to the Imperial Valley, and a readjustment of our rates to and from the port secured.

These are examples of the pioneering work, the clearing away of obstacles to open up the way for trade intercourse, laying the foundation for the increased trade of later years. Economies of transportation mean increased traffic and increased trade.

Bigger Things in Store.

BUT notwithstanding the splendid growth shown in our commerce, we have not begun to reach the limit of its development. Bigger things are in store. New territory, new markets, are within reach, if we go after them aggressively and the economics of transportation are duly observed. In the great Northwest, in the States of Oregon, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming, lies an empire, with hundreds of thousands of reclaimed and irrigated acres, destined for a wonderful development in the coming years, which will open up new markets for the products of our manufacturers and distributors, and whose mining, agricultural and natural products, under proper transportation conditions, will come to us and flow through our port. To the east of us lies the Colorado River, which Franklin K. Lane, formerly Secretary of the Interior, speaks of as "a mighty stream destined to give life to millions of unborn acres, to furnish light and power to the towns, farms, mines, railroads and industries near by and to draw from all the world those who love beauty and are impressed by grandeur in nature." Its development will mean more products for our markets, and for shipment through the port, as well as creating new demands for our various trade commodities.

Even our present trade territory, huge in area, sparsely settled, is but in the infancy of its development. Irrigation and reclamation will add millions of productive acres, new sections will grow into prominence, to be followed in due course with new transportation facilities. New railroad lines will be built, and the motor truck, which has become so important a factor in the short hauls, will play an important part in the development, not entirely as a competitor with the rail lines, but as supplementing their service, giving access to isolated sections, and at the same time acting as a feeder to the rail tonnage for the longer hauls.

New Products and Industries.

LIKEWISE new products and new industries will spring into being. A few years ago the production of cotton in this country was confined to the Southern States, while today in the Southwest half a million acres of cotton are under cultivation. Cottonseed, formerly a mere by-product, has become a most important commodity, shipments to Los Angeles alone this season exceeding 2000 cars. From the ocean immense quantities of food products are prepared, giving rise to new industries unknown here a few years ago. And just as we have seen these industries and products spring up in the past, likewise we shall see many new developments of our natural resources in the future, to augment our tonnage and our trade.

Finally, we have not yet covered the range of possibilities, for through the excellent facilities of our port for water transportation, we in addition have the markets of many other countries at our disposal. An extensive development in our water transportation facilities is destined to play a most important part in our commercial activities. With a proper adjustment of rail rates, we should see a huge tonnage of cotton from the southern fields coming to our port for transshipment to the Orient and other parts of the world, as well as a large tonnage of other products from the various sections of the interior country, and this is important, not as adding materially to our distributing trade, but as supplying a staple dependable tonnage in sufficient volume to insure extensive ocean transportation facilities. With this tonnage assured, Los Angeles will come into its own as a leading port of the Pacific Coast.

RISE OF THE AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY.

Good Roads Have Stimulated Demand Until More Than Three Hundred Thousand Cars Are in Use Here.

BY W. S. WOOD.

NOT every contemporary historian succeeds in recording the really significant incidents in the time of which he writes. It is all the more to the credit of Harris Newmark, author of "Sixty Years in California," that he did not fail to make note in his history of the founding of the automobile industry in Southern California, and rightly credit to W. K. Cowan the honor of being the real pioneer of what has become one of the great industries of the Southwest. It was no longer ago than the year 1903 when Mr. Cowan erected the first garage of any consequence in Los Angeles at 830 South Broadway. Today, if the automobile salesrooms, factories and garages of Los Angeles were grouped together, they would probably compare not unfavorably with the entire business district of the Los Angeles of 1903.

Before we go on to consider the automobile business of today with its local merchants who yearly sell cars by the thousands and whose sales totals run into the millions, it is worth while to think a moment of the romance of the early days of the automobile business in Southern California, of the days when it was a "game" in truth, a young man's game, a game where youth stepped in and made fortunes while conservative age stood by and declared the whole thing founded on folly.

But, whether they knew it or not, there were never shrewder merchandisers than those same young men who made the automobile industry in Southern California. They had a commodity to sell, swift transportation. They had a scoffing and incredulous world to sell it to, a world that had relied upon horses for individual transportation since some red dawn aeons ago when the first cave man snared the first Eohippus and broke him to bit and saddle. So these enterprising young automobile merchants went out and did stunts with their alleged automobiles that made the incredulous world sit up and take notice. They raced to Phoenix over hundreds of miles of the worst desert roads imaginable. They climbed the astonished slopes of San Antonio in the famous Baldy race; they held hill climbs on every available bit of slope ground in Southern California and devoted their spare nights to setting new intercity records all over the State. And presently the incredulous world began to revise its opinion of the automobile, to throw overboard its old ideas regarding distance and time, and to think in terms of twenty-five and thirty miles an hour instead of six or eight.

Stimulus of Good Roads.

THEN, as early as 1907, enough folks in Los Angeles county had become converted to the automobile to realize that a car was not much better than the road it traveled on. So then was passed the famous $3,500,000 good roads bond issue of Los Angeles county—forerunner of many more millions later spent on good roads in California. Since then the automobile and good roads have reacted upon each other in astounding fashion. The more automobiles were bought, the greater the demand for good roads. The more good roads were built the greater the demand for automobiles to use upon them. To date the State of California has authorized good roads bonds to the extent of $70,000,000, and there is every evidence that this is only an indication of the sums that the next twenty-five years will see expended by the State. Every county in the State possessing financial resources of any consequence, has passed local good roads bond issues.

Then the combination of automobiles and good roads enabled Californians at last to realize upon the uncounted scenic beauties of their State. Before the days of motor cars they could visit the Yosemite by train and stage, but the vast wonderlands of the Sierras were a closed book to all save the favored few who could afford the time and expense to penetrate their fastnesses with pack animals and camp outfits. Take Southern California's case, for example. Who went to Bear Valley in the days before motor cars? A few of the ranchers from the San Bernardino Valley who made the slow trip by wagon. Who traveled to Warner's Hot Springs or the other wonderlands of the San Diego "back country?" Virtually no one at all went that way except the dwellers in those remote regions. Folks simply did not travel in those days except by rail or electric car. The community away from those methods of communication was completely isolated. Recall, for example, how Calabasas was formerly considered utterly out of the world—a community so completely away from civilization that the habits of the Wild West survived there long after they had passed away elsewhere. Yet the idea that Calabasas was once a long day's travel away from Los Angeles seems ridiculous today.

Kipling saw in the British merchant ships "swift shuttles of an empire's loom that weave us main to main." It requires no poet's imagination to see in the stream of automobiles that day-long, month in and month out, travel up and down the State, valley and coast, the shuttles of a loom of transportation that has woven a net to bind California communities closer.

Millions Invested.

ACCORDING to C. H. To[illegible]nd of the Automobile Publishing Company, who has the most accurate statistical figures obtainable upon the automobile business in California, there are now 3[illegible]9 automobiles in use in the ten counties which comprise Southern California. It is conservative to give them an average valuation of $1000 apiece. Thus the money that Southern California has invested in automobiles at the present time equals the staggering total of $319,380,000—quite an investment in transportation.

As to the amount of money invested in the automobile business itself, it is impossible to obtain anything like an approximation. The Motor Car Dealers' Association of Los Angeles cannot give even an estimate. But large as the sum undoubtedly is that is invested in buildings and equipment for the automotive trade, it does not give an inkling of the capital required to operate the business.

National Orange Show.

The Tenth National Orange Show, held in San Bernardino last February, was the largest citrus exhibition ever held. Not only did it attract the usual crowd of tourists and Southern California growers, but a large delegation of business men from Ohio participated.

Patchouli as Intercrop.

Patchouli is often set between rows of another crop in California gardens, yielding so abundantly as to pay the entire expense of the medical or perfume crop. It grows without care, and the oil is easily extracted, the market being excellent.

"Facts for Farmers."

the Los Angeles Public Library issues a

The science and industrial department of bulletin called "Facts for Farmers," wherein is listed the large collection of books on agricultural and horticultural subjects contained on the library shelves, and constituting a comprehensive symposium on those important subjects.

Olive Production.

California grows almost the entire production of olives in the United States. The connoisseurs are being educated to the fact that the ripe olive packed in California is distinctly delicious, and rather to be preferred to the more familiar green-cured variety.

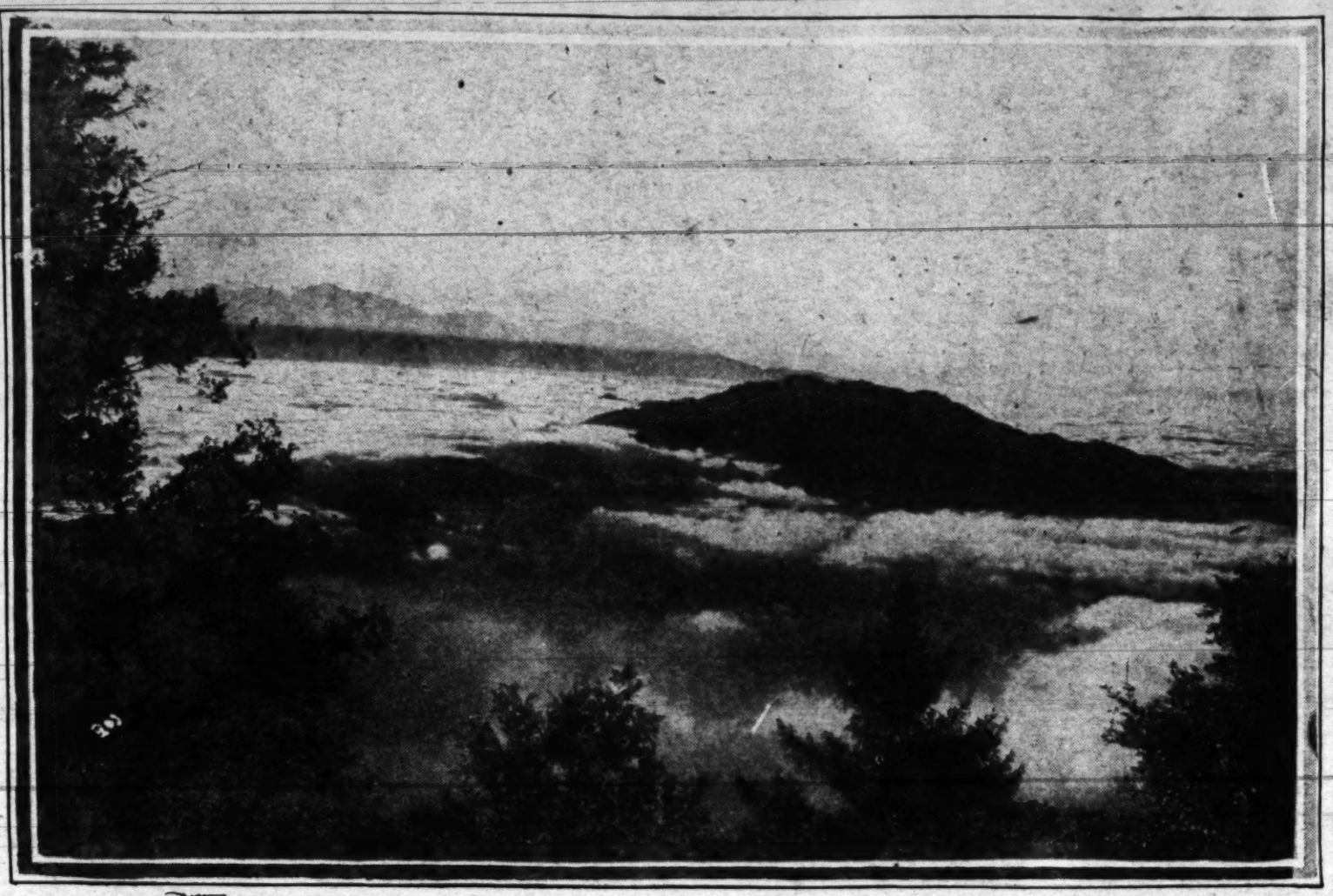
BENCH AND BAR



Prominent Public Officials.

An Aerial Cataract and Cumulus Clouds.

SIGNIFICANT SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA AIR PHOTOGRAPHS MADE BY DR. FERDINAND ELLERMAN.

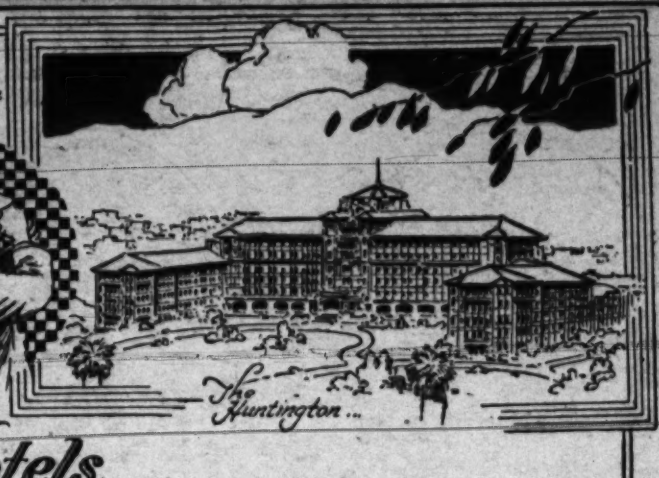




Two important air currents are shown in the upper picture. The warm, moist air flowing in a cataract into the cooler Santa Anita canyon results in fog. Above the layer of fog is revealed a haze line which is always present just above the fog level, whether it be near sea level or, as in the above photograph, a mile above sea level. The lower photograph was made from Mt. Wilson and shows the existence of air levels in which the clouds are forming. Pasadena and a portion of Los Angeles are dimly seen in the distance.







The Pasadena Hotels



Four world-famous caravansaries—each the very last word in luxury, cuisine and service—bid you welcome.

Golfing? Here in a magnificent, ultra-modern course—fifty-four holes building—eighteen ready now—to intrigue the most adept, satisfy the average golfer.

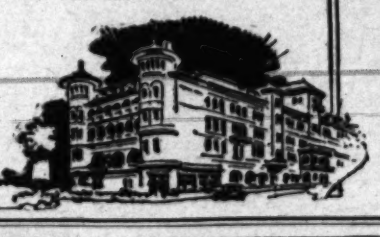
Motoring? Mile upon mile of paved boulevards—ever-changing vistas of mountain, vale and sea.

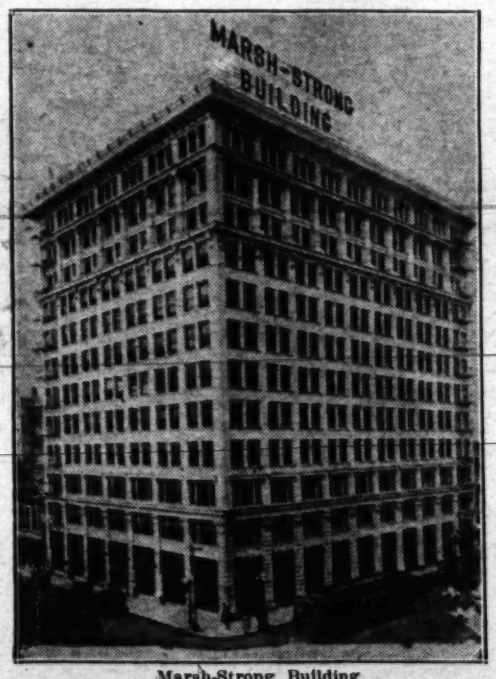
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LOANS	We Have Lands for Sale Throughout	FRUIT RANCHES
INVESTMENTS	California, Arizona and Utah.	GRAIN LANDS

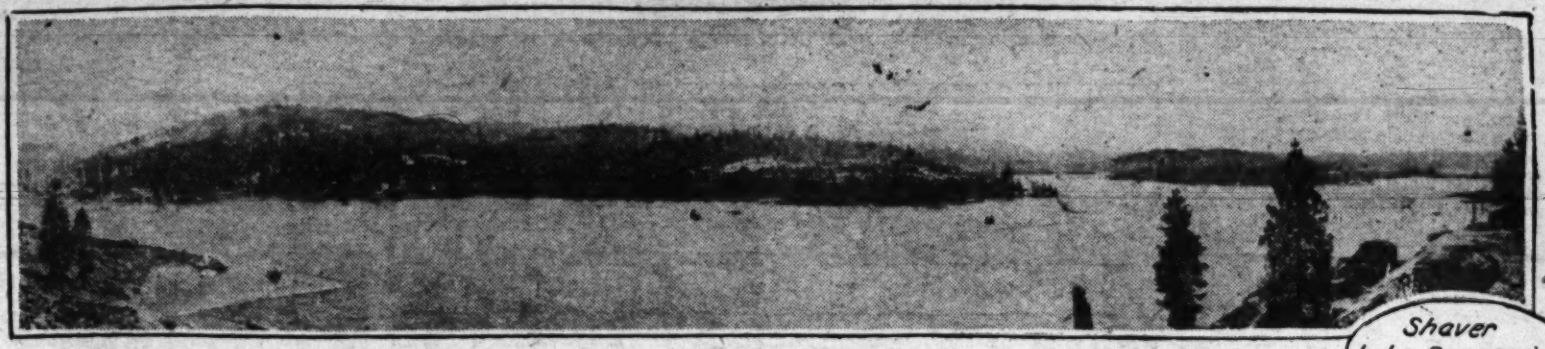
"Over Twenty Years in Business"

An Aerial Cataract and Cumulus Clouds.

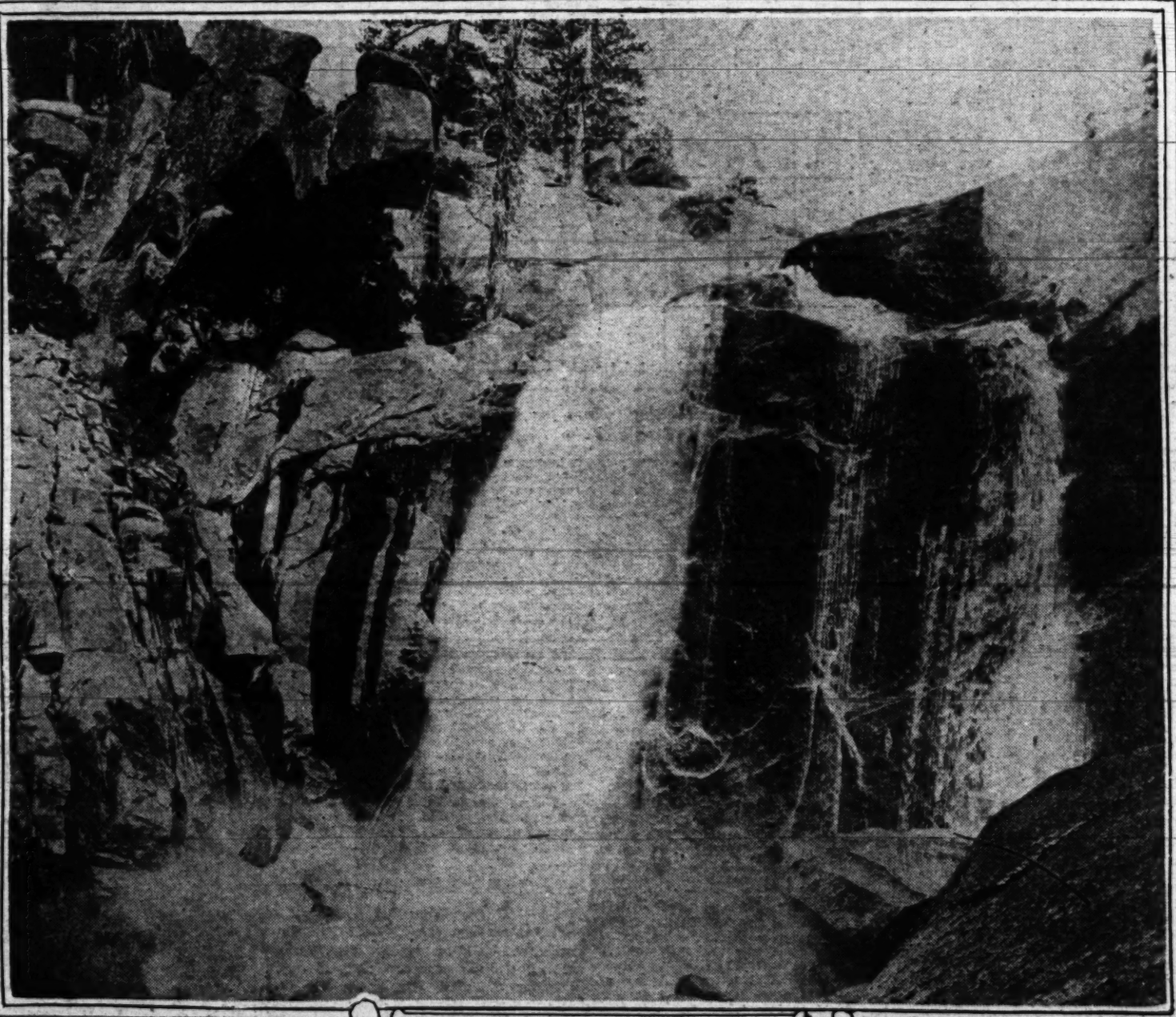
SIGNIFICANT SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA AIR PHOTOGRAPHS MADE BY DR. FERDINAND ELLERMAN.

Waters of the Sierras That Turn City Wheels.

SCENES IN THE REGION WHERE THE EDISON COMPANY IS DEVELOPING HYDROELECTRIC ENERGY ON A BIG SCALE.



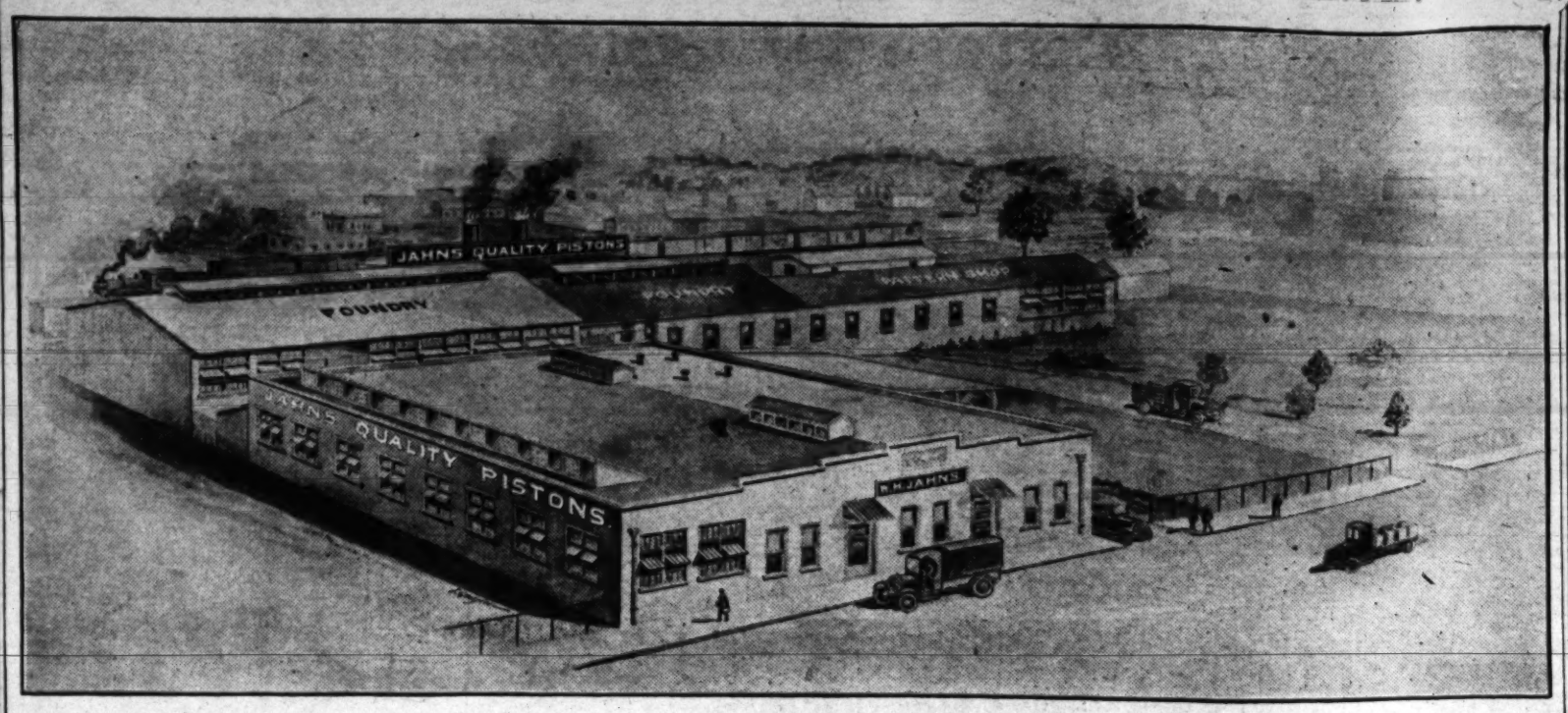
Shaver Lake Reservoir Site



A water fall in Pitman Creek.



Florence Lake Reservoir Site



Jahns Quality Light Weight Pistons, made for every type of Gasoline motor, combine lightness and durability, the two features necessary to guarantee absolute piston satisfaction.

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Big Profits If You Will Raise Guinea Pigs

In order to supply our ever-increasing demand for cavies (guinea pigs) for use in hospitals, laboratories, etc., we have opened a California branch. Few industries offer such profits at such investment of money and time. Foundation stock can be purchased for only a few dollars and cost of raising is only about 5 cents per head. We agree in writing to purchase all the cavies you raise from stock purchased from us, or their descendants and will pay $1.20 a pair for animals a month old or older, delivered. Even a few pens should pay you well. Send for booklet about breeding, care and money-making opportunities raising cavies. You can get started raising cavies on an investment as low as $5.00.

A hundred breeding female cavies, and they have five litters a year, which is 500 litters, and the government figures three young to a litter, which is 1500 young, and figure that the first three litters from your original 100 breeders will have young during the same year, that will be 300 litters, and at three to a litter, which amounts to 900 young. Add the above 1500 young to 900, makes the total of young from your original cavies, 2400 for the year, and at our contract price of $1.20 per pair, for you can rest assured that about half will be males and half females, and your profits for the end of the year will be $1440.00 from your small investment, and you will still have your stock that you had to begin with.

To Sell to Us. 150,000 Needed Yearly

by laboratories and other institutions every year in all parts of the country. Many of these big orders representing over a million and a half dollars expenditure each year, are waiting for supplies. Waiting for people to wake up to their opportunities and raise sufficient stock to meet their requirements. One institution alone in Pennsylvania requires on an average of 1500 guinea pigs each week.

We have more orders than we can possibly fill, so we will furnish you breeding stock at small cost.

Guinea pigs are very prolific and at six weeks of age are ready for mating. They thrive in any climate and can be successfully raised in congested neighborhoods without annoyance of disagreeable odors, even when kept in large numbers.

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This Has Nothing to Do With Vivisection. 10 Guinea Pigs should Earn $100 a Year, 500 Guinea Pigs Should Earn $5000 a Year. Enclose this advertisement and 25c for booklet on "How You Can Make $2000 a Year."

DECIDUOUS GROVES THRIVE IN WARM VALE WHILE SNOW-CAPPED MOUNTAINS TOWER ABOVE.

Peach Trees in Bloom in the Hemet Valley.

Weather Science Applied to Farming Here.

First Intensive Climatic Survey Ever Undertaken Made Near Los Angeles.

BY DR. FORD A. CARPENTER.

WHEN the Department of Meteorology and Aeronautics was made a function of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, the following motto was adopted: "To make the air safe and the ground productive."

"The aeronautic features of this work have been described in another part of this publication. In it we showed how theory and practice have gone hand in hand in our examination of the air conditions of Southern California. We have studied the climatic records of nearly half a century and for the last quarter of a century have personally charted the weather conditions from the Tehachepi to the Mexican boundary, and for the past decade we have traversed the air over California in all varieties of aircraft in our endeavors to add to the practical knowledge of flying weather.

All are agreed that agriculture is the foundation of commerce, and it certainly follows that weather is one of the most important adjuncts of agriculture. To extract dollars out of soil, one must have recourse to a most careful analysis of meteorological conditions. This is one of the aims of this new department.

The subject of climatic surveying came up when commenting on a recent magazine article which described how the view from a picture window might be made a perpetual change of harmonious colors by proper plantings. In California when once the climatic elements were plotted, this or any other scheme of landscape architecture would be entirely feasible and without delay or inconvenience of experimentation. Knowing the temperature, relative humidity, sunshine and winds favoring growth of certain flowers or shrubs in their natural environment, their planting would be solely a matter of selection.

Climate Cannot be Changed.

WHILE it is true, of course, that a climate of a place cannot be changed, it has been found to be also true that when once the meteorological factors are known, new land may be developed in accordance with these weather conditions producing a maximum efficiency without the trials of experiments on growth.

In the three different phases of vegetable life—soil, water and climate—is not the greatest of these climate?

The factors of soil and water supply may be known and are often varied at will, but the value of the factor of climate cannot be determined until exact observations of accurate instruments and resulting studies are made by an experienced meteorologist. This latter is essential.

Climatic surveys are best made on relatively unimproved land. The work is coincident with other developments and requires ordinarily from two to four years. The length of time depends on the complications of the physiographic features of the property. By the method employed practical data as to plantings, water resources, etc., are available in the form of monthly and special reports as the work progresses.

Climatic Surveys.

THE first climatic survey was made on a 15,000-acre ranch southwest of Los Angeles on the coast. It is a notable fact that this was the first intensive climatic survey ever undertaken. The idea originated with eastern landscape architects and we were engaged for the work. At the beginning of the survey, five-tenths of the ranch was devoted to cattle, four-tenths was planted in barley and beans, and one-tenth planted in vegetables. As a result of the climatic studies, at the end of the first year, the cattle range area was reduced 50 per cent and replaced by barley. By the second year beans were planted where the barley had been sowed and early vegetables took the place of the bean plantings. These progressions were in accordance with the discovered suitability of the climate. These changes raised the income several hundred per cent in the third year of the work and at the close of the fourth year the following definite information was secured and can be used at any required time by the use of climatic constants:

1. Platting frost-free areas permitting semitropic fruits.
2. Location of regions free from fogs or damp winds.
3. Building sites in relation to cold, damp or hot winds.
4. Orientation of dwellings in relation of air-drainage.
5. Climatic conditions affecting natural water supply.
6. Rainfall runoff for reservoirs and roads.
7. Wind studies for safety of yachts and seaplanes.
8. Protective features of kelp and other seaweed.
9. Sea-water temperatures and their relation to air temperatures.

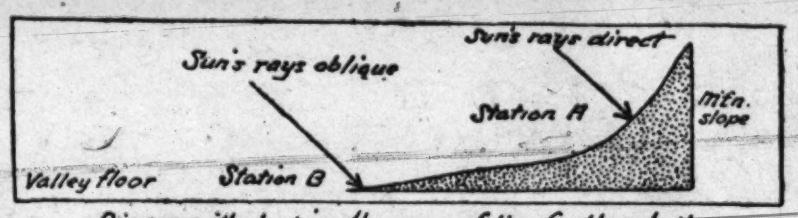
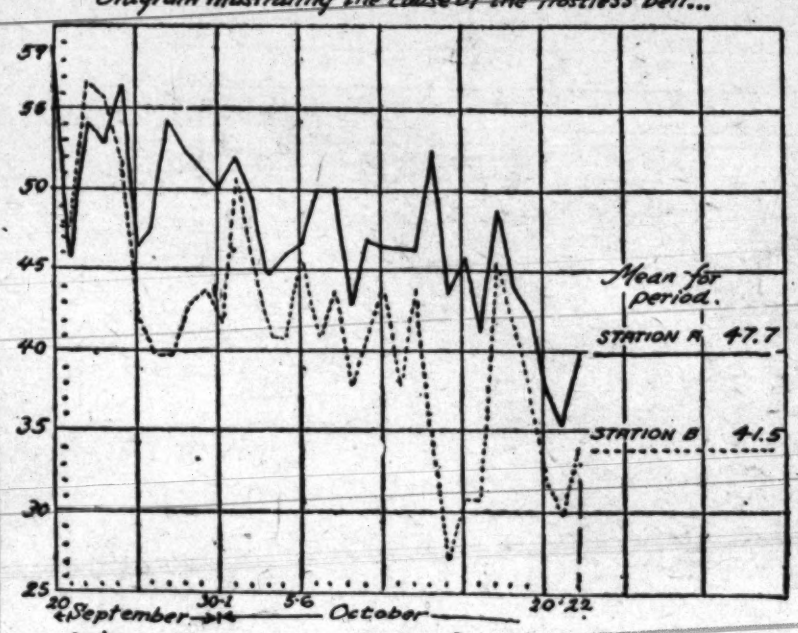


Diagram illustrating the cause of the frostless belt...



Daily minimum temperatures for period Sep. 20-Oct. 22 1920 - Stations A and B.

DAILY MINIMUM TEMPERATURES.

During the period that special observations were made of the two stations, there occurred the first frost of the autumn. Between September 20 and October 22, thirty-three days, there was a steady lowering of temperature, indicating the early approach of winter.

These tests were made for the purpose of studying the so-called "frostless belt" on a southerly exposed mountain slope. Although the drainage of the cold air from the higher levels to the lower is a factor, the slight difference in elevation would not account for the difference of 6.2 degrees and the well-sustained differences.

Station No. 11 is located on the southern slope of the northern side of the Temecula Valley and is a little less than six miles to the northeast of Station B, which is the main ranch headquarters. The difference in elevation above sea level is about 200 feet.

It is an axiom among meteorologists that the sun's rays fall more directly on a southern mountain slope than on the near-by plain and that there is, therefore, greater heating power on the mountain slope than on the level lands.

In the autumn of 1919 another climatic survey was undertaken by us for a period of two years. This is being made on a 50,000-acre tract 100 miles southeast of Los Angeles. Some of the results so far obtained are as follows:

1. Temperature contours on property show that there are several thousand acres of good citrus land, now in barley, when water is available for irrigation.

2. Length of growing season (elapsed time between last killing frost in spring and first killing frost in autumn) has been determined in many locations. In a few miles there have been observed a wide variation in the growing season; in some instances amounting to thirty and even sixty days in extreme instances. A difference of fifteen days in the growing season, for example, is the difference between securing one crop of potatoes or two crops.

3. Definite determination of the climate of small areas of land such as inclosed valleys of 500 acres for which special reports have been issued.

4. Acclimatizing cattle was made possible by the use of temperature contours. Several thousand head of Arizona cattle were brought in for the winter and to prevent undue shrinkage from the change from warm southern Arizona to the cool weather in the mountains of Southern California, the stock was pastured in the districts showing higher temperatures. The stock was gradually driven into fields where the mean temperature reports showed lower temperatures.

There are some important problems now being studied in connection with certain tracts of land in Southern California. Some of them may be mentioned as follows:

1. Charting of land available for irrigation under a plea to the State commission for erecting a dam and impounding water. The meteorological chart will show the kind and distribution of the agricultural or horticultural plantings suitable for crops and fruits and no error will then be made in making plans for the distribution of irrigation water.

2. In common with the greater portion of Southern California, the variation in rainfall amounts to 100 per cent within a few miles. It must be remembered that elevation is but one factor in relative rainfall amounts; wind direction and fog-frequency are equally important. A year's observations and photographs show that the amount of rain varies in proportion to fog-frequency. Fog-haunted summits, mountain-shoulders or canyons record proportionately increased rainfall.

There is another problem which has been very recently studied. It is the underlying cause of so-called immunity from frost which is enjoyed by some favored localities.

The "Frostless Belt."

DURING September and October, 1920, automatic registrations of temperatures were obtained in neighboring localities subjected to the same conditions of general elevation and air-drainage.

During the period that these special observations were made of the two stations, there occurred the first frost of the autumn. Between September 20 and October 22, thirty-three days, there was a steady lowering of temperature, indicating the early approach of winter.

These tests were made for the purpose of studying the so-called "frostless belt" on a southerly exposed mountain slope. Although the drainage of the cold air from the higher levels to the lower is a factor, the slight difference in elevation would not account for the difference of 6.2 degrees and the well-sustained differences.

Station A is located on the southern slope of the northern side of the Temecula Valley and is a little less than six miles to the northeast of Station D, which is the main headquarters. The difference in elevation above sea level is about 200 feet.

It is an axiom among meteorologists that the sun's rays fall more directly on a southern mountain slope than on the near-by plain and there is, therefore, greater heating power on the mountain slope than on the level plains.

The mountain summits have temperatures much lower than their southern slopes, and are more nearly the same as those of the valley floor.

Uses of Southern Slopes.

FOR 2000 years or more advantage has been taken of the southern exposures in planting vineyards, and within the past few hundred years citrus fruit orchards have been so exposed in Italy.

The foregoing are among many examples of intensive climatic work which might be mentioned as having a positive relation to successful farming operations.

The physical characteristics of Southern California lend themselves very readily to this newest application of weather science to farming. There are large unbroken holdings in this part of the State which are being rapidly thrown open to settlement. Climatic surveys as outlined would yield direct results amply fitting in with practical development. This is work of a distinct engineering nature and requires not only a specially trained and experienced meteorologist to direct the work but it necessitates the use of the most approved and accurate self-recording instruments from which intensive studies may be made. The instrumental differences are often so slight that in many instances generalization or averaging data would spell disaster. It is work requiring the highest practical efficiency uniting to a very high degree both theory and practice.

Safety for Shippers.

Greater safety for Los Angeles Harbor shippers was assured this past year when the government sent its director of the Coast and Geodetic Survey here to map out water courses for our ships. On his visit in Los Angeles the director, Col. E. Lester Jones, told his hosts, members of the Chamber of Commerce, what a magnificent future the harbor has and the humane and interesting phases of his work. Sixty per cent of the coast shore of the Pacific has not been surveyed by the government and failure to recognize the importance of such work has led to an 80 per cent preventable loss in shipping in the last decade.

Studying California Methods.

As a result of an investigation of Southern California's horticultural methods, Australia is today using many of the methods of successful growers in this section. Australians who served in the army are permitted to visit this country for purposes of developing agriculture in their country on returning. R. V. Kerr, J. A. Clayton and W. E. Vaughan expressed keen interest in the expert methods used in packing-houses, marmalade plants and State and Federal fish hatcheries when they were escorted on tours of inspection by the Chamber of Commerce on their visit and reported to the Australian government the superiority of American methods over their own.

Tournament of Roses.

The annual flower fete known as the Tournament of Roses, which is held in Pasadena on New Year's Day each year, is the only event of its kind in the world. Besides the mammoth parade consisting of flower-decorated floats which winds its fragrant way through the lovely Crown City, there are athletic contests and other open-air celebrations which make the day one of pleasure to thousands of spectators from all over the world. Real flowers of every kind are used by thousands in the decorations and the floats are thus the most unique and beautiful of any used in any parade anywhere.

State Societies.

The Federated State Societies, composed of erstwhile residents of other States who have moved to Southern California, and who meet regularly to participate in jubilations, picnics and festivities of various sorts, has on its register over 500,000 active members. These various societies form in reality an organization to reckon with in politics, and in civic questions generally, and the members are among the most loyal and enthusiastic of Southern California residents.

Our Exhibits Abroad.

Los Angeles is known at home and abroad by its exhibits. Manufactured articles and fruits grown in this district made their appearance in Kobe, Yokohama, Tien-tsin, Hankow, Canton, Hongkong, Singapore, Manila, and Batavia, Java, as well as points nearer home during the past year. The unique idea of advertising originated in the Chamber of Commerce and the displays were located through the agents of the Los Angeles-Pacific Navigation Company in the various foreign ports.

Rosenburg & Company.

THE dismantling of costly mines located on property in which commercially valuable quantities of ore have been exhausted has become a specialty of one leading Los Angeles machinery distributing house. Being one of the largest companies specializing in dismantling operations has placed this organization in a unique position, enabling it to offer to purchasers of such equipment, goods that cannot easily be found elsewhere, and at prices that are extremely consistent. During the last few months a number of the best-known mines that have figured in western history have been completely dismantled by this organization, which is none other than Rosenburg & Company of Los Angeles.



Barnett Rosenburg

The dismantling of mines is in reality an industry in itself, requiring experience, special dismantling devices and a finely balanced organization thoroughly schooled in the business of disassembling, cataloguing, shipping and overhauling the thousand and one articles that go to make up a great modern equipped mine or ore mill.

MODESTLY FOUNDED.

This organization was modestly founded less than four years ago with nothing but desk room but now its activities extend to many parts of the world. The founders are all of one family and each member was determined to co-operate in giving a better standard of service to buyers of machinery and equipment than had ever been offered before in Los Angeles. Developing from a modest beginning, Rosenburg & Company now has a home which is perhaps the largest exclusive machinery distributing headquarters on the Pacific Coast. Only a few weeks ago the company moved into its large building situated at Third and San Pedro streets, Los Angeles.

According to B. Rosenburg, president of the company, more than $300,0 worth of stock, including machinery for industries of every description, is carried. Some of this stock was secured from the numerous mines dismantled, some is machinery that has been completely overhauled and renewed, and a great deal of the stock is brand new, being carried so that customers may be able to secure immediate delivery. This stock includes ball mills, tube mills, gas engines, hoists, air compressors, pumps, pulleys, belts, steel, boilers, motors and generators, railway equipment, cable, ore cars, crushers, concentrators, air receivers, blowers, stamp mill equipment, flotation machines, and in fact almost every article needed in the operation of a modern mine, mill, stone-crushing plant, or industrial plant of any character. Mr. Rosenburg states that the Rosenburg guarantee, which is a binding agreement that the company stands back of every article sold, is not only effective on new stock on the sales floor but all rebuilt stock as well.

DISMANTLED WELL-KNOWN MINES.

Rosenburg & Company has dismantled such well-known mines as the C ngress, Alvarado and Hackberry, all situated in Arizona, their combined value approximating $1,000,000. Right at the present time the famous Vulture mine at Wickenburg, Ariz., is being dismantled and the vast amount of material removed to Los Angeles where it will be placed on sale

In addition to dismantling mines and distributing machinery and equipment of all kinds for mines and mills, Rosenburg & Company are the manufacturers and sole selling agents for American plugging boxes, Allingham flotation machines and different kinds of electrical equipment, including motor generator sets, such as are used by the motion picture studios, and also electrical motors for commercial use. American plugging boxes are being used successfully by more than a score of leading motion picture production companies and are distributed throughout the country from Los Angeles. Allingham flotation machines have been accorded first honors by many of the leading mining engineers in this country and abroad, and their distribution has been placed entirely in the hands of Rosenburg & Company. These flotation machines are claimed to reduce power consumption, permit more perfect aeration of the ore and result in bigger production.

FIRST OFFICE SMALL ONE.

This company was first established at 308 East Third street in a single office but the development of the business soon made necessary removal to the building at 305 East Third street, where it was thought there would be sufficient room for several years. The company was in this location little more than a year when it was found necessary to seek larger quarters with a result that the big building at Third and San Pedro streets was secured. This new building covers over 30,000 square feet of space, is two stories in height and has a mezzanine floor on which the general offices of the organization are situated.

It is the aim of the company to carry in stock for immediate delivery equipment of every description, and to serve as confidential representatives for mining clients in different parts of the West.

In order to give direct service to the mines in Arizona a branch office has been established in Phoenix under the management of Jack Rosenburg.

Mr. Edward Rosenburg is general manager of headquarters in Los Angeles, directing the sales activities which penetrate to far-away points.

Walker & Eisner--Architects.

WITHIN the past year the firm of Walker & Eisen, architects, has added notably to the list of commercial structures built in Los Angeles and in its outlying communities.

Among the works the firm have designed and have had constructed under its management and supervision are the following:

FACTORIES AND LOFT BUILDINGS—Joseph Bacon Company, 1041 South Hill street; La Abilidad Cigar Company, 2419 South Grand avenue.



F. B. SILVERWOOD BUILDING.

BANKS—Home and Hibernian Bank, Seventh and Alvarado; Hellman Commercial Trust and Savings Bank, Seventh and Figueroa streets; First National Bank (additions) San Fernando, Cal.

GARAGES — Harbert & Butterworth, Flower street; George T. Cline, No. 1, 126 West Pico street; George T. Cline, No. 2, 124 West Pico street; Cameron Thom, Pico street; Whiting Estate, St. Paul street; Kellogg & Culver, San Fernando; Kupfer garage, Kip street.

THEATERS—Truman Berry, Whittier, Cal.; Lineberger, Hite & Lineberger, Long Beach, Cal.

OFFICE BUILDINGS—Southern Counties Gas Company, Whittier, Cal.; Southern Counties Gas Company, Ontario, Cal.; Southern Counties Gas Company, San Pedro, Cal.; Pathe Film Exchange, Hope street, Los Angeles; W. L. Hollingsworth and associates, Seventh and Witmer streets; Lineberger, Hite & Lineberger, Long Beach; Dr. L. E. Ford, Wilshire and Western avenue.

STORE BUILDINGS—F. B. Silverwood, Sixth and Broadway; Thompson Company, Modesto, Cal.; Binford, Whittier, Cal.; Harris & Frank, Seventh and Hope streets; Harris & Frank, Hope near Seventh street; Harris & Frank, 443 South Spring street; George Walker, Eighth and Grand avenue; Mrs. Cameron Thom, Third and Los Angeles streets; Pin Ton Shop, Seventh street; J. B. Lafourcade, Cucamonga, Cal.; Phil Wilson, Seventh and Figueroa streets; Dr. L. E. Ford, Fourth and Western avenue; Jesse P. Morgan, Van Nuys, Cal.; Lineberger, Hite & Lineberger, Long Beach, Cal.; C. B. Eyer and Carrol Gates, Seventh and Francisco streets.

In addition to the above Walker & Eisen designed a great deal of residential work and extensive alterations to existing buildings.

The firm is now making the drawings on a beautiful church, parish hall and rectory group for St. Stephens Parish, Hollywood.

Established 1907

Frank Graves Sash Door & Mill Co.

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Doors
Finish

Phone Lincoln 2071

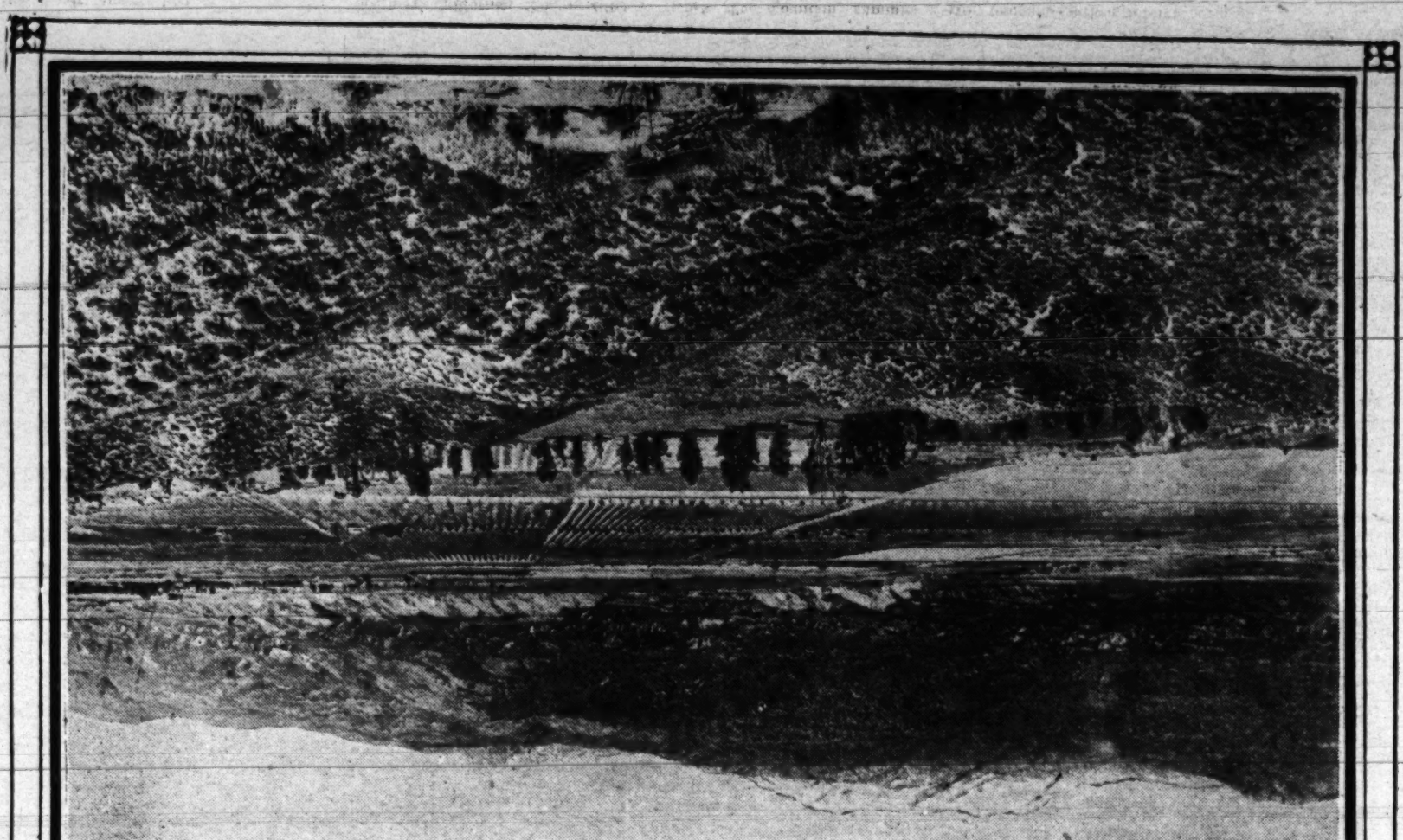
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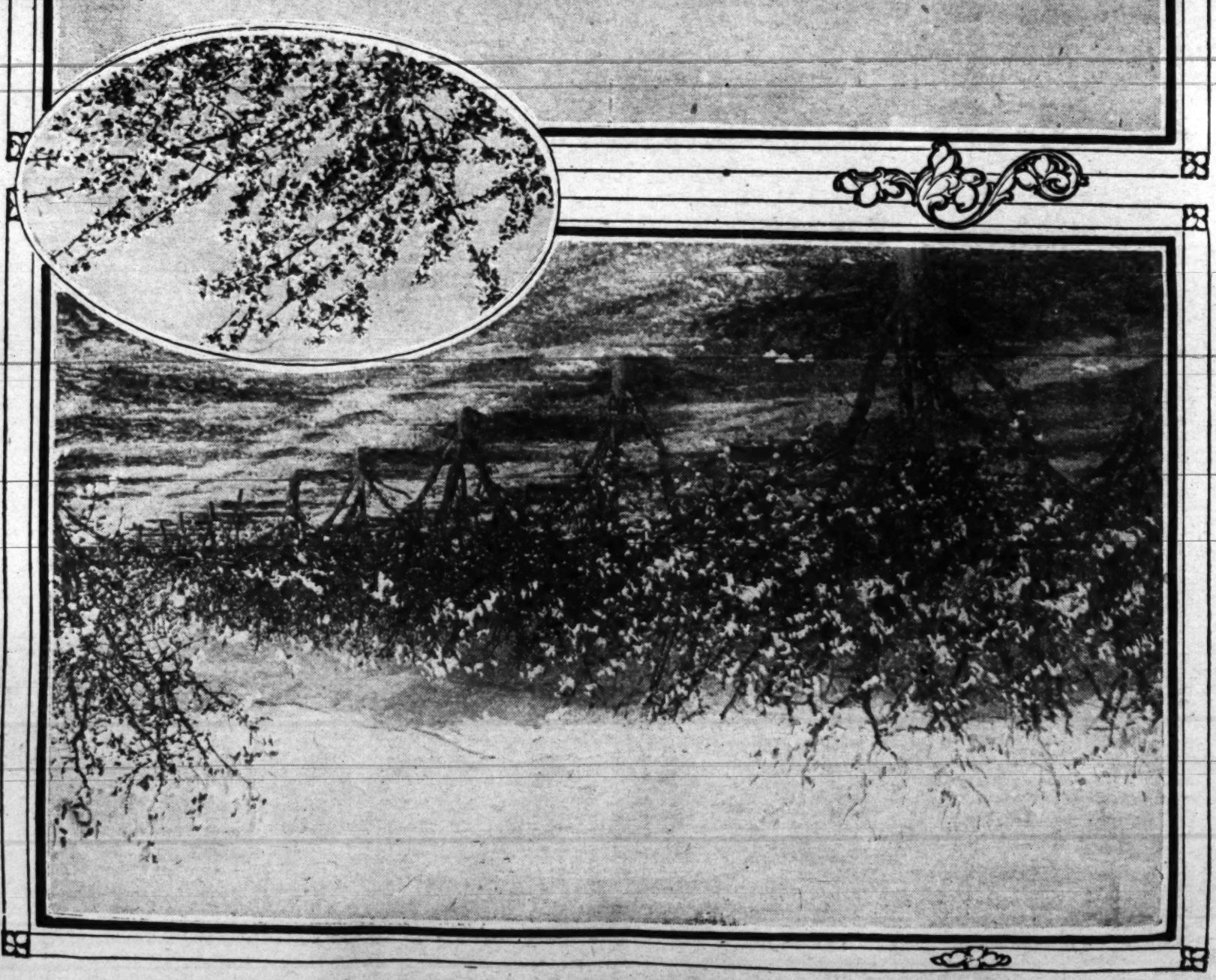
Wilson & Co. Erect New Butterine Plant In Los Angeles

"Fresh from the churns" is the slogan that Wilson & Co. have adopted in the marketing of their well known Certified brand and Nut Margarines. The shorter the distance and the time between the churn and the table—the fresher, more delicious and satisfying will be the flavor of these famous spreads.

In order that the housewives of Los Angeles and vicinity may enjoy these at their best, Wilson & Co. are now erecting a wonderful new plant in Los Angeles devoted exclusively to the manufacture of their famous brands of Margarine. This plant will be equipped with one of the finest and most modern laboratories for the testing of all materials, as well as the most up-to-date equipment for the culture of the milk, the refining of the food oils, and for the churning and packing of the finished product.

Everywhere, the most sanitary cleanliness will prevail. It is expected that this new plant will be completed and ready for operation about January 15th. —Wilson & Co. already operate their own packing houses in Los Angeles so that the choicest and finest of animal fats are always available. They also have their own plant for the refining of the nut and vegetable oils; and they will obtain their supplies of pure, pasteurized milk and cream from selected California herds. Wilson's Certified brand and Nut Margarines will therefore be true California products, of whose quality the most critical "native son" may well be proud.





DECIDUOUS GROVES THRIVE IN WARM VALE WHILE SNOW-CAPPED MOUNTAINS TOWER ABOVE.

Peach Trees in Bloom in the Hemet Valley.

Weather Science Applied to Farming Here.

First Intensive Climatic Survey Ever Undertaken Made Near Los Angeles.

BY DR. FORD A. CARPENTER.

WHEN the Department of Meteorology and Aeronautics was made a function of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, the following motto was adopted: "To make the air safe and the ground productive."

"The aeronautic features of this work have been described in another part of this publication. In it we showed how theory and practice have gone hand in hand in our examination of the air conditions of Southern California. We have studied the climatic records of nearly half a century and

tures much lower than their southern slopes, and are more nearly the same as those of the valley floor.

Uses of Southern Slopes.

FOR 2000 years or more advantage has been taken of the southern exposures in planting vineyards, and within the past few hundred years citrus fruit orchards

REDONDO BEACH

The Ideal Home City

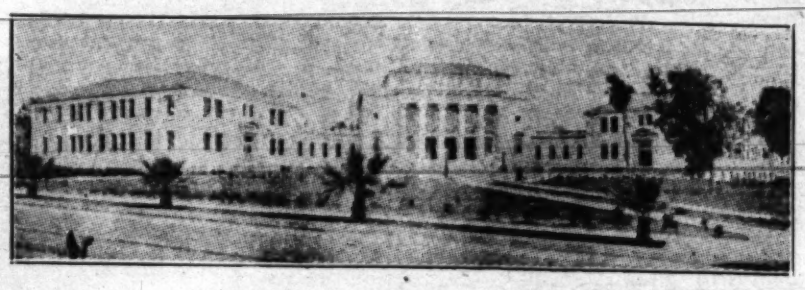
Location

REDONDO BEACH is located on the southern part of a beautiful crescent-shaped bay, one of the picture spots of Southern California, about eighteen miles from the City of Los Angeles. The Pacific Electric Railroad Company operates two lines between Redondo Beach and Los Angeles, one over the inland route, via Gardena, which route passes through one of the most fertile valleys in Southern California. Cars over this route leave at short intervals from the Pacific Electric Depot, corner of Sixth and Main Streets; the other line runs along the ocean beach a distance of nearly nine miles, affording one of the most beautiful ocean beach trips, via electric line, in Southern California. If you are a tourist do not return home without taking this beautiful trip. If you do so you will have missed one of the sights of California. Cars over this line leave, also at short intervals, from the Pacific Electric Depot on Hill Street at Fourth.



REDONDO BEACH BATH HOUSE.

REDONDO BEACH
CALIFORNIA



HIGH SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

Amusements

ALONG the El Paseo, in a group of buildings of the mission type reminiscent of the days of the Don, is everything for the amusement of the visitor, from the thrilling air flights of the Lightning Racer to the gaudily painted racing steeds of the Hippodrome. Here also is the magnificent auditorium and dancing pavilion, a mass of waving color and a triumph of the decorator's art. Immediately adjoining is the outdoor band shell, housing the Redondo concert band which offers daily band concerts throughout the summer and a large portion of the winter. Directly facing the ocean is the children's free playground, completely equipped with swings, rides, slides, etc., where kiddies may play all day in safety. Each week a special program is offered for the entertainment of the children. Adjoining the Bath House is the free picnic pavilion, open throughout the year and provided with tables, seats and cooking accommodations.

A few blocks from the heart of the City is located the free auto camp grounds, providing many accommodations for the large number of tourists who are ever wending their way westward.

Picture a city with every opportunity for pleasure, for recreation, for culture, yet a city of manufactures, of trade and of commerce; a city with unparalleled railroad facilities, good streets, a city with a constant healthy growth, a city with a spirit of progress and co-operation in its citizens, a city ruled by a capable and right-minded administration — and you have Redondo Beach—the City of greatest opportunity. If more specific information is wanted, it will gladly be furnished by the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, Redondo Beach, California.

Accommodations

WHILE primarily a city of homes, and disposed to emphasize the home-life, Redondo Beach has several excellent apartment houses, a number of good rooming houses, but from the traveler's viewpoint, Redondo's greatest lack is that of a first class tourist hotel. Capital will some day explore this wonderful possibility and will construct a first class tourist hotel where refined tastes or abundant means will be provided for.

During the summer months Tent City, built near the ocean's edge, in a shady grove of trees, accommodates hundreds of families seeking relief from the inland heat. Further provisions for the comfort of the guest is provided with the largest hot salt water plunge on the continent. The endless pleasure pier, recently constructed by the City, at a cost of $125,000, affords pleasure and amusement for those desiring to participate in the best salt water fishing on the Pacific Coast.

Education

IN OUR modern day, a city, to be one of homes, as well as one of commerce, must have educational advantages of an exceptional nature. Redondo's schools are the pride of the City and the envy of the Pacific Coast. The system of education, the number and character of school buildings, and the teaching force, are all equal to the best anywhere. The High School is a modern, spacious and well arranged building. In the High School special opportunities are offered in manual arts, domestic science and music. In addition to the usual opportunities for chorus and glee clubs we have added free instruction in orchestra and piano, and the pipe organ.

In the grammar schools the children receive individual instruction as they progress, regardless of the class of standing.

The University of Southern California in near-by Los Angeles appeals to families having children ready for a university course on account of the institution being so close at hand. That all these factors affect the general character of the city need hardly be said. Interest in education is general in California.

Climate

Warmer in Winter and Cooler in Summer

SURROUNDED by a crescent-shaped elevation of land, Redondo Beach is fully protected from all eastern winds. These winds are those which bring our greatest temperature variation, whether heat or cold. Therefore, the shifting of these winds from off Redondo furnishes it with the most ideal and invigorating climate on the Pacific Coast and places it second to no other point west of the Rockies in the equableness of its climate. No place can boast of such varied assets which contribute to one's comfort and make life worth while. Here one, though old, takes on a new lease of life. Here again the energies of youth reassert themselves, making one forget the past, setting one's vision only to the present and the future, readjusting one's whole being. Such is the testimony of the thousands who have enjoyed the vitalizing influences of Redondo Beach.

The Back Country

THE back country of Redondo Beach is the richest in the State. Adjoining the City on the east is the large Dominguez Rancho, recently placed on the market in five and ten acre tracts, and is already thickly populated and being cultivated in an aggressive manner, many orchards and truck gardens dotting the landscape. Approximately one and one-half miles distant from the City limits is the manufacturing city of Torrance, laid out on the plan of Gary, Indiana, the largest plants being those of the Union Tool Co., the Llewellyn Iron Works, Hendry Rubber Co., Pacific Electric Railroad Shops, Texas Iron & Steel Co., Torrance Window Glass Co., and many smaller factories, providing work for many who have homes in Redondo Beach. Due north a few miles is the large refinery of the Standard Oil Co., in the City of El Segundo, the second largest plant of this Company on the Pacific Coast. A large chemical works has recently been completed in El Segundo. These institutions have a large annual pay roll permitting the merchants of Redondo Beach to share in the benefits from the nearby manufacturing towns.

Other towns in this immediate section are Lomita, Moneta and Gardena, lying in the beautiful Gardena Valley. On the coast line adjoining the City limits is the residential City of Hermosa Beach. Following north, Manhattan City and its wonderful productive back country, now coming to the front in the eyes of the oil world, eagerly awaiting the touch of the drill to prove this territory for oil production. The Milwaukee Fountain Syndicate's well, three miles distant, northeast from Redondo Beach, has brought in a gas gusher estimated at fifteen million cubic feet of gas in twenty-four hours. Now drilling in this field are the Traders Oil Co., Union Oil Co., Standard Oil Co., Carson Oil Co., Kistelman Co., Milwaukee Fountain Syndicate, and the Redondo Oil Corporation, whose leases are on the Huntington property within the City limits of Redondo Beach. Hermosa Beach is also noted for its production of fine window glass, manufactured by the Hermosa Glass Co., whose product is being shipped to all points.



OCEAN FISHING ON THE NEW CONCRETE PIER.

Economic Importance of Colorado River.

How the Great Stream Can Be Used to Provide Power and Water for Irrigation in Enormous Quantities.

BY FRANCIS L. SELLEW.

THIS great river with an average annual discharge of some 17,000,000 acre feet, as shown by the authentic records of the past twenty-five year, may, with proper control, have its full potentialities diverted to the uses of man, resulting in an immense addition to the natural wealth. Complete regulation with uniform flow will:

(1) Create a large block of hydroelectric power;

(2) Add some two and one-quarter million acres to our irrigable area;

(3) Completely control floods below the Grand Canyon, and

(4) Make navigable some hundreds of miles of its course which will greatly assist the development of its fertile valleys.

The possibilities are so great that all the benefits which the stream is capable of conferring should be accurately determined before embarking upon construction, for a program which aims at anything less than complete utilization, which limits or delays a full realization of its resources, will be a distinct loss to present and future generations.

A brief review of the important role which this river may play in our industrial life seems opportune.

Necessity of Water Power.

HYDROELECTRIC development is an economic necessity to husband the nation's food supply which is rapidly disappearing, the annual drain upon such resources being over 500,000,000 tons of coal and 200,000,000 barrels of oil.

Assuming an average price at combustion points for coal of $5 and for oil of $2 there results an annual fuel bill of practically $3,000,000,000. This is the value at present prices of that portion of our natural wealth which is annually burned up to produce power, light and heat. As this amount of fuel is actually destroyed the result is really a reduction in capital account which amounts to about $50,000,000,000 if an interest rate of 6 per cent is used.

That is, to keep our home fires burning destroys about twice as much value as this nation spent from first to last in the prosecution of the great war and is also equal to about eleven times the assessed valuation of the entire State of California.

The supply will prevent an indefinite continuation of such destruction and for California, which has no coal, the end is even now in sight as the known oil deposits will probably be exhausted within fifteen years.

It, of course, goes without saying that the complete use of water power will fall far short of the power demand of the country, even at the present time, and it will always be necessary to generate energy from some form of heat; but, nevertheless, continued industrial progress as well as economy demands the maximum use of our white coal in order that the black may be given the longest possible life.

In this connection it is well to bear in mind that fuel consumed in the creation of power has an efficiency of about 5 per cent while that used for heating purposes gives 50 per cent, indicating that care must be used in assigning to those different agents that work for which each is the better adapted.

Then there are some conditions in which fuel must always be burned because of the impracticability of transmission such as the propulsion of ships.

Use of California Oil in 1917.

THE following table shows the widely different uses to which the California fuel is put:

	Barrels
Railroads	34,000,000
Steamships	10,300,000
Public Utilities	8,920,000
Mining and Smelting	7,170,000
Industries	11,170,000
Agricultural and Food Production	6,660,000
Miscellaneous	5,280,000
	84,000,000

Excepting that used for steamships and miscellaneous all the oil in the above table could have been diverted to other uses had sufficient hydroelectric power been available.

Any measures which will materially prolong the period during which the ships engaged in the defense of the Pacific Coast and in the handling of its commerce may draw fuel from the California oil fields are certainly due for most careful examination.

But if the oil fields of the Golden State were inexhaustible and could maintain the average annual output of the past three years, 100,000,000 barrels, indefinitely and all of this product was devoted exclusively to power generation, excluding railroad use, it would be inadequate in the very near future as will now appear.

Allowing thirty barrels of oil for the continuous generation of one horsepower throughout the year it appears that this 100,000,000 output will produce about 3,500,000 hosepower, a figure about equal to the estimated demand ten years hence when other sources of energy must be available if industrial progress is to continue without interruption.

When attention is given to the water power possibilities of the State a similar condition is met. Engineers of long experience in such developments, who have given the local situation careful study, estimate the potential hydroelectric capacity of all sources within the State at 3,000,000 kilowatts or 4,000,000 horsepower. The curve of power demand, based upon present growth and the substitution of water power for fuel, forced by the economics of the situation, will equal the above figure by 1935, when outside sources must be tapped.

Attention is called to the fact that the above figures make no allowance for the electrification of steam railroads, something highly desirable, the accomplishment of which will cause the demand curve to outgrow the resources at a much earlier date.

The logical conclusions drawn from this brief analysis are:

(1) That the industrial future of California must not depend upon the local oil supply because it is not only inadequate but will be of more value if dedicated to the uses of the Navy and the merchant marine.

(2) That full development of the hydroelectric possibilities will serve the State until 1935, without electrification of steam roads, the introduction of which will render these sources inadequate at an earlier date.

(3) To insure free and uninterrupted development for an indefinite period, having due regard for the nation as well as California, the full water power resources of the State should be made available at top speed and in addition arrangements made to supply power from outside sources sufficient to meet all demands.

Having demonstrated the future dependence of California upon outside sources for power it is next advisable to determine what sources are available, and the Colorado River immediately suggests itself as the most likely one, in fact as the only locality where the possibilities are of sufficient magnitude to merit serious consideration.

Here we find the Federal government, through its Reclamation Service, already examining the Boulder Canyon, a narrow defile which the river enters a few miles below the mouth of the Virgin. Diamond drill explorations are in progress to determine the feasibility of a dam 500 feet or more in height, creating in Virgin Valley and in Lower Grand Canyon sufficient storage to regulate the stream in the interest of irrigation, flood control and the generation of some 500,000 or more horsepower.

The potential power of the stream is unknown but certainly this contemplated development is but a fraction of the total. Water Supply Paper 395 issued by the United States Geological Survey in 1916 puts it at 2,000,000 horse power, but probably even this is a low estimate.

The necessity of reserving our fuel for those uses which will yield the greatest benefits dictates a most thorough examination before outlining a construction program.

The profile shows the slope above Boulder Canyon to be much steeper than at sites further up stream where much more power may be developed and these sites appear fully as advantageous for irrigation and flood control.

A matter of such importance should be guided by broadest public policy and it is logical to anticipate a careful study of the entire problem before selecting that particular feature upon which work is to be initiated.

Irrigation.

AFTER leaving the region in which power possibilities exist the river flows for some 400 miles through an alluvial plane flanked by low mesas on which may be grown successfully nearly all crops indigenous to temperate and semitropical climates.

The total area within reach of the river either by direct diversion or low pumping lifts is about 3,000,000 acres, of which a third, perhaps, is within the republic of Mexico.

The agricultural possibilities of this region have been demonstrated by results in the Palo Verde Valley, opposite the old town of Ehrenburg. At Yuma, Ariz., where the Federal government has installed one of its most successful reclamation projects, and in the Imperial Valley, where private effort has established the greatest irrigation enterprise on the American continent.

The combined area in these districts is about 700,000 acres, the irrigation of which taxes the full dependable capacity of the stream during periods of maximum use, so extension of the crop area must be predicated on storage. The regulation of the stream to uniform flow, so necessary for ideal power development, will fortunately serve the maximum requirements of the entire crop area, allowing these two developments to go hand in hand. The cost of stream control, upon which extension of the crop area depends, is, however, far beyond the financial ability of the communities involved so its accomplishment must be in co-operation with other interests, so here again power and irrigation meet on common ground.

Flood Control.

IN ITS uncontrolled state the discharge of the river varies from a minimum of about 2000 second feet to a high flood of 200,000 second feet. About 50,000 second feet is generally sufficient to overflow some of its banks and during the highest stages there is almost complete inundation of the alluvial plane. Consequently the dwellers in the low ground must protect their lives and property by an extensive levee system, expensive to construct and difficult of maintenance. The wide range in discharge, the flashy character of the floods and the friable nature of the banks are conducive to wide and violent channel changes, necessitating heroic measures to prevent obliteration of the protective systems. Bitter experience has shown the only permanent levee on the Lower Colorado to be one carrying a standard gauge railroad upon its top from which trains of rock may be dumped to revet the river side at threatened points. The cost of such work is great, the annual charge being a severe drain upon the threatened communities from which there is no relief with the conditions of present conditions.

Uniform discharge which would follow adequate storage would permanently confine the river within its natural banks, thus eliminating the necessity for levee construction above the entrance of the Gila and materially modifying that required below. Bank revetment would be limited in extent and comparatively simple of application.

While such control would be a great financial relief to the communities affected, they cannot afford it except in conjunction with allied interests.

Inland Navigation.

AT PRESENT this feature is of little importance but with a fully controlled river the creation of navigable channels in certain reaches may be readily accomplished. Such channels, for north and south traffic movements between the several lines of railroad crossing the territory, should be factors of considerable consequence in local developments, restoring to the river some of its former usefulness as a freight carrier. It is plain, however, that navigation is an incident to and not an important factor in the initiation of river control.

Colorado's Power Essential to Industry.

FROM what has been written it is plain that power from the Colorado is one of the prime essentials by which the future of California may be guaranteed. With its fuel vanishing and with a power demand which will tax its full water power resources by 1935, industrial development faces stagnation unless a portion of the energy now wasting into the Gulf of California is diverted for its use.

But while power from the Colorado is necessary for the continued economic prosperity of California, the financial resources and power demands of that State are even more essential to the river, for only by their enlistment can the success of this vast project be insured.

If the river's energy is to aid in the conservation of fuel it must be transmitted to consuming points before all the fuel is burned up. Such a program will come nearer meeting the general requirements than that of exhausting the fuel first. It is clear that if the river is developed for power it will be at the demand of the California market.

Outside of power the other methods by which the river may be of use to man are all confined to the communities bordering it and however necessary control may be for irrigation, flood relief or navigation it is plain that such interests cannot afford to undertake it. The burden would be much too great for an agricultural community to carry. While these interests will welcome the project and willingly share in its cost to their fullest ability, care must be exercised to prevent a charge against agricultural land which will be confiscatory.

Giving consideration to all the facts it appears that the interests of California are so closely interwoven with those of the communities along the river that the two should work in harmony for the common good. The work ahead requires the united action of all concerned.

The importance of this project to the entire Southwest is so apparent that local support will be practically unanimous; delay or defeat, if either come, will be due to misdirected efforts of misguided people laboring under the delusion that they are working for the public good. It is well to examine briefly what such efforts may consist of and whence they come.

The Federal Water Power Act.

IN JUNE, 1920, Congress passed an act fixing the general conditions under which private enterprise might proceed with the development of water power projects upon the public domain, in navigable waters and on rivers subject to Federal control.

This act created a Federal Power Commission consisting of three Cabinet officers whose duty it is to review all applications for such developments and under proper safeguards grant licenses for construction and the operation of the plants for a term of fifty years. After that period the matter is again subject to review and the government may, if it deems wise, take over the plant by reimbursing the owners or the license may be renewed or extended. This legislation was the result of some ten years of agitation and Congressional debate, representing supposedly our best public thought and meeting as nearly as such laws can the requirements of all concerned. The general interest seems well protected and while not as liberal in some ways as might be wished it seemed sufficiently attractive to insure the investment of private capital in turning to account some of our natural resources which have been running to waste since the beginning of time.

Since the passage of the act criticism has arisen in some quarters because development in national parks and monuments is allowed and it is felt by a few that such use of these reservations will deface their natural beauty and restrict those functions to which they were originally dedicated.

A movement for the amendment of the act, to exclude development from the parks and monuments, has been started, which if successful will curtail seriously, if it does not make wholly unattractive, the Colorado project, for its full use will require some encroachment on forbidden ground.

There is little cause for alarm among the lovers of our parks, however, for in general power development can be accomplished without affecting their scenic grandeur and those few instances where construction would conflict with park interests may safely be left to the discretion of the power board, which has full authority in such matters.

The total undeveloped water power in the United States is estimated as 60,000,000 horsepower, of which 70 per cent, or 42,000,000, is under Federal control. To produce this power from oil will require the consumption of 1,260,000,000 barrels annually, which is about four times the yearly production of the entire United States.

Consideration of such figures suggests the advisability of fixing some middle ground upon which nature and utility may meet to the economic advantage of our entire country.

Visiting Delegations.

Numerous delegations visited Los Angeles in the past year. They received the hospitality of Southern California and were entertained at dinners, luncheons and on motor trips by the Chamber of Commerce. The visitors included Shriners, Democratic delegations to the National Convention, Latin-American foreign trade representatives, Ohio, New York, Illinois and Texas business groups and a delegation of eleven Congressmen of the Indian Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives.

Money for Schools.

One of the largest school bond issues ever voted by any municipality was indorsed by the citizens of Los Angeles in June, 1920, when they signified their desire to make schools efficient by passing a $9,500,000 issue. The necessity for immediate action showed in the figures quoted by the city superintendent of schools, Mrs. Susan M. Dorsey. Since 1914 attendance in the schools has increased 36,000.

Wilshire Oil Company, Inc., of Los Angeles.



The Company's Vernon Refinery.

IN COMMON with all other important industries of the Pacific Southwest the Wilshire Oil Company, Inc., of Los Angeles, expands year by year. The present enterprise is the result of a start made in the California fields when petroleum products were in a very demoralized condition by three brothers with visions, George L., Alfred P. and Victor A. Machris. At a time a very few years ago when gasoline was selling in Los Angeles around 11 cents per gallon the trio of brothers fully believing that the extreme bottom had then been reached in the market and that prices would soon go upward, started a so-called service station. They elected to handle automobile tires and accessories where the gasoline sales for the first month or two did not amount to a living wage for one person, to say nothing of three people. However, the vision of the trio came true. Today in place of the one station the company's colors—red and white—fly from the roofs of thirty-five of the most up-to-date service stations in the Southland. All this and more has come about within six years.

Before the company was first launched gasoline was sold at retail and the supply was purchased on the open market from tank wagons. Thus the three brothers operated for about one year. Then it was the present enterprise began to take form.

The Wilshire Oil Company is engaged in an extensive development campaign on its own account and through affiliated companies. Large production of crude oil is necessary to the expansion of the Wilshire along the broad lines planned by the men at the head of the company.

The first development operations were in the Santa Fe Springs district about ten miles southeast of Los Angeles. In this district a depth of 4375 feet has been reached and an additional depth of 200 to 300 feet will be necessary to penetrate the oil-sand. In this well a record was made in landing a string of eleven-inch casing at a depth of 3465 feet. The eight-inch casing was carried to the present depth of 4375 feet.

The Wilshire Oil Company interests control a total of about 800 acres in leases in the Santa Fe Springs district. The oil in this district is very high gravity ranging from 35 to 37 degrees. This is the grade of oil needed by the Wilshire Oil Company in its refinery and marketing operations.

The Wilshire interests are also drilling at South Mountain near Santa Paula. The discovery of oil in this district is considered one of the most important in recent years. Drilling operations are also under way at Dry Canyon and Castaic.

Mr. George L. Machris is president of the Orange County Petroleum Company and is one of the largest stockholders. Drilling is under way by this company and early production is expected.

The drilling operations of the Wilshire interests attracting greatest attention are those at Bandini, three miles east of Los Angeles. This work is being done by the Bandini Petroleum Company, of which George L. Machris is president and Victor A. Machris, secretary. This is a new field. It is in line with the Richfield, Fullerton, Murphy-Coyote and Santa Fe Springs districts. Owing to large wells and high gravity of oil this chain of fields is known as the Southern California gusher belt.

Owing to the probability of the Bandini Petroleum Company adding a new field to this great belt its progress is being watched with unusual interest by all the companies of the State of California and by everyone interested in the oil industry.

The last expansion of the company was through incorporation, with a capital of $1,000,000, divided into $500,000 common stock and $500,000 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock. Taking over all the business of the former Wilshire Oil Company, the change was deemed expedient so that drilling on its own account and for subsidiary companies might be better prosecuted.

The Wilshire Oil Company, Inc., of Los Angeles, besides supplying its thirty-five service stations in Los Angeles, is also supplying large quantities of petroleum products in tank-car shipments to Nevada, Idaho, Arizona, Utah and Montana points in the United States and is further largely engaged in exporting to foreign countries. The company besides serves a large number of garages and business houses in Los Angeles with gasoline, lubricating oils and greases; hotels, apartment-houses and restaurants with stove and furnace distillates and fuel oil to numerous mining, manufacturing and industrial corporations.

The Wilshire Oil Company, Inc., of Los Angeles insists at all times upon maintaining a standard of highest quality products. To this element more than to anything else we attribute our expansion. Our "Famous" gasoline which we refine ourselves has been awarded the very distinguished honor of selection by the world's foremost automobile racing drivers.

-the lure of the foothills!



Large Villa Sites $1100 and Up

Beautiful, New, Spanish and Colonial Homes $7000 to $16,800, at

Selvas de Verdugo

(Verdugo Woodlands)

"A foothill home suburban to Los Angeles." Thousands have dreamed of owning one, but few have felt that their dream could ever be realized.

—and yet—at beautiful Verdugo Woodlands—the most enchanting bit of natural-wooded country near Los Angeles—is **your** spacious foothill homesite—at a price within **your** reach.

Think of living on or near the green chaparral-clad hills, with a majestic view of the giant snow-capped mountains just beyond them! Think of living up high where the ozone-filled atmosphere makes mere breathing delightful and exhilarating! Think of the unusualness and exclusiveness of living in "the Switzerland of America," as compared with dwelling down in the flat, monotonous low sections of the city!

You'll find yourself athrill with surprise and delight when you see "Verdugo Woodlands"—the running brooks, the shaded canyons, the sunny knolls, the oaks, sycamores and alders, the beautiful homes, the original historic adobe of the Verdugo family, over 115 years old; the winding drives, the sage-scented air—an environment that makes you feel young again.

Verdugo Woodlands is really just being "discovered" by those who seek the beautiful and the unusual. Over $450,000 worth of homesites already sold. Over half a million dollars' worth of public and private improvements now established.

Go and see another Hollywood in the making. Go and see where values may increase from $1100 to $10,000 before five years elapse. Less than 10 miles from Sixth and Main streets. Easily accessible to best of school advantages.

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206 Central Bldg.

S.W. Corner Sixth and Main Streets.

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Harnessing the Streams of the High Sierras.

Edison Program Will Develop Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Horsepower in Fifteen Years.

DEVELOPMENT of hydroelectric power, in accordance with a definite program which has been worked out to the most minute detail covering a period of fifteen years, portends that Southern California in 1935 will have place among the three greatest centers of population in the United States. Population is henceforth destined to follow the production of hydroelectric power, because the other prime movers, coal, oil and natural gas, are depleting and their price increasing as their production diminishes so that manufacture must of necessity seek its location where cheap and permanent power can be secured from lakes, rivers and torrents on the summit of high mountain ranges.

Upon Southern California with its unique climatic conditions; wonderful soil, and hydroelectric resources must inevitably fall the heaviest burden of production to keep the nation abreast with the requirements of its own population and to hold its place in exportation and world commerce.

When the government in 1893 threw open for settlement the six million acres of arable land in Oklahoma, known as the Cherokee Strip, the last of the great domains which could be farmed by the simple methods of plowing, sowing and reaping, and where nature supplied the rainfall to the growing crops, came under colonization. Since then we have lived in the era of irrigation, in which man has brought the arid lands and the deserts under cultivation and made them produce in excess of the fields which nature had favored. Southern California has been the most wonderful illustration of the possibilities of multiplying wealth by irrigating negligibly worthless lands. Under intense electrification and plenty of electric power to drive the motors to propel the irrigation pumps, it is believed that Southern California can sustain a population as dense as that of Southern Italy, and maintain it on the standards of American life.

The Edison Development.

THE Southern California Edison Company, with its lines radiating from Los Angeles, covers ten counties in the San Joaquin Valley and in Southern California. It has planned a construction program which will develop 750,000 horsepower within the next fifteen years at a total estimated cost of $200,000,000. At the completion of this program, fifteen years hence, the company will produce annually 4,000,000,000 kilowatt hours of electricity, which is more than was produced by the central stations and electric railways in the entire State of Illinois, including the city of Chicago, in the year 1920.

Proven conclusively from many angles that manufacturing, commerce and agricultural development follows directly and absolutely, and must always continue to follow power resources, gives a very accurate basis for estimating the future population and wealth of Southern California and the San Joaquin Valley. The domain covered by the distribution system of the Southern California Edison Company is equal on the map of the United States to the States of Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey and Delaware. Within the boundaries is the city of Los Angeles of 600,000 people and 233 cities and towns in intervening rural communities where the total population is about 1,150,000.

Fifty years ago Los Angeles was little more than a pueblo, and the entire Southwest was an arid region broken only by a few small settlements where streams furnished water for live stock and some primitive irrigation watered comparatively small tracts of land along their banks. Today Southern California is a stalwart young empire which has grown up in half a century and a sharp rival for manufacture against New England, which has just been celebrating the landing of the Pilgrims 300 years ago.

New Factories Coming.

IN THIS new post-war era, manufacturers are shifting across the continents to this land where life is lived at its best, where labor labors under the most ideal conditions, and from which our ships go forth to the Orient, South America and the islands of the Pacific which have two-thirds of the population of the world, and which must supply a perpetual and hungry market for the products of our farms and factories.

And what is it that has transformed California the pastoral—California the pleasure ground, into California the industrial? Hydroelectricity—the perpetual power that produces and reproduces itself, and will keep on perpetuating itself so long as the fogs rise from the Pacific and are turned into snow and rainfall on the peaks of the high Sierras, and come rushing down the mountainsides, generating the new prime-mover of all industrial movement—electricity. Perpetual power exists in the endless circuit of the waters which are continually turning from vapor to precipitation and then into the mountain torrents which drive the turbines and generate electricity. It is this permanent power supply that manufacturers must seek in order to make their enterprises permanent and substantial. The gravity waters from the high Sierras on the Pacific Slope, which, dashing down from altitudes of thousands of feet, strike the turbine in the generating plants with greater force than dynamite explodes, is the ideal power for agricultural and industrial upbuilding.

Perpetual Source of Power.

THE timber of the earth may be cut down and burned up; stratum after stratum the coal mines of the earth may become exhausted, and oil wells may become dry, but so long as nature drifts snow on the peaks of the intense electrification of this region of the winter in the vast watersheds on their slopes, Southern California and the San Joaquin Valley will have cheap natural perpetual power, and that is the fundament of the Sierras and conserves the rainfall which will make it a populace, prosperous and productive as a country, and safe and conservative as a place of investment.

On the lines of the Southern California Edison Company there are now approximately 1,000,000 acres which have been reclaimed from the desert and irrigated by motors driven by Edison electricity. According to statistics of 1919 this land had an annual production of $200,000,000 a year. The Edison service now furnishes electric energy to factories which have an annual output of $500,000,000 a year, and in addition to its manufacture, irrigation and lighting load the company supplies electricity for about 2000 miles of urban and interurban trolley line.

The physical properties of the company consist of twenty-four power plants of 302,230 horsepower, with 9500 miles of electric line, 111 electric substations and 52 district and district suboffices. It has a potential capacity for generating 1,000,000 horsepower of hydroelectric energy. It serves 220,000 consumers, the demands of whom are subdivided as follows: Farmers, 150,000 horsepower; industries, 200,000 horsepower; homes, 250,000 horsepower; railroads, 100,000 horsepower. On its pay rolls there are 6000 employees, 3000 of whom are engaged in administration and operation and 3000 on construction work.

The $200,000,000 development program which was formulated, worked out and adopted by the company in September has complete detail plans for developing 750,000 additional hydroelectric horsepower within the next fifteen years, contemplating the bringing in of 50,000 horsepower annually during the period. This colossal project is the greatest that has ever been undertaken on the Coast, and generally speaking it is estimated that this development will take care of the increasing demands of industries, agriculture and households.

Power a Great Factor.

HYDROELECTRIC power development unquestionably is the greatest factor in the future development of California agriculturally, industrially and commercially. It will help all lines of business, since it means more homes, more acreage planted for production, more crops, more factories, more work and, in fact, more business for every line of activity.

To the electrical industry as a whole, including manufacturers, jobbers, contractors and dealers, the added business of sales of supplies, apparatus and employment of labor is readily measured. It means, for each hydroelectric horsepower developed by the power companies, a disbursement by these companies for material, supplies, apparatus and labor amounting to $300. But this expenditure is the immediate reason for the expenditure twice as great by the consumers of electric energy in the wiring of homes and factories and the purchase of electric motors, laundry irons, washing machines, electric ranges and a long list of other electrical appliances for cooking and heating. The volume of this purchase has been scientifically calculated to be $600 for each horsepower of hydroelectric development. This means that for each hydroelectric horsepower developed, business is expanded to the extent of $900.

It is plain, then, that a development program such as that of the Southern California Edison Company, providing for 50,000 horsepower each year, results in a volume of business to the electrical industry and those from whom it purchases, aggregating the enormous sum of $45,000,000 a year.

All of the labor is local and, with the exception of some electrical apparatus, a large part of the supplies are manufactured here in Southern California. Even in electrical manufacturing Southern California is coming to the front; nearly all of the electrical appliances are now made here and some of the electrical apparatus, such as motors.

With the continuance of this volume of trade, branch factories for the manufacture of apparatus are sure to locate in this section and, in fact, several of the large electrical manufacturers are planning the erection of such branch factories, to manufacture sufficient apparatus to supply the demands of the Pacific Coast.

These are the direct benefits of hydroelectric development to those interested in the manufacture and supply of the physical goods going into the development of the power and its use. The potential advantages in the production of wealth to Southern California are even more startling.

What Power Will Do.

FIFTY thousand horsepower of electric energy developed and used each year will provide service to 32,250 residences, 495 factories and will provide for the irrigation of 150,000 acres of new lands. The actual expenditures for construction and development of these new enterprises will be approximately $165,000,000 for residences, $75,000,000 for factories (employing 20,000 men,) and $15,000,000 for the development of the lands. The annual yield from the factories in manufactured products will amount to $100,000,000 and the production of crops from the new acreage irrigated will add $30,000,000 a year to the wealth of Southern California.

Summarizing the several classes of benefits, we find that 50,000 hydroelectric horsepower developed annually in Southern California calls for a total expenditure of $45,000,000 for power plants and distributing lines, stations and equipment in residences, factories and on agricultural lands for its use. The construction of residences, factories and the development of lands will call for an additional annual expenditure of $205,000,000 and finally, the value of the manufactured products and crops produced will amount annually to $130,000,000, the grand total expenditure and yield amounting to $380,000,000 annually.

Kern River Plant.

DURING the present year the company will bring into service a hydroelectric plant on the Kern River with a capacity of 40,000 horsepower. This construction involves the erection of a diversion dam which crosses the Kern River at a width of 200 feet and a height of twenty-five feet, and will divert the waters of the stream through a series of thirteen miles of tunnel and pipe line, dropping it onto two turbines under an effective head of 860 feet. This plant will consist of two units of 20,000 horsepower each, which has an oil equivalent of 1,000,000 barrels per year. The power-house is of solid reinforced concrete.

An addition of 22,000 horsepower to the present generating plant known as Big Creek No. 2 will be brought in very shortly after the new Kern River plant. The next property to be brought into service will be known as Big Creek No. 8, which is about one mile below Big Creek plant No. 2. Tunnel work is now well under way and the electric apparatus has been contracted for. It will have an initial capacity rated at 30,000 horsepower. It is hoped that this plant can be in active operation as early as August, 1921. The water for propelling the generators will be picked up at the tailrace of plant No. 2 and diverted through a tunnel line about one mile in length through solid granite and utilized through turbines under an effective head of about 700 feet. The oil equivalent of the first unit of Big Creek No. 8 will be equal to 420,000 barrels of oil annually.

Big Creek Plants.

AN ADDITION to what is known as Big Creek power-house No. 1 at Cascada is contemplated for 1922, being a third unit in addition to the two 22,000 horsepower units now in operation. The program from 1922 on is being made the subject of very careful engineering study to determine which properties can be developed the most rapidly to produce the highest potentiality at the least cost. Results from this study will determine which plants will be developed to supply the 50,000 horsepower annually needed to meet the demands of the consuming public for the remaining thirteen years for which construction plans have been worked out.

Work has already been started on the construction of the tunnel line to Huntington Lake from Florence Lake, which is about eleven miles northeast of Huntington Lake on the headwaters of the San Joaquin River. This river will be diverted into Huntington Lake by eleven miles of tunnel. In addition to the tunnel, it will require an enormous diversion dam.

With the completion of this construction program in the Big Creek territory, the Southern California Edison Company will have reservoir sites with an aggregate capacity of stored water of 474,000 acre feet. The total annual output of the Big Creek power project, including both the energy in waters capable of being stored and the energy of the stream flow above the capacity of the reservoirs, will amount to enough power to supply the present light and power load of the city of Los Angeles for seventeen years, or enough power to supply seventeen cities as large as the city of Los Angeles with light and power. This power, however, will be very largely used for the development of the agricultural and industrial demands of Southern California and the San Joaquin Valley. The total hydraulic capacity of the Big Creek system will effect an annual saving in oil consumption equal to 15,400,000 barrels of oil.

Shaver Lake Reservoir.

IN 1919 the Southern California Edison Company acquired what is known as its Shaver Lake property, which has an ultimate reservoir capacity of 146,000 acre feet of water at an elevation of 5370 feet. Shaver Lake will have a reservoir at an elevation intermediate between Huntington Lake and Big Creek power-house No. 2, making it possible during flood seasons to divert flood waters from Huntington Lake through a tunnel line and power-house into Shaver Lake, from where it will be used through power-house No. 2. Shaver Lake offers some prospects for cyclic storage of water, meaning the storage of water during the wet years for utilization during dry years.

In addition to the present plants on Kern River, consisting of Kern River No. 1 with a capacity of 30,000 horsepower, there is the plant at Borel with a capacity of 20,000 horsepower. The company contemplates the development of two additional power sites on the Kern River to be known as Kern River No. 4 and Kern River No. 5. The Kern River No. 4 site is situated about eight miles above Kern River No. 3 plant and will have a capacity of 40,000 horsepower. Kern River No. 5 plant is situated about eight miles above Kern River No. 4 plant and will have a potential capacity of 40,000 horsepower, and will operate under an effective head of 1350 feet, which is the highest effective head on the Kern River development.

In the matter of financing utility companies, State regulation has taken their securities out of the speculative class. They can only be issued by an order of the regulating body upon a basis of actual investment in physical operating properties.

The general method of financing is for the company to issue bonds for approximately 75 per cent of the cost of construction and these bonds are sold to the public at large throughout the country. The other 25 per cent of the financing is done through the sale of stock and it is in the method of selling their stock that the public utilities of California some five years ago inaugurated an entirely new method of distribution which has met with such wonderful success that it is being copied throughout the country.

It amounts in a measure to customer and employee ownership of the utility. The Southern California Edison Company disposed of $8,500,000 of its common stock in about eighteen months' actual selling time, adding in that time over 5000 new stockholders. At the present date over three-fourths of the stockholders live in the territory served by the company.

Big Cotton Compress.

The greatest high density compress for cotton on the Pacific Coast is owned by Los Angeles and is a magnet for the port, according to Samuel L. Kreider, chairman of the foreign trade committee of the Chamber of Commerce. This compress, the only one of its kind on the Pacific Coast, operates the year round. Saving in space is estimated to be 60 per cent after the cotton is run through the compress; also shippers save financially as steamers cut rates for small bales. The city paid $80,000 for the machinery and $250,000 for the trackage, building and foundation.

LOS ANGELES DAILY TIMES. January 1, 1921.

Economic Importance of Colorado River.

How the Great Stream Can Be Used to Provide Power and Water for Irrigation in Enormous Quantities.

BY FRANCIS L. SELLEW.

THIS great river with an average annual discharge of some 17,000,000 acre feet, as shown by the authentic records of the past twenty-five years, with proper control, have its full potentialities diverted to the uses of man, resulting in an immense addition to the natural wealth. Complete regulation with uniform flow will:

(1) Create a large block of hydroelectric power;

(2) Add some two and one-quarter million acres of irrigable land to the present cultivated area;

(3) Provide a navigable waterway from the Gulf of California to Yuma;

(4) Furnish a domestic water supply for the cities of Los Angeles, San Diego, Riverside and other communities in Southern California;

(5) Control the floods which periodically devastate the Imperial Valley, Yuma and the Colorado River Indian reservation.

Throughout the year it appears that this industrial progress is to continue without interruption.

About 700,000 acres, the irrigation of which taxes the full dependable capacity of the stream during periods of maximum use, so extension of the crop area must be predicated on storage. The regulation of the stream to uniform flow, so necessary for ideal power development, will [illegible]

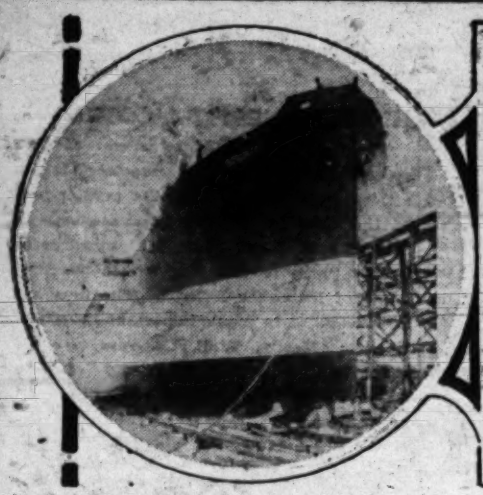
[illegible] 100,000,000 output will produce about 3,500,000 horsepower, a figure about equal to the estimated demand ten years hence when other sources of energy must be available if

[illegible] too great for an agricultural community to carry. While these interests will welcome the project and willingly share in its cost to their fullest ability, care must be exercised to prevent a charge against agricultural land which will be confiscatory.

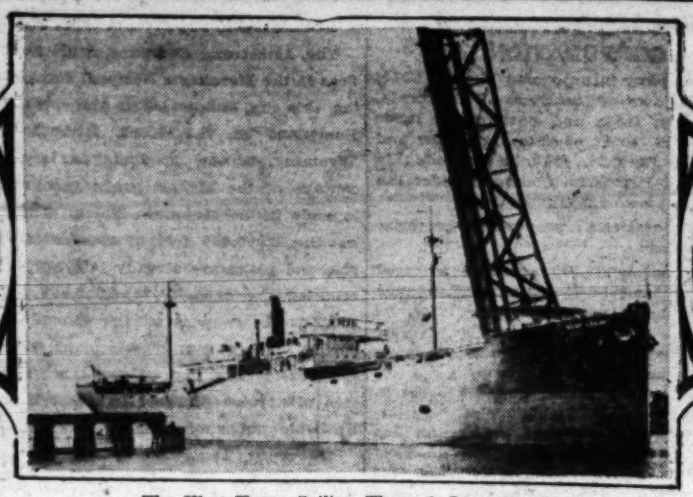
Giving consideration to all the facts it appears that the interests of California are so closely interwoven with those of the communities along the river that the two should work in harmony for the common

Wilshire Oil Company, Inc., of Los Angeles.

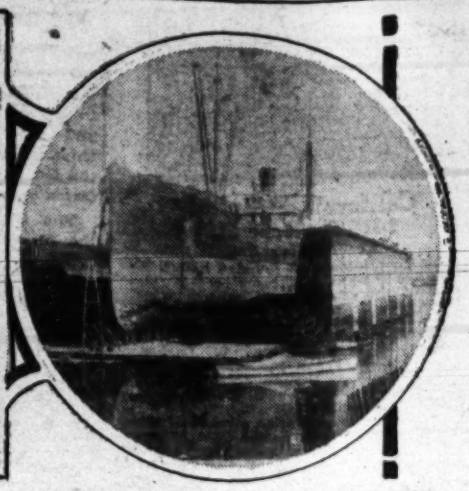
Long Beach Shipbuilding Company.



The Ozaukee on the Blocks Ready for Side Launching.



The West Keene Sailing Through Long Beach Harbor Drawbridge.



The Mackinaw in Long Beach Shipbuilding Company Dry Dock.

THE Long Beach Shipbuilding Company was founded by a family of "old school" shipbuilders in 1907, and the former activity of its members dates back to the days of the old "clipper" ships. Three generations are at present interested in the Long Beach plant.

John Craig, senior, learned the shipwright trade in the old days, and by thrift and accumulation founded a small yard at Trenton, Mich., in 1880. Later the family moved to Toledo, and a second Craig shipbuilding plant was organized there in 1889. In that plant a second generation took charge. In 1907 Mr. John F. Craig, treasurer of the Toledo plant, organized the Craig Shipbuilding Plant of Long Beach, and his sons are associated with him there.

Eight years after the founding, the plant was sold to the California Shipbuilding Company, which company resold to the Craig interests in December, 1917.

In the spring of 1917, when the war call for "more ships" was issued, another yard, called the "Craig Shipbuilding Company," was built adjoining the old plant. Later on the two plants were consolidated into the present Long Beach Shipbuilding Company.

The plant of the Long Beach Shipbuilding Company occupies a site of thirty-one acres on Long Beach harbor, having a water frontage of 2700 feet. The company has three building berths, and since all vessels built there are launched sideways, ships of practically any length can be constructed.

During the war emergency, vessels ranging from submarines and lighthouse tenders to 8800-ton freighters have been built in the Long Beach Shipyard.

The war record of the Long Beach plant shows the following vessels requisitioned or built by contract for the United States government:

L-6, L-7, O-14, O-15, O-16, submarines; Cedar, light house tender, Silverado, 3200 tons D. W., Eldorado, 3200 tons D. W., Wallingford, 3200 tons D. W., Ozaukee, 6000 tons D. W., Oshkosh, 6000 tons D. W., Magunkok, 6000 tons D. W., West Kasson, 8800 tons D. W., West Keene, 8800 tons D. W., West Katan, 8800 tons D. W., Vinita, 8800 tons D. W., Haleakala, 8800 tons D. W., West Keats, 8800 tons D. W., West Kebar, 8800 tons D. W., West Kedron, 8800 tons D. D., freighters.

The eight 8800-ton steel cargo steamers were built for the United States Shipping Board. They are classed with the American Bureau of Shipping and all have been built to the highest classification of this society, i.e., "A-1."

The plant feels justified in coming to the conclusion that the ships turned out there are equal to the best built of any of the larger shipyards.

The M. S. "Mazatlan," completed at this plant last February for the California-Mexico Steamship Company, is the first steel full-powered Diesel-driven motorship built on the Pacific Coast. This ship conforms to the highest class of the Bureau Veritas.

During the period of war expansion, the Long Beach Shipbuilding Company employed as high as 2500 men, representing a monthly pay roll of $500,000. Wages paid in the yard for 1919 alone amounted to approximately $4,000,000.

Although a comparatively small yard, the Long Beach Shipbuilding Company represents one of the most complete shipbuilding units on the Pacific Coast. The company maintains a foundry in which castings of all metals are made, galvanizing plant and machine shop in which their own engines are constructed in addition to all of the indispensable shops that go with a shipbuilding concern. It can be said with reason that, given steel, the Long Beach Shipbuilding Company can turn out vessels ready for the high seas.

Returning to a peace-time program, the Long Beach plant has recently undergone a number of changes. With the development of local shipping business, more repair work is coming into the dry dock each month, and, with this in view, shop and office buildings have been moved to concentrate the plant at the fitting out and repair docks. This means efficiency and cheaper production, which, in turn, means continuity of operation.

In retrospection, the Long Beach Shipbuilding Company holds several distinctions. The plant was the first shipyard to be located in Southern California; the dry dock of the Long Beach yard was the first floating repair dock to be built on the Pacific Coast; the L-7 submarine built there was the only United States undersea craft officially credited with sinking an enemy U-boat in the late world war, and the company built the first motorship to be constructed on the Coast, the "Mazatlan."

AS THE VISITOR nears the Harbor of Los Angeles his first glimpse of the water is at the turn of the boulevard at Wilmington. Skirting the West Basin, past the Union Oil Refinery, he is soon opposite a modern steel shipyard, with its building ways, outfitting wharves, dry dock, etc. This is the Plant of the Los Angeles Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company, a product of Los Angeles brains and enterprise, controlled and operated by Los Angeles men.

The Plant occupies a fraction less than seventy acres, and is one of the most completely equipped shipyards on this Coast. Three years ago the present site was covered by several feet of water and was raised by dredging from the channel. The company had not started to operate when this country entered the war, and the plant was immediately speeded up to build steel ships for the government.

The first ship, the "Accomac," was launched December 15, 1917, and was soon on her way overseas, loaded with supplies for the army. The second ship was soon down the ways and then the others followed in an endless procession, until the signing of the Armistice put an end to the cry for more ships.

In all over 260,000 tons of steel cargo carrying ships have been delivered. An enviable record for any shipyard. Only one of these thirty ships met with disaster. Number twelve, the "West Arvada," struck a floating mine in the North Sea and was blown up.

During the war over 10,000 men were employed in the yard, but the force was cut down as soon as the emergency was past, and at present about 3500 men are employed.

The Company has under construction five 11,500-ton flush deck steamers for the United States Shipping Board, besides some large repair work contracts.

The Yard has six building slips, two outfitting wharves, with two 100-ton shear legs.

The Machine Shop is over 600 feet long and is completely equipped with modern machinery to handle any sort of work. All the Marine engines and auxiliaries, anchor and cargo winches, stearing engines, etc., for the ships under contract, are built complete in this shop.

The Planing Mill and Joiner Shop turn out all woodwork, such as the cabin fittings, doors, windows, furniture, etc. All sails, boat covers, instrument covers, etc., are made in the Sail Loft. The Blacksmith Shop turns out all the forgings, which enter into the ship construction, ready for finishing by the Machine Shop. In fact, everything entering into ship construction is turned out in this Yard.

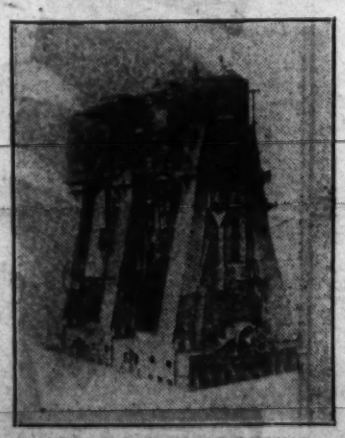
The latest and most important addition to the plant is the new 12,000-ton floating Dry Dock. This Dock is made up of six pontoons, each eighty-four feet wide, and each will lift 2000 tons. The Dock will take a ship 540 feet long and carries a depth of twenty-five feet over the sill. This is the only dock of its size between San Francisco and Panama—and fills a long-felt need. Many ships discharging cargo here can now be docked for cleaning, painting and repairs, without making the long trip to San Francisco.



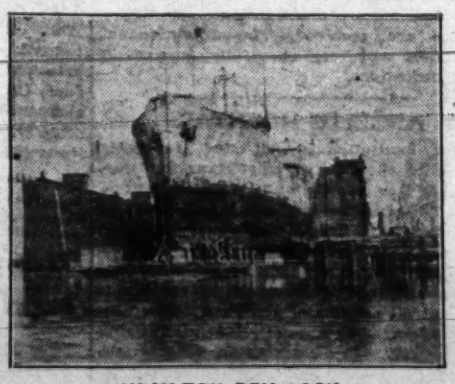
8800-TON STEEL CARGO VESSEL

8800-TON CARGO VESSELS
—BUILT BY THE—
LOS ANGELES SHIPBUILDING & DRY DOCK COMPANY

1—"ACCOMAC"	16—"WEST SELENE"
2—"WALKULLA"	17—"WEST MINGO"
3—"WAMPAUM"	18—"WEST MONTOP"
4—"WASSAIC"	19—"WEST HIKA"
5—"WEST GALOC"	20—"WEST HIMROD"
6—"WEST GALETA"	21—"THE ANGELES"
7—"WEST ZULA"	22—"WEST HIXTON"
8—"WEST ZUCKER"	23—"LAS VEGAS"
9—"WEST GRAMA"	24—"CROWN CITY"
10—"WEST ERRAL"	25—"WEST HOLBROOK"
11—"WEST AMARGOSA"	26—"TOPA TOPA"
12—"WEST ARVADA"	27—"CULBERSON"
12-A—"WEST CAJOOT"	28—"WEST HONAKER"
14—"WEST CONOB"	29—"WEST CUSSETTA"
15—"WEST KALUMB"	30—"WEST O'ROWA"



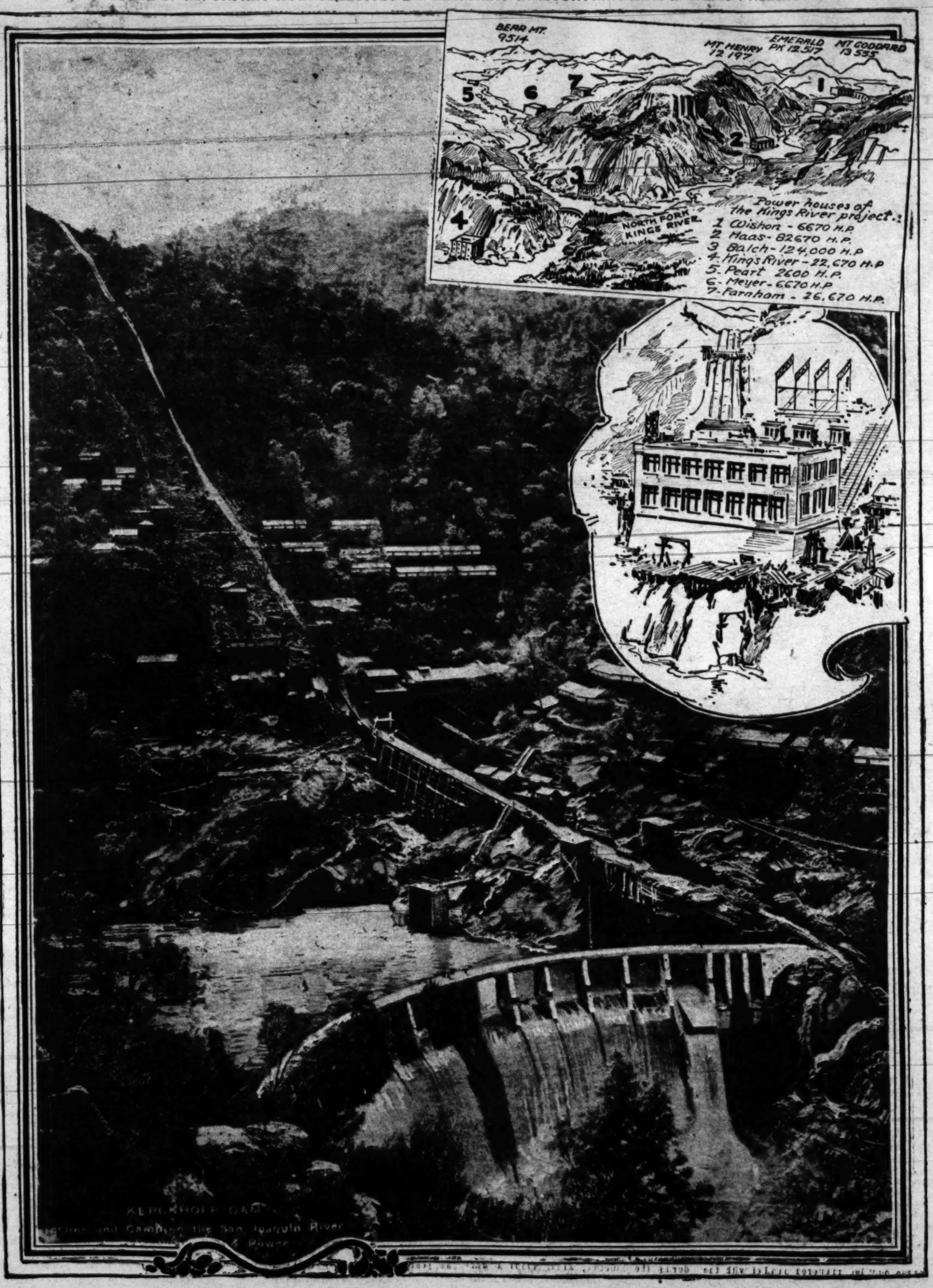
3500 I.H.P. MARINE ENGINE



120,000-TON DRY DOCK.

Kerckhoff Dam On the San Joaquin River.

SCENE OF IMPORTANT HYDROELECTRIC DEVELOPMENT IN MOUNTAINS ABOVE GREAT VALLEY.



KERCKHOFF DAM
...ion and Canyon the San Joaquin River
& Power

Advertisements—Business Announcements, Enterprises, Real Estate, Commerce.

[Under this general heading appear on this and succeeding pages of the Midwinter Number various authorized business announcements, together with descriptions of industrial and building enterprises, the nature and responsibility for which are shown in the notices themselves.]



California Hospital
1414 So. Hope St.
Los Angeles, Cal.

This institution was founded about 25 years ago by a group of prominent physicians of the city among whom were Doctors F. T. Bicknell, Walter Lindley, Everett R. Smith, Norman Bridge, W. W. Hitchcock, W. W. Beckett, John R. Haynes, M. L. Moore, Geo. W. Lasher, H. Bert Ellis, Frank D. Bullard, F. K. Ainsworth, E. A. Bryant, Joseph Kurtz, Granville MacGowan, Geo. L. Cole, H. G. Brainerd and Carl Kurtz.

They laid the foundation for one of the best hospitals on the Pacific Coast. Having laid a good foundation they faithfully built thereon with all that science and service could render, until today their institution stands second to none on the coast.

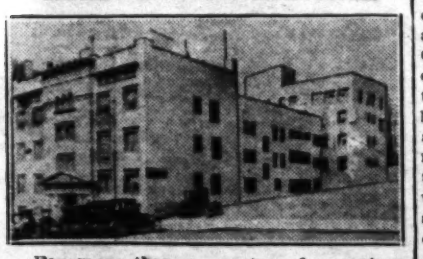
After 25 years of faithful service and with the desire to be relieved of the burdens of its management, yet anxious to continue the work under a management that would put it on the non-profit basis, which is now recognized as the ethical basis for a hospital, the founders of the California Hospital sold it to the Lutheran Hospital Society.

The Lutheran Hospital Society was organized and incorporated for the purpose of establishing a hospital. The officers are:

Rev. W. S. Dysinger, D. D., Superintendent and pastor; Adolph Larson, president; Rev. Julius Lincoln, D. D., vice-president; Rev. A. E. Isham, secretary; Emil Engdahl, treasurer.

The program of the Lutheran Hospital will be to maintain the high standing of the institution, and by enlargement and added equipment as the needs require to meet every necessity of the modern and up-to-date hospital. It is the plan to render such charity service as will be supported by those who are charitably inclined, and believing that many kind-hearted men and women will support such an institution, we have undertaken the project which Los Angeles so much needs.

CLARA BARTON HOSPITAL.



For more than a quarter of a century one of Southern California's leading institutions for the care of the sick and injured has been the Clara Barton Hospital. To be specific, this hospital was organized in 1904 by Dr. H. P. Barton with very small equipment. Today under supervision of the State of California, a corps of something like 100 nurses comprises the training school. Its patient accommodations include beds for more than 100 invalids and the general equipment is unexcelled anywhere. The Clara Barton Hospital is situated at 447 South Olive street, which is an ideal location for such an institution.

The Clara Barton Training School for Nurses is under the management of Miss Marie C. Hodgdon and the course is three years. Pupils are required to have had at least two years in the high school before entering. A post-graduate course of six months is given graduates of recognized schools. This school is accredited by the State of New York as fulfilling all their requirements.

Applications are received at all times and appointments are made in the order applications are received. The superintendent of nurses will very cheerfully answer all communications.

ANGELUS HOSPITAL.

This institution is well and favorably known to the leading physicians and surgeons of Los Angeles and Southern California. The Angelus is practically a fireproof building with large and well-ventilated rooms and attractive lawns, where the convalescent may enjoy Southern California's invigorating out-of-doors and glorious sunshine at all seasons of the year. This hospital is located in a quiet residential section of the city, at Washington, Trinity and Twentieth streets, and can be reached by San Pedro street or Maple avenue car lines. For particulars apply to Mrs. H. W. Pahl, superintendent.

GENERAL PETROLEUM CORPORATION.

This company incorporated May 25, 1916, under the laws of the State of California, to purchase, lease and develop oil lands and to build and operate refineries and ships. On June 28, 1916, it succeeded to the General Petroleum Company under the terms of a plan of reorganization.

The corporation's properties comprise the following:

Approximately 25,000 acres of patented or located land in the various California oil fields, held in fee or under lease, on which are 465 producing wells, yielding 4,000,000 barrels of oil annually; controls through subsidiary about 4860 acres of land in the Lost Soldier and 400 acres in the Lance Creek Fields, Wyo. An important discovery of light gravity oil has been made in a well drilled on the Lost Soldier property. About 7500 acres of land in the various oil fields of Mexico, held under lease, and 250 acres of land with deep water frontage at Tampico owned in fee. A topping plant is being erected on the water front property at Tampico. A refining plant at Vernon, Los Angeles, Cal., and topping plants at Olinda and Lebec, Cal. The capacity of these plants for handling the production of the company aggregates about 32,500 barrels daily. At the Vernon plant are installed ample car-loading facilities for the Southern Pacific, Santa Fe and Salt Lake railroads. A wharf for loading ships with oil, located on deep water at Los Angeles Outer Harbor and two loading stations—one fuel oil and one distillate—at Los Angeles Inner Harbor. A ship-loading and train-loading station at Seattle Harbor and a ship-loading and train-loading station at Meadow Point, near Seattle, Wash. The entire capital stock of the General Pipe Line Company of California is owned by the General Petroleum Corporation. This system consists of 268 miles of pipe line, of which 206 miles is eight-inch steel pipe and sixty-two miles of six-inch steel pipe. One main line extends from the San Joaquin Valley oil fields, in California, a distance of 184 miles to the General Petroleum Corporation refinery and to tide-water at Los Angeles, and a branch from this line runs fifty-two miles to Mojave Junction of the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific railways, as shipping points, and as the source of fuel oil for the former railway company. A second main line of six-inch pipe thirty-two miles in length connects the Montebello, Fullerton and Yorba Linda fields in Southern California with the Vernon refinery of the corporation.

The combined steel tankage of the General Petroleum Corporation and General Pipe Line Company is 3,806,000 barrels and in addition, a 500,000 barrel concrete reservoir is located at the tide-water terminal, making a total storage capacity of 4,300,000 barrels.

The company has under long-time charter two tank steamers of a gross tonnage of 6047 tons each and an aggregate carrying capacity of 144,000 barrels. It also owns two tugs, five barges and one launch and has under construction two steel tankers with a capacity of 70,000 barrels each.

The production of oil from the properties of the company during the year ended June 30, 1919, was 4,211,716 barrels, compared with 4,262,465 barrels last year.

The authorized capital stock of the company is $46,787,000.

The officers of the company are: John Barneson, president; Lionel T. Barneson, first vice-president and general manager; J. D. Grant, second vice-president; A. L. Weil, third vice-president and general counsel; Robert Mitchell, fourth vice-president; R. E. Maynard, fifth vice-president; C. R. Stevens, secretary; V. F. Shaw, assistant secretary; D. W. Woods, assistant secretary; Robert Mitchell, treasurer; Rodney S. Durkee, comptroller.

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THE ARMSTRONG COMPANY.

The Armstrong Company, with main offices in the Merchants National Bank Building, this city, announces its absorption gasoline plant in the Rock River Field, in Wyoming, is now producing a large percentage of the highest grade gasoline that is made in the Mountain States. The plant handles 3,000,000 feet of rich casing-head gas, and plans are already laid out for increasing the capacity to 6,000,000 feet as soon as the snow is off the ground in the spring. The output of this plant will then be greater than that of any other absorption plant west of the Mississippi River, if available published data are correct.

Mr. W. M. Armstrong is president of the company. He is the original geological locator of the Rock River Field and still has large interests there. The field is now making around 7000 barrels of 42 degree Be. oil daily, from ten producing wells. The Ohio Oil Company operates the field, and it was from the Ohio Company that the Armstrong Company secured a contract for extracting the gasoline from the gas.

When the additions to the plant are completed the total daily production will increase the casing-head gasoline output of the State of Wyoming from 20 to 25 per cent.

Plants erected under the Armstrong process go a long way towards complete and effectual conservation of the gas that occurs in oil fields. Practically no marketable products escape. "Daily reports indicate that one of their plants is extracting more than 95 per cent of the product that can possibly be extracted and recovered.

Mr. H. H. Armstrong is general manager and treasurer of the company.

L. A. WIRE AND IRON WORKS.

The L. A. Wire and Iron Works, located at 129 East Seventh street, factory at 914 East Ninth street, Andrew Biescar, owner and manager, was established in 1903, and enjoys a large patronage in Southern California. Mr. Biescar makes a specialty of art lamp-shade frames, floral wire designs, iron work generally, manufacturing wire baskets, bird cages, window guards, fire guards, wire fences, folding gates, screens, gravel screens, mining screens and coal screens.

The wire work samples and catalogues at the store, 129 East Seventh, show the high-class work of the designer and manufacturer.

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HUNSAKER, BRITT & COSGROVE.

The two first-named members of this partnership have been associated in the general practice of the law the greater part of the time for a third of a century—at first in San Diego but for upwards of twenty years in this city, under the firm name of Hunsaker & Britt. The firm has been engaged in much important litigation. Recently Messrs. T. B. Cosgrove, for six years City Attorney of the city of San Diego, Daniel M. Hunsaker, son of William J. Hunsaker, W. Egbert Mitchell, for seventeen years associated with the firm, and Robert B. Murphy, for several years Assistant County Counsel of Los Angeles county, were admitted as partners upon a reorganization of the firm. Their offices are on the eleventh floor of the Title Insurance Building.

"THE QUALITY PLUMBER."

The plumbing and heating fixtures in connection with the Ambassador Hotel are being installed under the contract direction of Arthur Hess, known more specifically as "The Quality Plumber." Mr. Hess specializes in plumbing and steam heating and has handled some of the largest contracting work in that line in Los Angeles and vicinity. Aside from his city contracting offices in Suite 610 Baker-Detwiler Building, Los Angeles, he maintains a large warehouse in Santa Fe avenue.

Fulton Engine Works

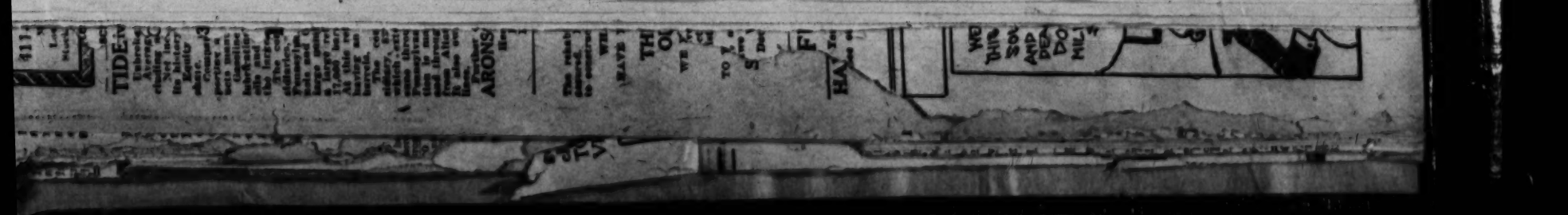


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Kerckhoff Dam On the San Joaquin River.

SCENE OF IMPORTANT HYDROELECTRIC DEVELOPMENT IN MOUNTAINS ABOVE GREAT VALLEY.

California the Bean Bag of the World.

One of the State's Greatest Crops, Although the Past Year Was Far Below Normal in Production.

BY HOWARD C. KEGLEY.

CALIFORNIA is the bean bag of the world. When beans are mentioned Boston usually pops into the mind, but Boston is merely a distant outpost of the bean business. California makes 'em; Boston bakes 'em!

Seventy-five per cent of all the beans grown in the United States are harvested in the fertile valleys of this State. This year's harvest was valued at $13,000,000. Two hundred and sixty-five thousand acres were grown.

When it comes to beans California grows any and all varieties. The climatic conditions are such that a bean which won't thrive near the coast can be cultivated successfully in the dry valleys of the interior. The lima thrives in the coastal strip, while the tepary grows well in arid stretches.

Sacked in 100-pound bags, the 1920 bean harvest of this State was as follows: Small whites, 600,000 bags; large whites, 450,000 bags; Blackeyes, 200,000 bags; Cranberry, 60,000 bags; Mexican reds, 75,000 bags; pinks, 600,000 bags; Limas, 750,000 bags; Henderson bush, 200,000 bags; making a grand total of 1,485,000 100-pound sacks.

Three Million Bushels.

WHILE California produces 75 per cent of all the beans grown in the United States, Southern California claims five-eighths of the State's production. The harvest of the past season was lighter than usual, because of unfavorable cultural conditions, and for the further reason that a considerable carry-over from the previous year, brought about by heavy importations, caused many ranchers to temporarily switch to other crops.

The September estimate of crop reporters said that the 1920 yield was 3,017,000 bushels, against 4,475,000 bushels for the previous year. Ventura county leads the whole world in bean growing. More than 50 per cent of all the beans harvested in this country each year come from Ventura, Orange, Santa Barbara and San Diego counties. This year, of all varieties of beans, they yielded as follows: Ventura county, 66,625 tons; Orange county, 25,103 tons; Santa Barbara county, 12,302 tons; San Diego county, 11,445 tons.

The bean business in California really began with the importation of seed lima beans from the west coast of South America. For many years the lima bean held sway here. It is climatically adapted to the coastal strip, ranging from Santa Barbara county south to San Diego, and seldom reaching inland farther than twenty miles.

A peculiarity of the lima bean is that it feeds upon the heavy ocean fogs which prevail through the growing months of May, June and July. In addition to growing large and robust on the nitrogen which it extracts from the fogs, the lima stores a large supply of nitrogen in its roots, which if plowed under at the end of the harvest season, serve as a natural fertilizer of tremendous value to the ranchers. There are large tracts of land in Los Angeles county and elsewhere along the coast which have farmed to beans continuously for twenty years, and have never had an ounce of commercial fertilizer on them. Crop rotation in bean growing is not necessary.

In recent years the fame of the lima, which long was king here, has been somewhat overshadowed by the baby lima, which rather suddenly leaped into favor, as is evident from the fact that while the lima bean acreage in this State was diminished 15,000 to 18,000 in 1920, according to the Fruit World, practically the entire falling off was on Limas. San Fernando Valley alone produced 18,000 acres of baby limas in 1920.

The lima harvest in Southern California has ranged between 700,000 and 1,000,000 bags a year for many seasons. In 1918 it was 1,505,000 bags, in 1919 it was 810,000 bags, and during the season just closed it amounted to 900,000 bags. The California Lima Bean Association rated the 1920 cultivation at 149,837 acres, of which it controlled 78,804 acres. The organization grows and markets its product co-operatively. For many years California has been credited with the production of 85 per cent of all the lima beans grown in the world. The only place outside of the coastal strip in California where limas will grow to advantage on a commercial scale is on the island of Madagascar.

Intensive Cultivation.

A GREAT deal of last year's crop in Madagascar came to this country, and at low prices, but it was said to be of poor quality because of weevils. The only noteworthy thing that happened when this imported crop arrived was a slump in the bean market which caused California limas to sell ridiculously low. Bean growers are, as a consequence, asking for a protective tariff on foreign beans.

Nowadays the tendency of ranching is toward smaller plots and more intensive farming, but there is a touch of the early days in bean ranching, for it harks to the day of the Don, when farming was conducted on a big scale. While modern bean farmers are taking to irrigation and intensive cultivation on tracts of from forty to 300 acres, in order to take from the soil sufficient tonnage to justify the rentals that are asked, there are still some gigantic bean ranches in the State.

On the Irvine ranch in Orange county, which is one of the largest single tracts of land in the West, approximately 25,000 acres of beans are produced each year. Dry farming is followed on such areas. Between Los Angeles and The Palms are several bean ranches running into 2000 to 3500 acres to the block. There are numerous large bean ranches in Ventura county and the San Joaquin Valley.

There are probably not less than a dozen bean ranches in Southern California that embrace 10,000 acres of land, and some of these are close together. The farming is done on such a large scale that tractors working day and night are used in plowing and harrowing the soil. Practically every sizable ranch owns and operates its own threshing outfit. The beans are cut when mature, the vines being piled in heaps to dry. They are later hauled to the thresher in basket wagons. After being threshed they are sacked and piled up in the field to cure while waiting to be transported to a neighboring warehouse for cleaning. The crop requires little cultivation as a rule. Taken as an average on all varieties over the State beans yield from 1250 to 2000 pounds to the acre. Early in December prices on the various kinds of beans ranged from 5½ to 12 cents per pound. Before the war wholesale prices were between 4½ and 7 cents per pound, but the prevailing prices are considered low, considering the cost of production last year.

THE LAND OF HAPPY CHILDREN.

Schools, Parks and Other Attractions to Make Little One Healthy and Contented in Los Angeles.

THE old Greek myths tell of a fair time called the Golden Age, which dealt with eternal childhood and its delightful advantages, and where joy reigned supreme until one curious little miss opened the chest in which the troubles of the world were caged, and which immediately flew over the erstwhile happy clime and brought grief and sorrow in their wake.

Southern California comes nearest to being the ideal land described in those classics as the children's paradise, for it is here on this sunny coast that childhood has the least worries and cares, and the most joy and health may be had for the mere taking.

In contemplating a move to any place, people invariably inquire about its church and school facilities, for most families have the future of their most youthful members in view when they do contemplate a move, and if the new place offers suitable opportunity for the education and advancement of the offspring, it will meet with the parents' approval, it goes without saying.

In Southern California, those questions are answered in full on the surface of things, and yet few people know of the manifold advantages of this part of our country for children. To be sure, they know that it is healthy, and the schools are good—but the advantages go farther than that.

In the matter of climate, it is unsurpassed. The evenness of the temperature, with its predominance of sunshiny days and temperate thermometer, with its comparative freedom from the extremes which are so dangerous to children, make for health and growth, and the fact that the little folk can be out of doors practically every day in the year accounts for the splendid development noticed in the scores of happy youngsters who throng the State, and of the superb strength and physical condition characteristic of the youth who represent California in other colleges, athletic contests and so on.

California leads in the matter of schools, and the manifold advantages of the system, wherein talented pupils may specialize in particular branches, is easily seen. In many places, when a boy or girl shows a preference for or talent in an unusual line, the parents are confronted with the problem of sending the child off to a place where that particular thing is taught, and often the separation or expense involved must be considered first, and last.

In Southern California, scores of high schools are maintained wherein every branch of mechanical and artistic occupations are taught, where a business or art course may be mastered parallel with the regular education, and it is noticeable in the crowded schools that older people who have had thwarted ambitions take advantage of these manifold courses at night just as their youngsters do in the day. The Polytechnic High School, for instance, teaches more than 8000 students at night in various branches, making it the biggest high school in the United States. Books and all materials are furnished by the State in the public schools, and this is a decided advantage to many families who have been burdened with the constant buying of rapidly changing text-books in other States. Out-of-door study, nature classes, hiking opportunities, etc., are features of the California schools, and thus school days become the happy round of adventures and enjoyable occupation they should be to all children.

For specializing in music, dancing, artistic expression, in acting and so-called "movie" work, there are scores of private schools which specialize in these things, and thus many parents feel as though they are developing talents in their children which would necessarily have to be smothered in most other places. Great open-air nature studios of interpretive dancing, etc., founded by world-famous teachers, are to be found in the mountains and glens of California, and from them the studios and stage draw their youthful talent at need.

Los Angeles boasts of more than a score of parks, where happy childhood may frolic every day in the year. Special attention to supervised playing, with trained directors, swimming pools in a dozen places, are among the advantages for embryo citizens, and picnic grounds, with all the facilities for outdoor housekeeping so enjoyable to children, are thoughtfully provided by the city.

In the matter of libraries, Los Angeles boasts five playground branches as well as the wonderfully equipped department specially maintained for the children. Last year 32,246 children were gathered in circles and told the world's best stories, and of the more than 9000 books which went out from the libraries each day, great numbers were books specially planned and issued to junior readers.

Several of the big department stores have auditoriums where the children of the city and surrounding towns may meet weekly to enact plays, have frolics, and listen to stories by trained raconteurs, while holidays are specially observed by these stores and other companies with appropriate exercises, decorations and frolics for the children—doll parties and Santa Claus affairs during the Yuletide, witch romps at Halloween, fireworks displays for patriotic occasions, and so on. Recognizing the importance of the little people to the community, the business houses and commercial organizations take them very seriously into consideration in all their schemes, and consequently every California youngster takes a wholesome and patriotic interest in the doings of his State, its pageants and celebrations, and becomes what is technically known as a "booster" or "near-native son" at a very early age. Of such stuff is the sturdy citizen made!

Travel is education. Travel facilities up and down the length and breadth of this longest of States are such that the youngsters know the geographic possibilities little dreamed by older citizens of other States. Beach delights when he may bathe and wade and splash almost any day in the year—mountain climbing, arroyo camping—forest hiking—they are all known to this small citizen, for they are his practically for the asking, and in the mines, on the ranches, among orange groves, or poppy fields, in cotton or sugar or canning districts, he and his insatiable curiosity—which is the foundation of knowledge—are taken into serious consideration, and as he trudges—or flivvers—or stages he learns, and learning, grows to the full stature Nature meant him to attain.

Fairy-tale day, on the first of May, in wonderful Elysian Park, when the old fairy tales come to life—summer days at Catalina, or seeking moonstones on the beach—autumn frisking to school, or up the trails for wild walnuts—holiday climbs for mountain holly, spring rambles for exquisite wild flowers—is it any wonder that the California child has a red-letter calendar, and the days are too short for his full enjoyment? Boy Scouts and Camp-fire lasses—sturdy training by noble men and women who give the best that is in them to help the young people of their State—from the tiniest baby in the Patsy rompers, whose freedom was inspired by the husky out-of-door Californian—through the romping kiddie in the coveralls also made in this State, which are the emancipation garments of freedom-loving childhood—to the springing youth with the love of life on his open brow—they all prove that the golden age of childhood is NOW and the Paradise may be found—here.

Five Cement Mills.

There are five large cement mills in operation in Southern California, while granite, marble and sandstone are found in large quantities and furnish high-class building material.

Millions in Honey.

California produces more honey than any other two States in the Union, with over one-half million colonies of bees on the job. Last year's honey crop was worth $3,000,000.

"Mud Slinger" is Indispensible.

Nearly every trade and profession is represented in the motion-picture business, all of them more or less well known to the movie fan. Practically everyone interested in motion pictures has a general idea as to the duties of the film "cutter," the director, the scenario editor, and costumer, and they have a vague notion of what the carpenters, electricians and chemical laboratory workers do, but few of them know of the movie "mud slinger."

The motion picture "mud slinger," however, harms no one. On the contrary, he is most useful, if not entirely indispensable. The technical name for mud is plaster, but it looks so much like mud that it goes by that name in filmlan..

The use of this mud varies from erecting houses and entire villages to the manufacture of skulls and statuary. When a scenario calls for skulls, mummies or statues, a hurry order is sent to the molders or "mud-slingers" to provide them.

Not only are skulls, mummies and other such gruesome subjects reproduced in the mud-slinging department of the studios, but works of art and architecture as well. Charles J. Schrieber, chief of the mud-slingers at the Goldwyn studios, for instance, has recently perfected a plaster which when used in pictures is an exact likeness of Travitina marble, one of the rarest of building materials which consists of hardened lava from Mt. Vesuvius. This mud is used by the slingers in the erection of Italian villas and statuary for movie sets that require a faithful likeness of the original.

In a recent production a Scotch village was called for. The village was made entirely of this mud and in the erection established something of a record in the amount of material required. Twenty-two tons of plaster, 350 sacks of sawdust, six barrels of coloring matter and an equal amount of water were used.

In another production where statues of certain characters in the play were required, the statues were manufactured in the "mud-slinging" department and the facial likenesses were obtained by making life casts of the players.

This department of the moving-picture industry, while requiring a great deal of mechanical ability, cannot be classed entirely as a mechanical branch of the industry, as it is also utilized in reproducing exact likenesses of some of the world's greatest statuary where art in the reproducer is required to almost the same degree as in the molder of the original. Since the "mud-slinging" department cannot be classed as either a mechanical or an artistic branch, yet must be classified some way, it will have to be labeled "necessary" and relegated to the ranks of the silent army of the motion-picture industry.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA'S MATCHLESS WEATHER.

(Continued from Page 5.)

fornia to perhaps a greater degree than anywhere else in America to the end that more is known here of the varying velocities and directions of the winds at different levels than anywhere else. Sailors keep a twenty-minute log and a number of airmen make a five-minute log. For many years it has been our custom to make extensive notes at five-minute intervals throughout our flights and upon completion of the trip to check up with the self-recording barometers, thermometer and hygrometer which always form part of the equipment. In these studies all ground data and upper air balloon observations as well were made use of and these observations were studied for immediate practical results.

The Weather Map.

THE weather map which is issued every morning by the Weather Bureau is absolutely necessary for the proper understanding of weather conditions over a region. Aviators are so familiar with it that a glance at the location of the great aerial eddies thereon depicted tell them the directions and velocities of the winds. With upper air observations (such as are provided, for example, by the Balloon School at Arcadia and often printed on the weather map,) the direction and velocity of the air currents up to 12,000 feet and sometimes higher are a matter of certainty.

Use of the Pilot Balloon.

SOUNDINGS, or measurements, of the upper regions are best accomplished by means of small free balloons. These balloons are of pure rubber and measure about three feet in diameter when inflated. They are filled with pure hydrogen and are set free over an observing station.

The observing station may be permanent, as at the United States Army Balloon School, Ross Field, at Arcadia, or the necessary apparatus, being portable, may be set up anywhere.

The apparatus in addition to the balloon consists of a plane-table and theodolites of a special pattern. When the pilot balloon is freed, the exact time is taken and the deflection of the balloon from the perpendicular as well as the direction of the flight indicates the force and direction of the wind.

Observations are made at intervals of a minute until the balloon disappears. The small telescope with which the theodolite is equipped permits the balloon to be observed throughout its ascent.

The observer is stationed at the eye-piece of the telescope and it is his duty to keep the balloon always in the field of the telescope. Another reads the angles as shown by the scales of the theodolite and a third man plots these readings on the table. The results of an ascent show the direction and velocity of the wind for every 300 feet of ascent up to the time the balloon becomes invisible. The advantages of these observations are manifest for aircraft of all kinds for it is only possible by means of these observations to obtain an idea as to the drift and velocity of the upper air. Pilot balloons have been in use for a long time in determining the velocity of the wind at different levels. For several years Ross Field has made pilot balloon ascensions at certain hours every day. And for the last two years the Los Angeles Weather Bureau office has printed on the daily weather map and one of the newspapers of Los Angeles has regularly published wind direction and velocity under the heading of "Air Lanes Weather" for the benefit of the aeronautical interests in this locality.

Over Catalina Island.

THE charting of air lanes requires the assembling of all obtainable upper air data. In addition to the weather map which shows surface weather conditions, recourse must be had to sounding balloons, which carry self-recording instruments; pilot balloons, such as are used by balloonists, and observations made by the airmen in flight. Sounding balloons were first used on the Pacific Coast about seven years ago. The results were remarkably practical and gave us first accurate information as to the higher levels of the air.

The most notable investigations into the upper regions of the air so far as Southern California is concerned were those made on Catalina Island in the summer of 1913. The writer (then in charge of the Los Angeles office of the Weather Bureau) assisted in this work. We sent up twenty-three sets of recording meteorological instruments and we recovered fifteen wholly satisfactory records of weather conditions up to the unusual height of twenty and one-half miles or 108,000 feet.

These ascents were made at Avalon, Catalina Island. Two balloons were used to support a wicker basket which contained a self-recording barometer, self-recording thermometer, [illegible] recording humidity apparatus [illegible] automatically on a blackened cylinder which made three revolutions an hour. On August 3 a temperature of 90 degrees below zero was recorded at an elevation of ten miles above the sea. This was the lowest obtained during July and August although the temperature invariably averaged below zero after the four-mile level was reached. Strange as it may seem, it was found that the thermometer rose steadily after the instruments passed into what is called the "isothermal layer," or the "stratosphere." This is not limited to Southern California for the temperatures all over the world are lowest at about the ten-mile level, and the lowest temperature ever recorded within the earth's atmosphere, 133 degrees (Fahrenheit) below zero occurred over the equator in November, 1913, at an elevation of eleven miles. At thirteen miles above the surface of the earth during the same ascent, the temperature rose 73 degrees higher. It is very interesting to note that all observations by sounding balloons show agreement as to the decrease of temperature with elevation. By means of automatic registering devices, it has been found that the temperature invariably rises after the ten-mile altitude has been reached. The ten-mile level might well be called the "temperature lid" for it is only beneath this lid that "weather" as we know it with storms, winds, rain and snow exist. Above the ten-mile level there are few changes in weather conditions and the air, cold, dry and highly rarified, moves with incredible velocity towards the East. The wind velocity increases as the density of the air decreases.

The Land-and-Sea Breeze.

THE flow of cool air towards the relatively warm sea at night and in the early morning and the drift which is set up shortly before noon as the air over the land becomes heated is as regular as the clock. There is a regular tidal flow of air towards the coast in the morning and from the sea in the afternoon at moderate elevations; above 6000 feet the sea and land breeze is probably inoperative. The results of the upper air investigations over Catalina Island, together with the data secured from the Ballon School, made it possible to fix the limits of the height of the land and sea breeze and to map the extent of its influence. It has been found that the district bounded by Long Beach or Newport to the west and Santa Ana or Riverside or San Bernardino to the east and the San Gabriel Valley to the north is practically free from changing currents during the summer, spring and autumn months. This district seldom has winds exceeding twenty-five miles per hour during these seasons and during the winter it is not often that the regular circulation of air is interfered with.

Using the Air Lanes.

UPPER air data have been extensively used by airmen in Southern California and in following these directions pilots have been able to make astonishingly high speeds. For example, not long since, two aviators consulted the upper air maps, rose to 12,000 feet, and, taking advantage of the high northerly winds which their upper-air map showed to be prevailing there, they flew their airplanes from Bakersfield to Los Angeles, a distance of 143 miles in thirty-five minutes, or at the rate of four miles a minute. Returning to Bakersfield they used a favorable wind on the 2000-foot level.

Generally it is the practice for aviators in California to fly high when headed south and low when going in the opposite direction. High-power airplanes, like fast steamships, are nearly independent of the wind, but it is the planes with a relatively weak engine, or dirigibles, and free-flying spherical balloons that make the most use of air-charts. It will be readily seen that a dirigible, with a speed of fifty miles per hour, would be driven backward in a sixty-mile wind. With the use of the aerial road map the dirible pilot could rise into the level giving him a favorable wind and double his speed. In ballooning over Southern California we have found it possible to drift anywhere we desired by ballasting so as to reach a certain wind level, or letting out gas by valving, thus descending into a favorable current.

A general storm on the Pacific Coast would naturally upset the regular drift of the air; at such times the airman has to proceed with caution, but such conditions are exceptional. In this district the airman does not fear the so-called "holes in the air" for by flying reasonably high over the mountain ranges, he avoids the down-rushes on the lee side.

Opinion of Military Aeronaut.

DURING the past nine years we have made flights for air-testing purposes under all conditions of weather, by day and by night, and in all kinds of aircraft, but we can never forget our trip as a meteorologist in the first free-flying military balloon voyage on the Pacific Coast conducted by the Regular Army. This was from the Arcadia Balloon School on the morning of June 18, 1919. The commanding officer of the Ross Field, Lieut.-Col. L. J. Mygatt, A.S., was in command and at the conclusion of the day's flight he voiced an opinion and uttered a prophecy which has come true. Col. Mygatt made this report:

"Our purpose was to so chart the air as to furnish reliable scientific data for commercial aeronautic work. While our tests have been elaborate and extensive, it needed this practical journey to lay the broad foundation for general use. We have demonstrated by facts, which are now a matter of record, that atmospheric conditions over Southern California are more favorable to commercial air traffic than those possessed by any other section of the country. They are, in short, ideal.

"Other tests will be made under varying conditions so that our knowledge of meteorology may be most complete. Today's observations, however, may be regarded as of the utmost importance in their bearing upon possible dirigible flights in that they prove Southern California air currents, if understood, constitute as certain a medium of travel, so far as direction and distinction are concerned, as the tracks of a railroad."

FOREIGN TRADE THROUGH PORT OF LOS ANGELES.

(Continued from Page 2.)

to the size of the packages, the character of the lining to be used in the cases, and as to whether the goods themselves shall be packed in cartons or placed in the packing cases in plain packages. Now the merchant who receives this order, if he knows his business, will follow the customer's directions to the letter. The goods ordered may come from the factory in cartons of one dozen or one gross or in other form, depending on the kind of merchandise. If the merchant decides that he knows what his customer wants better than the customer himself does—and that is frequently the case—he will instruct his shipping clerk to pack the goods in the usual way and ignore the customer's directions. The order is shipped and arrives at the port of entry in South America. Suppose there are 100 cases of men's hose, fifty dozen pairs in a case, with each dozen packed in a neat carton. When the customhouse officials come to open the merchandise to assess the duty, what happens? There are 5000 cartons that weigh no inconsiderable amount. In that country paper cartons are dutiable, it may be at a higher rate than the socks. The result is the entire shipment is assessed at the rate taken by the cartons, and the foreign buyer has probably twice the amount of duty assessed that would have been the case had the American merchant followed his specific instructions.

But this is not all. If the exporter failed to follow directions as to packing without cartons, he may also decide that the instructions calling for cases to weigh not in excess of 150 pounds each was only a foolish idea and one that would cause additional expense, so instead of packing in 150-pound cases he packs in his usual cases that weigh from 300 to 350 pounds each. Now what happens? These goods have to be transported possibly 500 miles inland. There are no railroads. The only means of transportation may be on the backs of donkeys, mules or llamas. These animals will carry a 300-pound load but it must be in the form of two cases of 150 pounds each. The goods must either be repacked for shipment inland or rejected entirely. They are of no use to the inland merchant lying on the docks or in the warehouses. He must have the goods to sell them. If it so happens that he has no means of having them repacked he will reject the entire order, refuse to pay the draft, and leave the American exporter to get whatever he can for the consignment at the port of entry.

Faulty packing is only one of the pitfalls that the merchant who would enter the foreign field must avoid. He must first of all make it a rule that his staff in charge of foreign orders follow explicitly every detail not only of shipping directions, but also all instructions as to how the goods are to be wrapped for display on the foreign merchant's counters. If a foreign buyer asks that calico or other print goods be put up in bolts of a specific number of yards, he must see to it that these instructions are carried out, even though it will entail additional expense in the preparation for shipment. The foreign buyer has his reasons and you may depend upon it they are good ones. So the merchant who aspires to succeed abroad must get the idea out of his head that if he competes with other merchants on price and terms and quality he has the field to himself. He has not, and if he takes this for granted and assumes that the overseas merchant does not know what he is about when he asks him to change his standards in the presenting of his wares, he is courting failure.

There Must Be Imports, Too.

WHILE public interest is usually centered upon the export trade, the value of an active movement in imports is not to be underestimated. There are many classes of commodities that we must obtain from other countries—commodities that we would otherwise be deprived of, with the consequent lowering of our standard of living, and commodities that our industries require. In the first class fall such articles as tropical fruits, spices, tea, coffee, cocoa and similar tropical or subtropical products. Of the second class are rubber, hides and skins, copra, and textile fibres such as hemp, jute and flax. These are only a few of the articles which we find it to our advantage to import; a complete list would require columns for its enumeration.

There are other advantages in having mutual trade relations with other nations, but the relation of a balanced trade to shipping is the only one that needs to be here discussed. If we wish ships to come to our harbor we must do more than supply freight for them. If they come laden with goods for our merchants and our manufacturers, available cargo space will be thus offered our exporters and so our sales abroad greatly facilitated.

In this connection it may be interesting to note the countries with which the largest volume of business was transacted in the year. We imported from England $212,444 and exported to England $2,436,099. The value of the merchandise imported from Japan was $158,192, while we exported to that country merchandise valued at $2,025,053. Our trade with China consisted of imports valued at $1,444,688, while we exported to that country goods valued at $1,729,916. We received from Canada imports valued at $846,331, while we shipped to our northern neighbor $246,400. Our imports from Chile reached a total of $278,099, while we shipped there $75,946 in goods. We bought from Mexico $366,878 and sold that country $710,964. Our trade with the Philippines was very gratifying. Imports were received valued at $144,485, while we exported to these islands merchandise valued at $457,954.

Even a cursory study of the foreign trade of the Port of Los Angeles must convince that it is now in a healthy condition and that great expansion is to be expected. With the goods to export, a vast market for imports, rapidly increasing transportation facilities, markets that are eager for our products, and experienced exporters who know how to carry on business with other nations, the future is assured.

State's Champion Tree.

California's champion tree is a Santa Rosa plum tree in the orchard of D. B. Harris of Madera county. This tree yielded 760 pounds of plums last summer, a record which is said to be unsurpassed. Had the other trees in the Harris orchard borne as well, the yield would have been twenty-nine tons per acre. From the branches of this tree Mr. Harris picked and packed thirty-eight crates of plums, each crate weighing twenty pounds. The champion plum tree began bearing at two years. This year the top branches were wired to prevent them from breaking down. The tree is being used by the Nurserymen's Bud Selection Association of California as a source of buds for nursery stock.

Air Mail Boxes.

Practical application of air service was established in Los Angeles in 1920 when government airplanes landed here for the first time to carry letters north. Eight hotels have special "air mail" boxes from which letters are collected Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for delivery by the "Avalon" to San Francisco, Berkeley, Fresno, Bakersfield, Alameda, Stockton, Sacramento and Oakland. The following Los Angeles hotels receive air mail: Van Nuys, Stowell, Clark, Hayward, Lankershim, Rosslyn, Angelus and Alexandria.

Vocational Training.

Los Angeles has the reputation of leading the country in vocational training. At the summer exhibition more than 100 city schools were represented in materials assembled through the Chamber of Commerce subcommittee on vocational training. Every department of work is represented in our schools: Domestic science, woodwork, mechanical drawing, metal work and even handicraft of kindergartens. The exhibition this past year created so much comment that the Chamber of Commerce placed the best examples in the State and county fairs.

The Leading Industries.

Here are some figures showing the percentage of the workers of Los Angeles engaged in the leading industries of the city: Machinery, 13 per cent; canning, 12 per cent; motion pictures, 10 per cent; shipbuilding, 9 per cent; oil business, 6 per cent; packing-houses, 6 per cent; printing and publishing, 5 per cent; flour and grist mills, 5 per cent; bread and baking, 4 per cent; lumber business, 4 per cent.

Advertisements—Business Announcements, Enterprises, Real Estate, Commerce.

[Under this general heading appear on this and succeeding pages of the Midwinter Number various authorized business announcements, together with descriptions of industrial and building enterprises, the nature and responsibility for which are shown in the notices themselves.]

GENERAL PETROLEUM CORPORATION.

This company incorporated May 25, 1916, under the laws of the State of California, to purchase, lease and develop oil lands and to build and operate refineries and ships. On June 28, 1916, it succeeded to the General Petroleum Company under the terms of a plan of reorganization.



California Hospital 1414 S. Hope St.

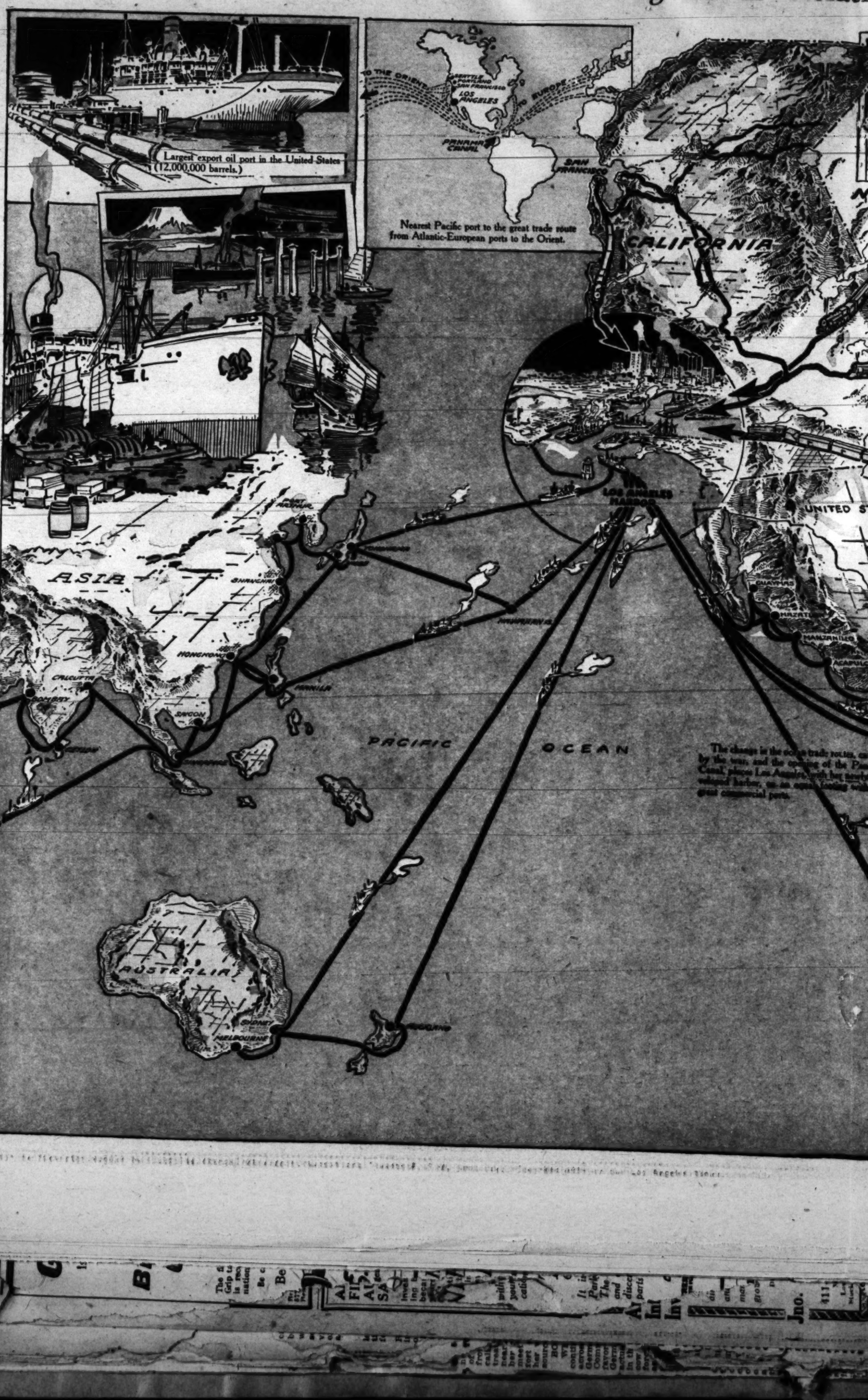
THE ARMSTRONG COMPANY.

The Armstrong Company, with main offices in the Merchants National Bank Building, this city, announces its absorption canoline plant in the Rock River field, in Wyoming, is now producing a large percentage of the highest grade gasoline that is made in the Mountain States.

HUNSAKER, BRITT & COSGROVE.

The two first-named members of this partnership have been associated in the general practice of the law the greater part

The Position of Los Angeles in Relati



The change in the ocean trade routes, ca
by the war, and the opening of the Pan
Canal, places Los Angeles, with her new
enlarged harbor, on an equal footing with
great commercial ports.

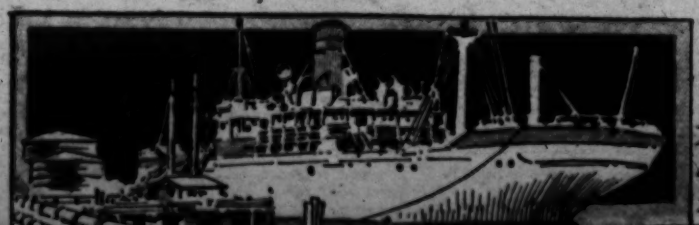
elation to the Trade Routes of the World.

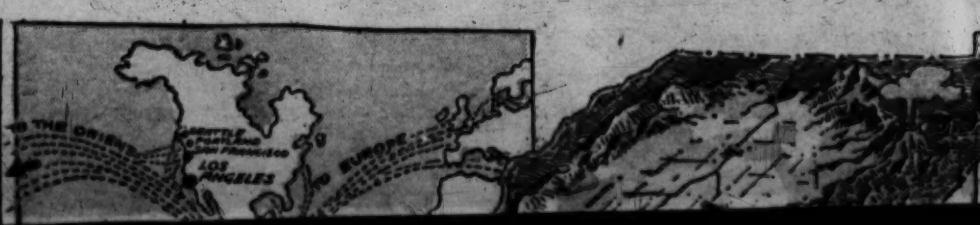


Drawn for the Midwinter Number by Charles H. Owens, Clarence H. Matson and Thomas F. Ford, consulting. Copyright 1920 by the Los Angeles Times.



The Position of Los Angeles in Relat







INVEST
IN THE
CITY OF OPPORTUNITIES

The eyes of the whole world are centered on Los Angeles. It is the wonder city of America. People visit it as tourists, but they quickly recognize its great business possibilities and industrial development. Its certain commercial future appeals to them. The western spirit gets into their blood and the question of permanent residence grips their imagination. And it wins. They locate here. They invest. They prosper.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY

Los Angeles is going forward by leaps and bounds. Real estate values are steadily advancing, and the most attractive property that has ever been offered is now on the bargain counter. It is a buyer's market.

You cannot invest your money where it will bring better returns, consistent with safety and stability, than in Los Angeles property. And you will never have a better opportunity than right now.

LET US SERVE YOU



Our business embraces every phase of Real Estate activity, although we specialize on high-class income properties and residences. Our organization is composed of men of integrity and sound judgment, and an experience of twelve years enables us to know locations and values and give unequaled service to purchasers.

We handle only properties of merit that we have personally investigated and can conscientiously recommend, and they must be priced right. The purchaser is always put first and his interests are carefully guarded.

Don't run the risk of making an unsatisfactory purchase because of your lack of knowledge of California values. Let us find the property you want. Our large organization is at your service. Our long experience and our established reputation are your protection.

If you are in the vicinity of Los Angeles, call and get acquainted with us. You will like our original, progressive ways of doing business.

If you are located at a distance, write us fully, addressing the Main Office. We do a large business by correspondence, and your letter will receive prompt and courteous attention.

WHY INVESTMENTS ARE SAFE

Largest and fastest growing city on the Pacific Coast, and eighth in U. S. Population 319,198 in 1910; 587,673 in 1920. Ten year gain of 81 per cent.

Tenth industrial city in U. S. Manufactured products $68,586,000 in 1909; $618,772,520 in 1919.

Building record greater than any other city in U. S. except New York.

Bank clearances show a greater percentage of gain than those of any other city.

Nation's fastest growing harbor. Logical gateway to the Orient, Australia, Central and South America.

Best electric car system in the world. Has most automobiles per capita.

World's finest boulevard system. America's architectural show place. The tourist's summer and winter resort. The home-seekers' paradise.

Income Properties
Residences
Suburban Exchanges
Rentals
Insurance

R. M. GALE CO.

REALTORS

Main Office: 503 South Spring St.
Ground Floor Alexandria Hotel

Ambassador Hotel
Wilshire Boulevard
3571 Wilshire Boulevard
at Oxford
6408 Hollywood Boulevard
at Cahuenga





Rainbow Falls, Middle Fork of the San Joaquin.
THIS SILVERY CURTAIN DROPS NEARLY A HUNDRED FEET AND THE HEAVENLY ARCS CLEAM IN ITS WIND-TOSSED MIST

Vast Wealth From California Oil Fields.

Output is Heavy But Necessity for Conservation is Emphasied by Banker.

By W. W. Woods, Vice President First National Bank of Los Angeles.

IF IN the South cotton is king, then in California, oil is emperor—for upon petroleum and its products depends not only the development but also the industrial and military safety of the whole Pacific Slope.

If we destroy the forests we can replant and in time reforestation can replace them, but once we have drained our oil fields of their wealth, that wealth is gone forever and, therefore, on our use or misuse of this vanishing asset depends our custodianship of the future.

It must be realized once and for all that upon two things—and two things alone—depends the industrial and economic future of this State. The first of these is the development of hydroelectric power force of the future; the second is the conservation of petroleum and all its products.

The whole world knows what oil now means in the world-old chess game of international diplomacy, and in the future life of nations; all the world knows what petroleum means to our merchant marine and to our navy. We realize fully the necessity of an adequate supply of gasoline for the handling of the automobile, the tractor, the motor truck and the commercial airplane of the future, but practically not one man in a thousand on the Pacific Coast realizes that of all the wheels that turn, of all the factory whistles that blow, of all the railroad trains that carry our products, the street cars that carry our people, and the irrigation of the crops that are harvested in the field more than 70 per cent of the forces necessary comes from petroleum.

In 1918, the United States produced 69.15 per cent of all the oil produced in the world and of this 355,000,000 barrels, California produced more than 101,000,000. What is the situation today?

California Needs Imported Oil.

ONE of the greatest oil-producing sections of the United States, California, is today running short of our requirements at a ratio of approximately 10 per cent annually or 10,000,000 barrels per year. This cannot continue, and already the Union Oil Company of California is expending more than $6,000,000 for the construction of three tankers which will, if you please, import Mexican oil for local consumption into the great oil-producing State of California.

The necessity for this lies in the fact that we are without coal and the increase in our population has been at a rate which renders even our vast hydroelectric power developments inadequate. During the last ten years, according to the United States census, our population increased by 1,048,987 people or 41.1 per cent. At the same time the electric power consumed in California jumped from 1,250,000,000 K.W.H. in 1910 to 3,750,000,000 K.W.H. in 1920, an increase of 300 per cent. Meantime our oil production failed to increase, and, in fact, the production of individual wells fell off to such an extent that it required approximately an increase of 50 per cent in the number of wells drilled to maintain nearly the same oil produced for this State as had been developed in 1915.

Third of State Supply Gone.

ACCORDING to the best figures obtainable from the United States government, California has already used more than one-third of all the oil beneath the surface of this State, and as the population increases and as the demands for the population mount up, the demand upon our resources will be at a much greater ratio—this because such demands increase very much faster than do census figures.

The demand for oil in California has piled up for individuals within this State both actual and potential fortunes, some of which are almost unbelievable in extent, and the wealth already won by holders of oil lands of the past will be as nothing to that produced in the future, when, under the law of lessening supply and increasing demand, oil and gasoline prices are forced to an even higher point than those of today. Consider, in 1910 the Southern California Edison Company, buying in quantity, paid 60 cents per barrel for oil for use in its steam plants at Redondo and Long Beach. Today the cost for that same oil has jumped to $2.25, and the end is not yet.

Motor Consumption Increases.

IN 1915 when there was more gasoline than could be used by consumers in this country, there were in the Far West—in California, Washington, Oregon, Nevada and Arizona—about 239,000 motor vehicles and some 3000 tractors. On November 9, this year, there were more than 493,000 automobiles in actual use in California alone; there were more than 36,000 commercial vehicles, 19,000 motorcycles, to say nothing of airplanes, motor boats and stationary gas engines without number—all drawing upon our gasoline for power. In the entire West there were more than 700,000 motor vehicles and over 25,000 tractors. This alone tells the story of the gasoline shortage and still, under the law of increasing demand and lessening supply, the end of the gasoline price increase is not yet.

The problem is not one for solution by the oil companies or the refineries alone. It is a problem for every man and woman in the State, whether he be capitalist or worker, and it is inevitable that the entire attention of the State must turn to the development of hydroelectric power to take the place wherever possible of petroleum and all its products.

Figures Show Increased Demand.

AND now a word as to the progress which the oil companies have made in their attempt to equal, with supply, the increasing demand. Before me are the production sheets of all the California fields since 1876. The curve shows a steady increase from 12,000 barrels produced in the first year for which definite records were kept, to the year 1919 when 101,221,784 barrels were produced—a total for the years of more than one and one-quarter billions of barrels.

The actual totals of this production are as follows:

Year	Production	Year	Product'n.
Production previous to 1876	175,000	1898	2,249,063
1876	12,000	1899	2,677,878
1877	14,000	1900	4,215,959
1878	18,227	1901	7,716,815
1879	19,858	1902	14,368,910
1880	46,552	1903	24,234,483
1881	99,852	1904	23,543,634
1882	128,696	1905	24,294,041
1883	142,857	1906	32,633,228
1884	262,000	1907	46,102,513
1885	325,000	1908	45,804,727
1886	377,148	1909	58,191,723
1887	676,572	1910	77,697,568
1888	690,333	1911	93,174,439
1889	362,220	1912	97,867,194
1890	367,360	1913	97,267,823
1891	328,600	1914	103,823,695
1892	385,649	1915	89,566,779
1893	470,179	1916	91,822,362
1894	783,078	1917	97,267,823
1895	1,245,339	1918	101,637,570
1896	1,257,780	1919	101,221,784
1897	1,911,569	Total	1,243,310,268

In the first six months of the present year California produced 50,034,901 barrels and at the same time lacked more than 5,100,000 barrels of producing enough oil to take care of the demand.

On Dec. 31, 1919, California had a proven oil acreage of 92,087, with a total average production of 13,500 barrels per acre, this average being based upon the total production of the State since oil was first discovered.

The exact tabulation covering total production area, and production per acre is shown in the following table:

Total production area, and production per acre of California oil fields to Dec. 31, 1919:

Field—	Proven acreage Dec. 31, 1919	Total product'n to Dec. 31 1919, bbls.	Total bbls. per acre to Dec. 31,1919
Kern River	7,776	214,129,760	27,544
McKittrick	1,670	57,976,296	34,716
Midway-Sunset	60,635	357,975,039	5,794
Lost Hills-Belridge	4,851	35,490,965	7,316
Coalinga	14,850	320,641,407	15,213
Lompoc and Santa Maria	9,254	94,648,521	11,399
Ventura County and Newhall	4,861	22,265,723	4,657
Los Angeles and Salt Lake	2,700	55,641,527	20,682
Whittier-Fullerton	5,760	155,185,491	26,945
Summerland	320	2,286,627	6,651
Miscellaneous	300*	1,919,477	5,997
Total	92,087	1,243,310,268	13,500

*Average.

Following is the total California production by fields in barrels of forty-two gallons each from the beginning of the industry to Dec. 31, 1919:

Field—	First Report	Total Production
Kern River	1900	234,130,760
McKittrick	1892	57,976,296
Midway	1901	360,922,127
Sunset	1900	76,352,913
Coalinga	1896	320,641,407
Santa Maria-Lompoc	1901	94,648,121
Summerland	1894	2,286,627
Newhall and Ventura Co.	1879	22,265,723
L. A. & Salt Lake	1894	55,641,527
Whittier-Fullerton	1897	155,185,491
Lost Hills-Belridge	1910	35,490,965
Miscellaneous	1897	1,919,477
Total		1,243,310,268

Every effort is being made by the oil companies of the State to keep pace with the demand. Beginning January 1 and ending June 30, 1920, 415 rigs were completed, 258 wells were drilled and only thirty-six wells were definitely abandoned. The record by fields is as follows.

California crude oil production, six months—Jan. 1, 1920, to June 30, 1920:

FIELD	Rigs Completed	WELLS Completed	WELLS Abandoned	PRODUCTION 6-Months Period	PRODUCTION Per Day
Kern River	61	35	3	3,258,645	28,653
McKittrick	6	6	4	1,323,912	7,289
Midway-Sunset	126	80	4	16,576,647	91,082
Los Hills-Belridge	16	15	3	2,080,243	11,430
Coalinga	45	29	13	7,770,380	42,894
Lompoc and Santa Maria	21	17	4	2,959,295	16,311
Ventura County and Newhall	37	14	4	1,037,831	5,762
Los Angeles and Salt Lake	5	..	..	663,795	3,647
Whittier-Fullerton	113	66	1	13,544,318	76,063
Summerland	..	..	..	26,775	147
Watsonville	..	..	..	12,650	75
Total	415	254	36	50,034,901	274,917

	Barrels
Total crude oil stocks, Dec. 31, 1919	30,460,373
Total crude oil stocks, June 30, 1920	25,370,902
Decrease during six months	5,109,420
Daily decrease during six months	28,074

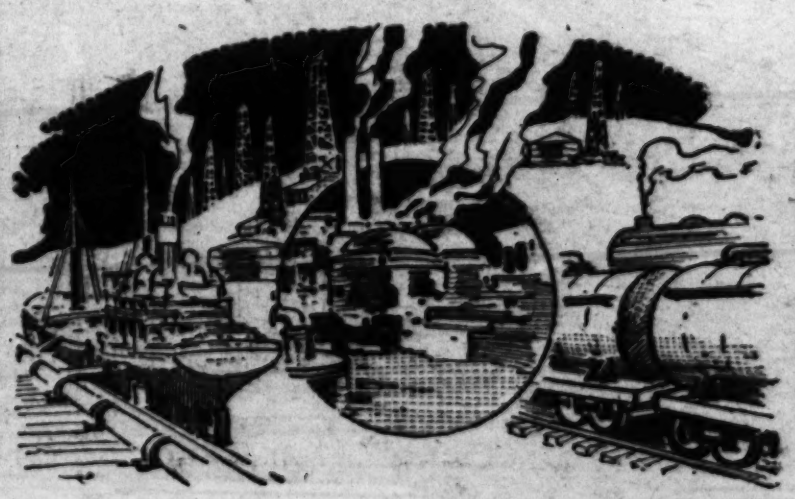
In spite of this effort, curtailment of fuel oil consumption is even now being enforced and unless there ensues at this time a substantial and steady increase in oil production and a general application of economies in consumption, sharper curtailment will be necessary in the near future.

As the fuel oil situation presents itself today, the supply of California crude oil is faced with a daily shortage of 28,000 barrels and the "cracking process" is estimated by well-informed men in the industry to involve an additional draft on stock of perhaps 22,000 barrels per day by the end of 1921, provided that the rates of production and consumption continue as they were during the twelve months ended Aug. 31, 1920. The sum of these actual and potential drafts is at the rate of 50,000 barrels per day.

Crude Oil Stocks Fall.

FIELD stocks of crude oil in California fell from 57,000,000 barrels on Jan. 1, 1916, to 23,400,000 barrels on Aug. 31, 1920, a decline of 59 per cent in something short of five years.

Since Jan. 1, 1919, California field stocks declined by 9,606,000 barrels, equivalent to nearly 30 per cent. But the more recent rate of stock depletion is still more significant. Since Sept. 1, 1919, or during the twelve months ending Aug. 31, 1920, field stocks in California declined from 33,700,000 to 23,400,000 barrels, an equivalent of more than 30 per cent. This indicates very clearly that since Jan. 1, 1919, a period of rapid field stocks depletion has come within the past twelve months. There was a steady depletion of stocks within each of these twelve months with no intervals of recovery or building up.



A comparison of national production with California production during the past three years will show a marked difference in tendency. Daily national production increased from an average of 918,000 barrels in 1917 to 1,186,000 during the first seven months of 1920—a gain of nearly 30 per cent. Daily California production increased from 267,000 in 1917 to 275,000 during the first seven months of 1920, an equivalent of but 3 per cent. If California production is excluded from the national figures the comparison is obviously still more unfavorable to California, and shows a national increase of 40 per cent against California's 3 per cent. Since 1918 the daily national rate of production, excluding California, increased by nearly 22 per cent, while the California rate remained stationary during the period January-July, 1920.

In 1917 the petroleum committee of the California State Council of Defense estimated that 2,000,000 barrels of oil which are always reported as stocks are required for operation of pipe lines, and that 4,000,000 barrels of the stock reported are at the bottoms of large tanks and reservoirs below points of outlet. That committee further reported that 10,000,000 barrels of stocks are required as a safety factor for proper functioning of the industry—a sort of commercial background. The safety factor last mentioned would average 2,000,000 barrels to each of the five large marketing companies in California and does not seem excessive.

The sum of these allowances, 16,000,000 barrels, if deducted from stocks, the freely available stocks on this basis would be 7,200,000 barrels (field) and 5,000,000 (refinery.) The amount of these is equivalent to less than sixty days' total consumption of California oil products, although the possibility of a precipitate or constant draft thereon to the point of immediate exhaustion is quite remote.

Daily Consumption is Large.

DURING the first six months of 1920, shipment or consumption of California fuel oil was at the rate of about 234,000 barrels per day, without considering consumption in the industry itself. The yield of fuel oil from crude, currently brought to the surface during that period, was at the rate of 212,000 barrels per day. The difference between these amounts of 22,000 barrels per day is the significant figure to be considered, and represents a draft on crude oil stocks at the rate of 28,500 barrels per day, or 10,400,000 barrels per year.

This draft on California crude oil stocks—28,500 barrels per day—was maintained in fairly regular month-to-month depletions throughout the period Sept. 1, 1919, to Sept. 1, 1920, and therefore cannot be considered spasmodic or seasonal.

It should be noted also that the production of kerosene in California has doubled since 1918 and that roughly 6000 barrels of oil per day, which formerly remained in the residuum for use as fuel oil or was sold as engine distillate, is now distilled as kerosene. It is explained in the industry that this increasing production of kerosene is largely due to the rising demand to supply tractors and other motors which are being more generally designed to burn kerosene instead of gasoline.

National Situation is Presented.

THE national situation is as follows:

As far as the national situation is concerned, all that is necessary is to quote the statement of Franklin K. Lane, in his final report to the President of the United States, as Secretary of the Interior, in which he says:

"Petroleum draws railroad trains and drives street cars. It pumps water, lifts heavy loads, has taken the place of millions of horses, and in twenty years has become a farming, industrial, business and social necessity. The naval and the merchant ships of this country and of England are fitted and being fitted to use it either under steam boilers as fuel or directly in the Diesel engine. The airplane has been made possible by it. It propels that modern juggernaut, the tank. In the air it has no rival, while on land and sea it threatens the supremacy of its rivals whenever it appears. There has been no such magician since the day of Aladdin as this drop of mineral oil. Medicines and dyes and high explosives are distilled from it. No one knows whence it cometh or whither it goeth. Men search for it with the passion of the early Argonauts and the promise now is that nations will yet fight to gain the fitful bed in which it lies."

Whether or not the Secretary is right in his prophecy of future wars, the fact remains that the control of an oil supply is absolutely essential not only to our own industrial life, but to our place on the Pacific.

THE LARGEST BATTERY STATION IN THE WORLD

New home of the Western Auto Electric Corporation, distributors of Willard Batteries, at Sixteenth and Hope Streets, Los Angeles, California.



A. J. Tobey, President of the Western Auto Electric Corporation, presents to the public his latest achievement for Better Battery Service.



Back of every big accomplishment you will always find a man dominated by an ambition to do things better than they have ever been done before. A man with imagination and creative ability. In such a man's business the making of money is incidental, it is the "building of something" that interests him.

Such a man is **A. J. Tobey**, President of the Western Auto Electric Corporation, and to him the motorists of the United States owe in no small measure the present efficiency of storage battery service. Many of the ideas that Mr. Tobey conceived and put into operation in his Los Angeles service stations have been adopted all over the country.

His was the idea of carrying storage battery service to the very doors of automobile owners with neighborhood service stations. These stations make it possible for a motorist to take advantage of the "Tobey Willard Battery Service" without going out of his way.

And now, with the completion of this new station at 16th and Hope streets, Mr. Tobey gives to the Los Angeles motoring public a battery service so efficient that it is hard to conceive how even Mr. Tobey, himself, will ever be able to improve on it.

Mr. Tobey says, "We have so arranged our new service plans that the motorist simply drives in and is directed by the traffic manager at the door which stall to take. There, one of the battery men gives the owner expert testing service and advice. In another few minutes the man will again be on his way to business fully satisfied that his battery is regulated and in A1 shape for another two weeks—no time has been wasted waiting around. 'Service plus' you will say, but that is what we have always tried to give our customers and why they always come back to us."

Tobey's Willard Battery Station eliminates all street service, as the floor space inside is large enough to accommodate 67 machines. Every kind of battery service has been systematized by a code of different colored lights. If only testing service is wanted, a certain color light will be flashed and a man detailed only to test batteries will be on the spot to give that particular service. If the battery is to be repaired, another color light will be flashed and in the same manner other battery needs will be taken care of in the same quick fashion. This will give the greatest amount of speed on every battery need and that is what this downtown battery station delivers, realizing fully that the rushed business man has little time to waste, yet knows the importance of proper battery care. This is what is known as "Tobey's Willard Battery Service."



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Rainbow Falls, Middle Fork of the San Joaquin.

THIS SILVERY CURTAIN DROPS NEARLY A HUNDRED FEET AND THE HEAVENLY ARCS GLEAM IN ITS WIND-TOSSED MIST.

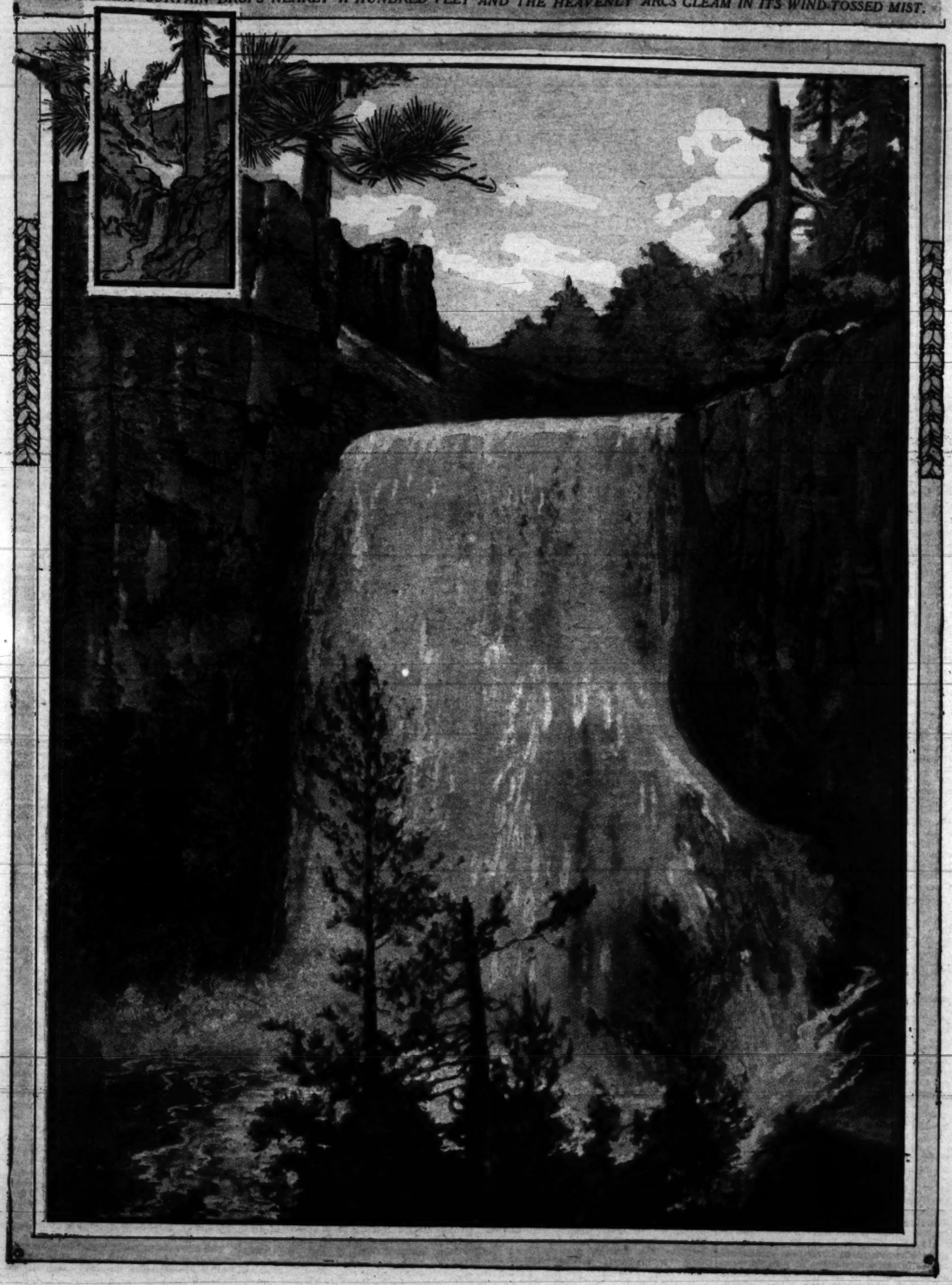


Photo by John L. Von Blon.



MIRAMAR HOTEL

Santa Monica

Located in a private park of tropical trees and rare plants, in the Palisades overlooking the ocean.

The main building was formerly the private residence of the late Senator Jones, of Nevada, and was erected by him soon after the Comstock Lode made him a multi-millionaire. Here he entertained as his house guests many notable people of the world.

The north end annex was built by Mr. Gillette, the Safety Razor king. Other buildings have been added which make the total number of rooms with baths, 178.

Luncheons, afternoon teas, dinners and banquets are served in the new glass dining room which seats 250 people.

Only 45 minutes by electric car and 30 minutes by automobile from the heart of Los Angeles.

For reservations write

MIRAMAR HOTEL COMPANY

Santa Monica, California



"Crackin' good Walnuts"

Produced by

CALIFORNIA WALNUT GROWERS ASSOCIATION

headquarters

LOS ANGELES

Our Yearly Production over Forty Million Pounds

Engineering Service Company.



YOU may with full confidence take any engineering or architectural problem pertaining to the management, development, operation or maintenance of properties to the engineer and business staff of the Engineering Service Company. Their experts are prepared to take your problems in hand, whether new or old and after a thorough analysis give you the proper advice to secure the maximum income from your business or investment.

The Engineering Service Company was organized in 1918 with offices in the Washington Building, and renders engineering and architectural service tempered with sound business counsel in the following branches of the profession:

Water supply, irrigation, drainage, sanitation, municipal engineering, mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, landscape engineering, property surveys, mines and oil, appraisals, subdivision of land, maps, buildings—business and residence—industrial plants, warehouses, terminals, packing-houses, plans, estimates and accounting.

Their acid test is, "Will your proposition produce adequate returns on the investment, after being produced or constructed at the lowest minimum cost and in accordance with the principles of sound engineering?"

They say, "Let us answer this for you."

The Engineering Service Company covers all phases of engineering and construction. The requirements of all clients, whether large or small, are given painstaking consideration and no matter what the nature of the proposed project may be, sound engineering and business counsel is given regarding it and thus if propositions are not feasible proper advice is given before other steps are taken.

The Engineering Service Company has been identified with some of the largest engineering and architectural propositions in Southern California during the past two years. Every proposition undertaken by the company has been successful owing to the fact that modern business methods have been applied in the practice of engineering as well as in the selling of service.

As the Engineering Service Company was organized to render service in all branches of engineering and architecture it is not to be inferred that the organization merely engages in general engineering practice and that it does not specialize in any of its branches. The truth is this company specializes in every branch of the service covered. None but specialists are employed by the firm and each department is in charge of a man who has made the special branch of engineering or architecture for which he is employed his life study.

The phenomenal growth of this company during a period of two years is the result of two things—efficiency and service. Many of the best engineering and architectural projects of the Southland stand as testimonials to the splendid efforts of this coompany.

In brief, the chief aim of the Engineering Service Company is to furnish all clients with real service that actually safeguards from start to finish. The original start was made by the company some two years ago in the same building—the Washington, Third and Spring streets—in one small office. Expansion has made it necessary to occupy larger space of course and the general offices are now in Suite 1316, phone 60463.

Mr. Paul R. Cowles is general manager of the company. Thomas A. Jordan is the field and construction manager, and Mr. Raymond P. Webb is office manager. Each is well versed in specialization and under one or the other every branch of the extensive service rendered is directed.

Fishing Industry Ten Million Dollars a Year.

Pack of Tuna and Sardines Exceeds Forty Thousand Tons. Setting Sea-Food Example to the World.

BY EDWIN L. HEDDERLY.

THE growth of Southern California's fishing industry has set pace for an industrial development that makes the past decade memorable in commercial and financial annals of the Southwest. It came up from almost nothing to a business of more than $10,000,000 a year. Many thousands of persons are employed. The canneries pack in excess of 40,000 tons—tuna and sardines in the main.

Growing beyond belief along widely diversified lines, our fisheries have now exceeded even the expansion of our population. Nowadays, Southern California no longer rests content with supplying even her own ever-increasing needs, but must reach out to feed the world on fish as already she has successfully done on fruit. She is setting a seafood example fo all the globe.

Stimulated by the stoppage of European competition during the World War, and striving to serve across all the seven seas, a previously steady and substantial enlistment of capital attracted yearly to the packing of fish swerved sharply upward the year America went to war. Heavy financial operators saw both the practical and the patriotic possibilities of "making the sea feed the land."

Favored with a wealth of fish truly tropical, and offering special advantages encouraging investment; abundant supply and seemingly unlimited demand, the packing of sea-food products in Southern California leaped to the status of a major industry, and in 1918 took a leading place in alongshore activities with war-stimulated shipbuilding.

Showing How to Pack Them.

SPLENDID packing plants sprang up at Los Angeles Harbor, Long Beach and San Diego. Enjoying the special privilege of being able to embody in these new factories experience of the ablest experts the world over in preservation of fish; calling to their aid the most modern specialists in cannery equipment, these business men installed machinery wherever possible. In short, they set out to show the nations how fish should be packed.

That they attained that end is merely another way of saying that whatever the South starts along industrial or other lines, that she finishes as programmed. Today the tuna—"salmon of the south," as some called it, but richer than salmon—has raced the red fish for standard of the world. In total value of pack in this State, it has passed the product that made canned fish famous as a staple shelf commodity wherever food is sold.

So likewise during the World War did the California sardine crowd the French product of prior fame over against the wall. It went into the trenches; and it went into trade. Producing her own olive oil of excellent quality, and favored by nature with a wonderful endowment of these fish in all assorted sizes, not only did this State wage successful competition with the French and Norwegians on their specialty—the small "quarter oils" of the trade, better known as the "can o' sardines" of the consumer. California went on away beyond that into specialized products, utilizing the larger and richer sizes of the fish when prime in winter.

Today, the wiseacre who disdainfully rejects large-sized fish in the "pound oval" cans of the western trade, simply advertises his ignorance of the fact that a fish may be a foot long and still the sardinest kind of a sardine, fat and delicious beyond his belief when served hot from the can in the varied assortment of sauces that is optional with the purchaser.

Possibilities Scarcely Scratched.

CONCENTRATED and agreeable nourishment, cutting the cost of sardines to everybody's reach, these large, fat, winter fish are but one of many side lines into which the fish-packing industry of the south has branched out in the effort to capitalize as widely as possible a major asset of the people in their wealth of seafood resources. And yet, after years of intensive work, the research experts of the State Fish and Game Commission, whose lives are devoted to studying fisheries problems, say the possibilities are scarcely scratched as yet.

Twenty years ago, people did not know that tuna were fit to eat. There was a time when they thought the tomato was poisonous, too. But there came a man to Southern California, and they do say his deafness was a blessing to him; for he could not hear the dismal croakings of those who sought to discourage his experiments in the preservation of fish.

Instead, he persevered; and as to him who plods unceasingly on, there always shall eventually come his aims, so this man lived to see his ideas blossom into being, and bear rich, wonderful fruit. Verily, if honor be to him who makes two blades of grass grow where but one grew before, what laurels shall we adorn upon the brow of the father of Southern California's vast fish-packing industry?

Canned "Sign of the Times."

TODAY, the education of the people to California tuna and California sardines is a thing virtually done. While as a people we do not eat one-tenth of the fish that we should, the signs are not lacking that we very soon shall. Fitting in so well as it does with the popular demand for something almost ready to eat without special or arduous preparation, canned fish is truly a sign of the times. With the salmon packs of the Northwest dwindling, and their demand for a rich, delicious and truly nutritious product to supply, the development of the tuna industry appears to have been inspired; and despite every imaginable adversity of erratic "runs," material shortages, troubles with labor, and the unexpectedly sudden cessation of war, the fish packers of Southern California are steadily forging ahead.

At the harbor, housed in new, splendidly clean factory buildings of the most up-to-date type and construction, extensive as shipyards, complete in minutest detail, are daily demonstrations of the final word in expeditious, sanitary preparation and packing of our fisheries products.

Soon to be concentrated in the new "Fish Harbor" created by the city of Los Angeles upon the accretion lands made by the dredging out of the channels and slips, there will arise even more modern plants to take the places of the present; while in the placid, sheltered waters of the harbor will bristle a forest of masts; for already half a thousand big fishing boats, employing some 3000 men, are engaged in the business of supplying the canneries with their "raw material" in form of tuna, sardines and the other species being experimented with from time to time in attempt to diversify the business by broadening the pack.

Working on a Thorough Basis.

FIGURES mean little; only comparisons tell much. True, $10,000,000 or more is invested in equipment of the industry; but ten times that would not represent what has gone into it in form of high-class business ability, research, high specialization on the part of all concerned. Fishing methods have been developed and increased in their capacity. The quickest, cleanest, best ways of handling fish have been studied unceasingly by day and by night. The foremost experts that the State Fish and Game Commission has been able to enlist, have been called to the special study of fisheries and related problems.

Within the year, a splendid laboratory building to house all its fisheries activities around Los Angeles Harbor is to rise within the concentrated area dedicated to the industry in this cosy "Fish Harbor," the city having virtually dedicated to the State a site which is conceded to be the best and most convenient possible. Here, shut in the seclusion sought by those whose problems are of the future rather than the present, these scientists will strive upon a work whose ultimate aim is to found the fisheries business upon a sure and definite basis of predetermined supply. A work of the years is already well entered upon, financed by the fisheries through the State's collections of tonnage taxes, market fishermen's licenses, etc. Thus, the one thing these business men cannot well do for themselves is being taken care of for them by their official custodians. No private agency can ever hope to successfully consummate such a continuing work of the years to come.

Feeding the Orange Groves, Too.

WERE the tourist gatherer of the golden orange in its native grove to be told that he was eating fish as well as fruit, doubtless such statement would be called characteristic of the country. But fact is ever stranger than fiction out here in California. And so we learn that a by-product of this great fish-packing industry—fish meal—is the very best and cheapest fertilizer the orange growers have yet found. It produces results nothing else seems able to equal. Again, the sea is feeding the land.

By-products innumerable are coming up out of the harvest of the deep; a book would not exhaust their numbers, yet more are developing every month. The manufacture of beautiful jewelry from that delicious and wonderfully colored giant snail of the sea, the abalone, is an industry of considerable importance, and disproportionate interest in view of the truly remarkable pearls, blisters and other ornaments produced. The results of injuries to the mollusk, their form varies even as the wonderful play of achtilliant color, until few newcomers can resist their temptations.

Kelp, the gigantic marine vegetation that keeps so much of our coast calm, served a mighty and martial purpose during the war when it supplied unlimited potash through incineration and recovery of innumerable chemical elements from the ashes or concentrates. Valuable fertilizers were a by-product which today the Federal government up at Summerland is working out intensively as a major project, the marine growth having possibilities of fertilizing the land beyond all else. During the war, the Fish and Game Commission took active charge of the kelp industry, which naturally dwindled with cessation of the special demand for potash, which is produced cheaper elsewhere. When money was no object, and potash the foundation of high explosives, the kelp proved its worth.

Hundred and Fifty Million Pounds.

TEN years ago, Southern California contributed but little to the State's then total production of 50,000,000 pounds of fish annually. Five years later, the southern catch had risen to 35,000,000 pounds, being half that of the State. The next year, and the next, steady gains were made; but it was in 1918 that "high water" mark was attained by the southern packing industry in one grand flood tide of 150,000,000 out of the 254,000,000 pounds of sea food that California contributed to feeding the warring world.

As a people we are not eating the fresh fish that we should, but truly we are on the way. Richer than meat and more digestible, presenting infinite variety, requiring little



more labor in its proper preparation to the best advantage, it is strange that Americans need encouragement to consume fish, especially with the ever-present and excellent example of the foreign element in our population.

In California, persistent effort on part of the State conservation authorities, through the Fish and Game Commission bulletins, occasional demonstrations and every other available agency, has effected a rather remarkable increase in the consumption of fish, despite its falling far short of what it should, and well could be. While the greater convenience of canned fish, precooked and virtually ready to use, has naturally given it the "inside track" over the fresh product, this, too, is coming into a bigger, better demand.

Solving the Problem of Storing.

STEADY official efforts to improve the handling of fish, so as to deliver it to the consumer more promptly, in a fresher, more appetizing condition, and in greater variety, are bearing considerable fruit. Special attention is now given to the scientific storing of fish by modern freezing methods, which virtually preserve the fish unchanged, and have given every promise of eventually solving one of the most serious problems of the business—namely, the instability of supply; glut-catches one week, a fish famine the next. Eventually is a long time; but the last year has shown great strides toward intelligent handling of this feature, which is no less applicable to the packing industry than to the fresh fish trade.

The waters of Southern California offshore teem with splendid varieties of food fish in of valuation kinds innumerable, second to no fish anywhere. Long since the idea has been dispelled that good fish are only found far north.

There was a time when only two varieties commanded any demand—halibut and barracuda; the former, not the true and excellent halibut, but an inferior flounder, whose depletion by over-exploitation in deference to this misguided demand is indeed a blessing in disguise, for it has forced the demand unto better varieties. The barracuda, a leading stock fish, is abundantly deserving of its popularity, being rich, firm of grain and and deliciously flavored, also in supply most of the year.

Mackerel of excellent fatness abound; and the lover of good eating, particularly the fancier of fish, may enjoy a different species every day for a month and still fall far short of running the gamut of possibility, without delving into the crustaceans, shell-fish and similar sea products. These, too, are excellent. The California spiny lobster has become the standing "horrible example" of the State's fisheries conservationists, who point to its shocking depletion as proof of the need of drastic regulation of the industry for its own good as well as the general interest of the public. At present the luxury demand for lobsters is virtually supplied by importation under a rigid system of inspection by the State Fish and Game Commission. The delicious "bugs" come up from Mexico, and every safeguard is thrown about the importation by the State inspectors to prevent any California-caught lobsters being "smuggled in" under the importation privilege during the local closed season.

California has produced some peculiarly delicious and characteristic clams, which will interest "down-easters," although these have little to learn about good eating in the bivalve class out West.

He's a Sea-going Business Man.

FROM the days when markets were supplied by hook-and-line methods, the fisherman of today has graduated into a sea-going business man, operating essentially upon a "quantity production" basis. The boat of the present is the large purse-seiner, with possibly ten men aboard, operating a net costing $5000 to $7500 possibly, from a boat running around the $10,000 mark. The men work on shares, co-operatively, and some idea of the magnitude of the industry and the demands it imposes upon those charged with the conservation of California's marine food supply resources may be gained from the knowledge that this year nearly 100 of these big fellows, representing an association of some 1000 members, were operating in Southern California waters alone, having individual capacities of twelve or fifteen tons of fish each, and often making their limit loads.

In regulation of this and other phases of the fisheries business the State Fish and Game Commission, through its commercial fisheries department, operates several patrol boats, does research work at sea as well as on land and, in general, aims to work out the major interests of the public through encouraging the widest possible use of marine food supply resources consistent with their conservation.

Beads from Roses.

The manufacture of rose beads is peculiarly a California industry, handed down from the time the beads were made by nuns in convent gardens for religious devotions. Rose petals make jet black beads; those of the rose geranium a rich cinnamon brown, while a composition mixture makes them of all tints and perfumes. The beads are carven, or plain, and are a source of revenue to dozens of patient workers, delighting tourists and travelers from abroad with their novelty.

Los Angeles Boy Scouts.

There are over 2000 Boy Scouts in Los Angeles. Three of these lads who had won enviable records in their particular fields went overseas to an international gathering in England, returning full of enthusiasm for the things they had witnessed. They were guests of the City Club on their return, when they told of their experiences.

First California Woman Pastor.

Rev. Margaret Hampson Hemus, 87 years old, first woman Methodist preacher in California, has been granted a minister's license to preach in Southern California. Although she has been preaching for more than half a century, Rev. Hemus says that when she was ordained in 1869, she did not think a woman should be a preacher, but she does not share that opinion at present.

The tax rate in Los Angeles is more moderate than that of most large cities in the United States, being only $1.83 on the $100

Stauffer Chemical Company.

CHEMISTRY, because of its relation with practically every form of human activity, is regarded as one of the most important sciences of the world.

It participates in numerous ways, directly and indirectly in the life of a nation. Because of its importance and extensive applications, the manufacture of chemicals, especially heavy chemicals, such as acids, alkalies, etc., have assumed enormous proportions.

Sulphuric acid, one of the local products, manufactured on a large scale, is probably the most important of all chemicals on account of its varied applications, and manufactured annually in the United States by the millions of tons. The uses of this chemical, in itself, are so vast that the average person hasn't even a remote conception of its extensiveness. This commodity forms the foundation for a great number of chemicals, many of which are directly identified with domestic life, in numerous ways. Enormous quantities are used in the refining and distillation of gasoline, benzine, in which processes it is very essential.

An industry whose life is dependent upon this acid, and which has assumed large proportions in Southern California, is the citrus industry. For that matter, were it not for this chemical, this industry could not exist. This is due to the fact that all citrus trees are affected by an injurious scale, which destroys the tree, if not removed within a short time. This can only be accomplished through the agency of liquid gas, known as hydrocyanic acid.

Muriatic acid, also known as hydrochloric, is manufactured in large quantities locally. This acid finds extensive use in cleaning the sugar evaporators after the season's run, and is the only chemical effective for this purpose. Also used in extensive quantities for the pickling of iron, preparatory to galvanizing and enameling.

The Stauffer Chemical Company, whose executive officers are located in San Francisco, with plants in Southern California and important cities of the United States and Europe, a few of which we enumerate here, cover directly or indirectly every human requirement practically in the chemical world.

Sodium sulphate, also known as salt cake, Glauber salts, is manufactured in quantities locally. This material is very extensively used in the manufacture of newspaper from wood pulp, thousands of tons being used for this purpose. It is also the chief constituent in the manufacture of window glass, being used in quantities for this purpose. The demand for this chemical so far exceeded the available supply in the East, and for export, that this company shipped hundreds of tons into Quebec, Canada, in competition with eastern manufacturers to be used for the manufacture of paper. The applications for this chemical mentioned above are practically new, this material formerly being consigned to waste in the dump. It might interest the reader to know that this is a byproduct of the manufacture of hydrochloric or muriatic acid.

Calcium chloride, also manufactured locally, finds extensive use in the refrigeration and ice industries being circulated in the brines to lower the freezing point. Large tonnages of this material were furnished to the Hercules Powder Company for the manufacture of acetone, used in high explosive powders by the government during the war.

The Southern California plants of the Stauffer Chemical Company, on which we lay particular stress because of their modern construction and latest applications, are among the largest in the Southwest in their respective lines. They are located on the company's property, comprising some fifty acres, about three miles from the heart of the city, in the city of Vernon, and are served by two spur tracks from the Santa Fe, being located on their lines. These plants have only been established some two years although the company's activities in other centers embrace a period in excess of thirty-five years. The company aims to take care of the welfare of its employees and to this end have placed excellent housing and recreation facilities at their disposal.

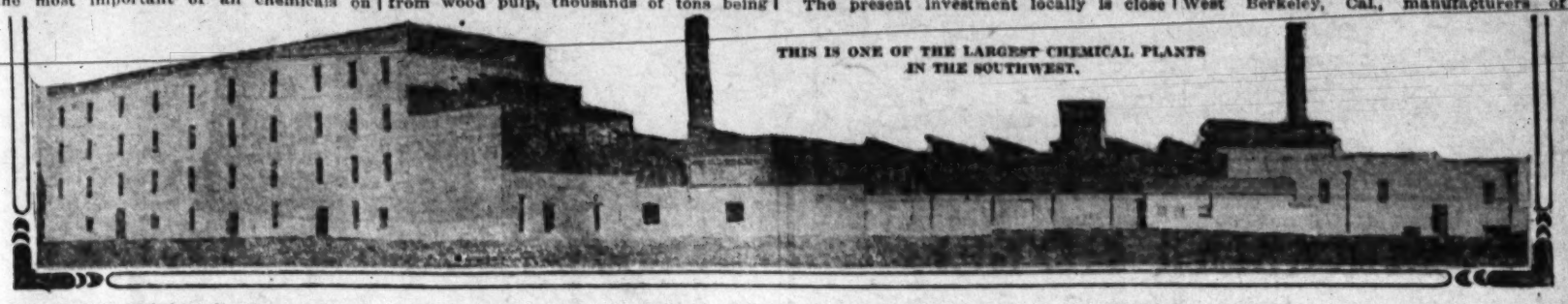
The present investment locally is close to $1,000,000, and with the new additional buildings contemplated to be constructed during the coming year, the investment will greatly exceed this figure.

The company operates its own oil wells, in the Kern River district, near Bakersfield, which supply the plants around San Francisco and vicinity with a good portion of their fuel. Locally, natural gas is extensively used for fuel, and is the most desirable fuel obtainable, and one of the chief assets of Southern California, and needless to say will be very instrumental towards bringing new manufactories to settle here. The local plants are operated on three eight-hour shifts, twenty-four hours per day, 360 days per year. The company also operates its own fleet of tank cars for the transportation of acids, etc.

The parent company covers many of the activities of its affiliated companies, which are herewith cited: West Coast Kalsomine Company, factories, Sydney, Australia, Farmingdale, L. I., Los Angeles, Cal., and West Berkeley, Cal., kalsomine, water colors, etc. Texas Chemical Company, Houston, Tex., sulphuric acid, all degrees and concentrations, bone coal, fertilizer, etc. Stauffer Chemical Company of Texas, producers and refiners of sulphur, factory, Freeport, Tex.; general offices, Houston. American Cream Tartar Company, San Francisco, manufacturers of cream tartar used in quality baking powders. San Francisco Sulphur Company, sulphur in all its forms, largest refiners on the Pacific Coast, factories, San Francisco, Berkeley, Cal., and Bordeaux, France. San Francisco Salt Refinery, salt, all forms, nitrate of soda, for curing meats, etc., factory San Francisco, ponds Redwood City, Cal. Ph' Quartz Company, factory West Berkeley, Cal., manufacturers of silicate of soda (water glass.) Vegetable Oil Corporation, West Berkeley, Cal., manufacturers of cocoanut and other vegetable oils, etc. Wheeler, Reynolds & Stauffer, manufactures carbon bisulphide, factory, Stege, Cal.

Factories of parent company: San Francisco, Stege and Los Angeles; Freeport, Tex.; Monongahela City, Pa.; Chauncey, N. Y.; Gernheim, Germany; Bordeaux, France. Mines: Alameda, Shasta, Kern, Los Angeles and Ventura counties, Cal.; Idaho, Utah and Wyoming. Products manufactured: Sulphur, sublimed, roll ventilated, powdered, etc.; cream tartar, tartaric acid, Rochelle salts, borax and boracic acid. Pyrites, phosphate rock, superphosphate, sal soda, Glauber salt, sulphate of soda, carbon bisulphide, salt cake, sulphuric, muriatic and nitric acids, electroly bluestone, copperas, paris white, whiting oxide of iron, salt, nitrate of soda, calcium chloride, chemical colors and other products too numerous to mention.

The local offices of the company are in the Marsh-Strong Building, which serve the Southern California territory and are in charge of Mr. John Stauffer, Jr., manager. Any inquiries regarding any chemicals manufactured by this company or its subsidiaries will receive our prompt attention.



THIS IS ONE OF THE LARGEST CHEMICAL PLANTS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

C. H. O'Connor, Auctioneer.

MR. C. H. O'CONNOR, aided by his son, William C. O'Connor, and a corps of able assistants, makes a specialty of selling real estate at auction. He has been so engaged in Los Angeles for the past eighteen years and ranks as one of the pioneers in the game on the Pacific Coast. While real estate is the specialty feature, anything salable, or thought to be so, is put under the hammer and delivered into the hands of the highest bidder. The clean-cut and business-like method which governs the procedure of these sales attracts a clientele of excellence and draws the very best purchasers from the maelstrom of property seekers.

During the past year, the O'Connors and their staff have disposed of property which would total in value about $1,000,000. One sale alone reached the very desirable height of $85,000, and many others, thus conducted, hover closely around this amount.

Every detail of the selling is carefully and conscientiously taken care of; from the smallest article of furniture to the largest piece of improved or unimproved property. Mr. O'Connor is so equipped that not a single stone is left unturned in the proper disposition of chattels or land. As an auctioneer he is second to none for his years of active and successful experience, coupled with a strong and pleasing personality, draw the best results from the homeseeker or the speculator.

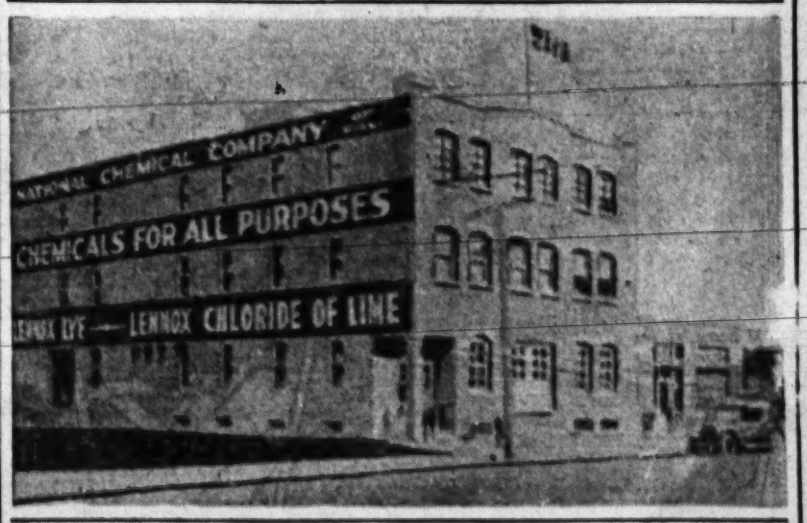
In addition to the auction feature of the business, a general real estate and insurance service is conducted. Mr. William C. O'Connor is the guiding hand behind this phase of the enterprise, and his efforts to please are only surpassed by the real pleasure derived from dealings with such an honest, energetic and obliging business man. Public service is the principle governing this venture and no auction, real estate or insurance need is too large or too small for courteous consideration.

If you are looking for a home, some property or furnishings, or wish to sell the same, you will be assured of attention cooperative with your wants by visiting the office of the O'Connors at 626 Pantages Theater Building.



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Doubling and Trebling Their Plant Capacity.

Expansion of Los Angeles Industries Necessitates Yearly Additions to the Many Great Factories.

EXPANSION of industries in Los Angeles is so rapid and on such a large scale that it is difficult to keep anything like an accurate record of it. So phenomenal is the growth of business in many lines that manufacturers find it necessary to double or treble the size of their plants within six months or a year after establishing themselves in a building or group of buildings which they believed adequate to take care of trade extension for at least several years.

Although the Los Angeles manufacturers had visions of a large volume of business and employed the utmost foresight of which they were capable in planning to take care of increasing demand for their products, comparatively few of them came anywhere near estimating accurately what their needs would be within an incredibly short time. Their businesses have increased with such leaps and bounds—doubling and trebling in a few months in numerous cases—that they have been compelled to think of working space in terms of acres instead of square feet.

Upon finding themselves crowded for space in their original plants the manufacturers rented more room in the buildings in which they started, put on small additions, or rented portions of buildings in their neighborhoods. After brief experiments in this direction they realized this would not permanently solve the problem of more space, that conditions got worse instead of better and they decided to expand on wholesale scale so as to keep pace with their business.

Land Available at Low Cost.

INDUSTRIAL expansion is comparatively simple and inexpensive in Los Angeles because of the wide stretches of available and suitable land and its low price. Almost every large industry here has been able to find any reasonable desired quantity of land contiguous to its original plant. Property served by railroad tracks within a two-mile radius of the heart of the city runs from 50 cents to $3.50 a square foot. In other cities of the United States, such as New Orleans, Atlanta, Baltimore, Wilmington, Boston, New Haven, Hartford, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Kansas City, Denver, Seattle and Portland, the value of similarly located land runs from $2.50 to $7 per square foot. Industrial property within a radius of five or six miles of the center of Los Angeles may be purchased for less than 30 cents a square foot in lots of from one to fifty acres.

So, finding himself crowded out of his original quarters, swamped with orders, and with available low-priced land next door, the Los Angeles manufacturer proceeds to enlarge the works, "once and for all," he thinks, but in many instances he has another thought coming and has to double the size of his plant again. In not a few instances enlarging of the factory is getting to be an annual event.

Los Angeles has a number of iron and steel works, practically every one of which is from two to ten times as large as originally planned with supposed adequate allowance for normal expansion of business. The need for more space is not confined to any particular industry, however. It is general and is felt in many lines, such as automobile building, glass making, furniture making, flour making, paint making, bread baking, etc. It is not an easy matter to find a Los Angeles manufacturer who has sufficient room.

Although 1920 found the price of building materials and the cost of construction unusually high, the local manufacturers had to expand their plants and large industrial building projects were launched and consummated, irrespective of cost. At times during the year building materials were scarce and the manufacturers offered several times the market price to obtain what was necessary to construct the much-needed housings. In many other cases, however, manufacturers who admitted they were cramped for space and were turning away business, decided to wait until the spring of 1921, in the hope of finding reduced building costs so they could enlarge their factories on a greater scale.

From Tin Shack to Model Plant.

PROBABLY one of the most romantic and fascinating stories of business expansion in the United States is that of the Moreland Truck Company, which started in a little tin shack in Los Angeles in which two motor trucks were manufactured, and which is now a $2,000,000 concern housed in a modern and model plant with 165,000 square feet of floor space and turning out ten trucks every eight hours.

The Moreland Truck Company's new plant occupies a plot covering twenty-seven and one-half acres and consists of an administration building, foundry, warehouse, sales office, engineering office, three huge manufacturing units, restaurant for employees, assembly hall and rest room.

After repeatedly shifting its machinery and force from place to place in its original plant, the Keystone Iron Works finally decided to "take the bull by the horns" and expand with an idea of being comfortable and adequately housed for some time to come. During the year just closed this company spent $1,500,000 enlarging its plant so as to handle four times as much business as it ever did before in the manufacture of oil-well supplies, hydrants, pipe fittings and iron and steel castings. The half-dozen buildings put up by the company are of concrete and include an office, pattern factory and moulding plants. Three giant traveling cranes also were installed. To properly man the enlarged plant the Keystone company doubled its working force.

Million for Iron and Steel.

SIMILAR need for expansion was felt by the Southern California Iron and Steel Company, which invested $1,000,000 in new buildings, covering twenty-five acres of space. The new structures include a giant electric furnace, rolling mill, forge press, open hearth furnace and office buildings. Large quantities of labor-saving machinery also were installed, and the working force was substantially augmented. The enlarged plant about doubles the capacity of the company, which manufactures bolts and nuts, round and square bars, forgings and sundry other iron and steel products.

During the year of 1920 the Cass Manufacturing Company realized the need of at least four new units, each as large as the original plant. The company is already occupying three of the units and work on the fourth is being rushed. It is regarded as probable that by the time the four units are complete the company will need four more at a cost of $20,000 each. The company's new factory, built last year, covers an acre of ground. The Cass Manufacturing Company specializes in the production of hotel kitchen equipment, fans, ventilators and fancy iron fixtures.

Starting with a small plant with about $15,000 capital two and a half years ago, the Robinson Furniture Company expanded until it felt it necessary to invest $150,000 in a new building and equipment in 1920. This company, which manufactures all kinds of furniture for sale to the retail trade, and specializes on lamps and shades, had ample room in 550 square feet of space less than three years ago, but it finds its 70,000 square feet none too large. When it started producing furniture the company did an annual business of $25,000. Today it does $750,000 worth of business.

Large One That Doubles Up.

THE Rich Steel Products Company, manufacturing valves, rivets, bolts, bars, etc., invested about $1,000,000 in the construction of two large factories, one 300x60 feet and the other 400x60 feet. These additions to the main plant practically doubled the company's production capacity and made it necessary to enlarge the working force from 700 to 1500.

The Drayer & Hanson Company, manufacturing automobile bodies and ice cream cabinets for use in drug stores and restaurants, had to double its capacity during the past twelve months and spent about $30,000 for the construction of an adequate sized structure which gave it 10,000 additional square feet of space.

The Brownstein-Louis Company found it necessary to put up its own factory, for the making of shirts, underwear, overalls and pajamas, at Eighth and Figueroa streets, in the heart of the city. This plant, which will be a model of its kind, is costing $750,000 and will house 1500 employees.

So There'll Be More Bread.

THE Sperry Flour Company has found itself crowded out of its original plant and has been forced by the expansion of its business to double the size of its factory. The capacity of the original plant was 600 barrels of flour and 240 tons of stock feed per day. Deluged with orders calling for the production of 1200 barrels of flour and 600 tons of stock feed each day, the company erected a structure which duplicated the size of the one in which it started business.

Prominent among the other firms which practically doubled their capacity by putting up additional structures in 1920 were the Byron Jackson Iron Works, Eno Tire and Rubber Company, Wilson & Company, the Weber Baking Company, K. B. Spotlight Company and the Jonas-Neihof Carburetor Company.

The Batchelder Tile Company, who formerly operated one of the largest plants of its kind at Pasadena, moved to Los Angeles in 1920 and began the construction of a group of buildings covering an acre and a half of ground and affording 12,000 square feet of floor space.

Fifty Million Pounds of Walnuts a Year.

FORTY years ago this winter, when five carloads of California walnuts, amounting to 130,000 pounds, were shipped to San Francisco, the opinion was freely expressed that if California did not go a little slow she'd find herself with too many walnuts on her hands some year.

This winter walnuts have been rolling out of Southern California cities by the trainload. The 1920 production was nearly 50,000,000 pounds, but the long freight trains have been dropping their cars in the principal cities of every State in the Union, until today the crop has disappeared.

Through the medium of an extraordinarily efficient system of distribution a crop nearly thirty times as great as that which was grown here forty years ago, is now absorbed in a few short weeks and consumed long before California can gather in another harvest of walnuts.

By securing even distribution, which places California walnuts within the reach of every man, woman and child in the United States, the growers have increased consumption so it has more than kept pace with production. The result is that today the California walnut occupies second place, in importance, among Southern California's great horticultural enterprises.

Walnut growing in California supports 4500 ranch families, gives employment to thousands of laborers in the packing-houses, represents a combined investment of not less than $80,000,000 and annually adds from $12,000,000 to $15,000,000 to the wealth of those who are engaged in the business. The yield more than trebled in ten years. From 18,700,000 pounds in 1909 it jumped to over 58,000,000 pounds in 1919.

Industry Statewide.

WHILE the heaviest walnut acreage lies in the Southland, the industry belongs to the entire State, since many of its excellent groves lie in the vicinity of Stockton, San Jose and Contra Costa to the north, while others reach as far south as San Diego and still others extend as far inland as Hemet. The cool districts of the coastal strip are regarded as the most suitable climate, but some groves do surprisingly well in the warmer valleys to the east and north of Los Angeles. There are approximately 67,000 acres of walnut trees now bearing. Nineteen thousand acres of young trees will be coming into bearing during the next few years. The walnut groves of California are among the best kept and most beautiful trees to be found anywhere.

Like many another thing which has redounded to the glory and prosperity of the State, the walnut industry dates back to the coming of the Franciscan fathers in the days of '49. The founders of the missions planted the first walnut trees here, but because of the economic limitations of those early days no substantial progress in walnut culture was made until late in the sixties, when what is now known as the Santa Barbara soft-shell was planted almost simultaneous with the arrival of walnut trees from France. Several hundred acres were embraced in the plantings made during the early seventies, and from that date the walnut industry developed with surprising speed.

Probably no other branch of horticulture in the world has developed so steadily and substantially as the walnut industry since the organization of the California Walnut Growers' Association eight years ago. This organization, which is a nonprofit, co-operative association of growers, started out with fifteen district associations, embracing 54 per cent of the walnut ranchers.

Benefits of Co-operation.

AMONG the big things that have been accomplished by the co-operative methods which have been pursued by the growers are the improvement of walnut varieties, standardization of the various grades, elimination of waste in handling the crop, and prevention of speculation. The California walnut is one food product which almost completely reverses the usual method of handling foodstuffs. As a rule the consumer pays for a food product 65 per cent more than the producer gets for it. In buying California walnuts the consumer in the East gets them for as little as 35 per cent above the price received by the grower.

That the theory of co-operative marketing as practiced by citrus fruit and walnut growers in California stands the acid test of time and meets with the hearty approval of the general publi is evidenced by the fact that the California Walnut Growers Association, which was started eight years ago with fifteen district associations and 54 per cent of the growers, today has thirty-five district associations and counts among its members 80 per cent of the walnut growers.

Everything humanly possible has been done to place California walnuts upon the tables of the nation at a reasonable price. Even as the citrus growers cannot meet the prices quoted on low-grade Sicilian lemons, neither can the California walnut growers sell their crop for the price at which Manchurian and European walnuts of decidedly questionable quality are offered in this country, but they are able to offer a product of vastly superior quality.

Tree improvement by bud selection has developed in this State several varities of walnuts yielding a maximum of meats and minimum of shells. Weighed in the balance with the meats from a dollar's worth of Placentia Perfection of Santa Barbara soft-shell walnuts, the meats from a dollar's worth of European or Asiatic walnuts makes it possible for the buyer to quickly draw his own conclusion, and in favor of the California product.

Although the general public does not know it, the associated growers separate from their standardized pack all walnuts which do not meet the strict requirements as to size, shape, weight and color. The separating is done with a vacuum machine, which takes out all the nuts which contain shriveled or partially shriveled kernels. Then before a shipment can go to market an inspector takes a handful of walnuts from each of ten bags and cracks them. This procedure is repeated three times, and not until the entire shipment will crack out over ninety sound walnuts to the 100 can it leave the packing-house.

The low-grade walnuts are cracked by machinery and the meats that are removed from them are sorted by young women, in the by-product plant, and then packed under vacuum in cans and glass jars. This makes it possible for the housewife to substitute the can opener for the old cracking hammer with which she frequently hit her thumb.

Lastly, the walnut shells from the by-product plant are hauled to an incinerator, where they are reduced to charcoal, which is sold for poultry food. In the course of a year perhaps $150,000 worth of nut-shell charcoal is manufactured. This reduces the cost of operation, of course, and the consumer again is benefited through the principle of co-operation. This is the story of the California walnut, in a nutshell.

For every $100 invested in farms in the United States $4 is invested in California land.

Fishing Industry Ten Million Dollars a Year.

Pack of Tuna and Sardines Exceeds Forty Thousand Tons. Selling Sea-Food Example to the World.

BY EDWIN L. HENDRICK.

THE growth of Southern California's fishing industry has set pace for an industrial development that makes the past decade memorable in commercial and financial annals of the South-west. It came up from almost nothing to a business of more than $10,000,000 a year. Many thousands of persons are employed. The canneries pack in excess of 40,000 tons—tuna and sardines in the main.

Growing beyond belief along widely diversified lines, our fisheries have now reached that stage where they shall eventually come to the attention of every one. Their future is secure. Their growth has been so rapid and so unheralded that few realize the importance of the industry. Already it is one of the greatest of the State's industries, and it is destined to become greater.

Hundreds of thousands of tons of fish are caught annually in the waters off the coast of Southern California. Millions of dollars are invested in the industry. Thousands of persons are employed. Fleets of boats are engaged in the work of catching the fish. Canneries and reduction plants are established at the principal fishing ports. Fish are caught, canned, cured, ground into fertilizer, converted into oil, and shipped to all parts of the world.

Fishing is one of the most picturesque of all industries. Its workers are a class apart. They are a hardy, adventurous lot, who love the sea and the life that it brings. Their work is fascinating, and it is full of excitement. Many of the fishermen are Italians, who have followed the sea from childhood. Others are Portuguese, Japanese, Mexicans, Slavs, Greeks, Scandinavians, Americans, and representatives of almost every other nationality. Many of the fishermen own their own boats, and are independent in their business relations. Others work on shares for the canneries, or for the fishermen who own the boats.

Fishing is carried on in a variety of ways. Some of the boats use purse seines, some use drift nets, some use gill nets, some use trammel nets, some use set nets, some use hooks and lines, some use traps, some use pots, some use dip nets, some use spears, some use bare hands, and some use various other methods. Each method has its own peculiar fascination for those who follow it.

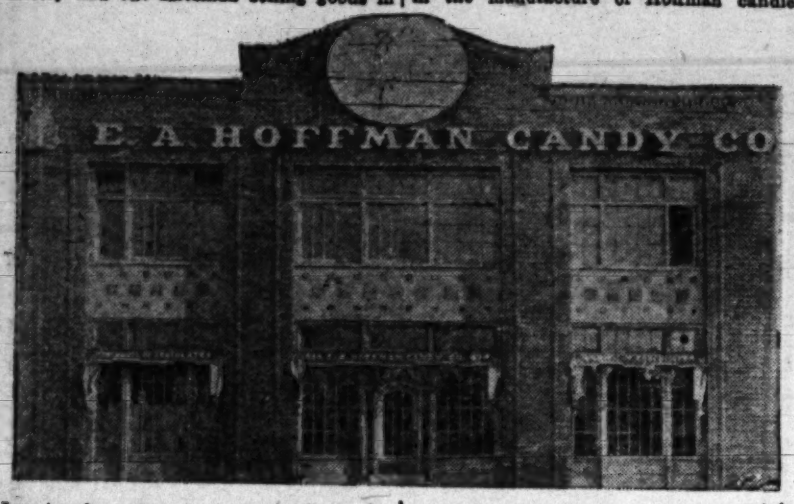
Fishing is carried on at all seasons of the year. Some species of fish are caught only at certain seasons, while others are caught at all times. Some species are caught only in deep water, while others are caught only in shallow water. Some species are caught only at night, while others are caught only in the daytime. Some species are caught only in the winter, while others are caught only in the summer. Some species are caught only in the spring, while others are caught only in the fall. Some species are caught only in the morning, while others are caught only in the afternoon. Some species are caught only in the evening, while others are caught only in the night.

Fishing is carried on in a variety of places. Some species are caught only in the open sea, while others are caught only in the bays and harbors. Some species are caught only in the rivers, while others are caught only in the lakes. Some species are caught only in the streams, while others are caught only in the ponds. Some species are caught only in the swamps, while others are caught only in the marshes. Some species are caught only in the creeks, while others are caught only in the brooks. Some species are caught only in the springs, while others are caught only in the wells. Some species are caught only in the cisterns, while others are caught only in the reservoirs. Some species are caught only in the aqueducts, while others are caught only in the sewers. Some species are caught only in the drains, while others are caught only in the gutters. Some species are caught only in the ditches, while others are caught only in the canals. Some species are caught only in the moats, while others are caught only in the fountains. Some species are caught only in the pools, while others are caught only in the puddles. Some species are caught only in the tubs, while others are caught only in the buckets. Some species are caught only in the pails, while others are caught only in the cups. Some species are caught only in the glasses, while others are caught only in the bottles. Some species are caught only in the jars, while others are caught only in the cans. Some species are caught only in the boxes, while others are caught only in the bags. Some species are caught only in the packages, while others are caught only in the parcels. Some species are caught only in the envelopes, while others are caught only in the letters. Some species are caught only in the books, while others are caught only in the papers. Some species are caught only in the magazines, while others are caught only in the journals. Some species are caught only in the reviews, while others are caught only in the periodicals. Some species are caught only in the annuals, while others are caught only in the almanacs. Some species are caught only in the calendars, while others are caught only in the diaries. Some species are caught only in the ledgers, while others are caught only in the journals. Some species are caught only in the cash books, while others are caught only in the day books. Some species are caught only in the petty cash books, while others are caught only in the bank books. Some species are caught only in the check books, while others are caught only in the deposit slips. Some species are caught only in the receipts, while others are caught only in the bills. Some species are caught only in the invoices, while others are caught only in the statements. Some species are caught only in the orders, while others are caught only in the requisitions. Some species are caught only in the contracts, while others are caught only in the agreements. Some species are caught only in the leases, while others are caught only in the deeds. Some species are caught only in the mortgages, while others are caught only in the liens. Some species are caught only in the judgments, while others are caught only in the decrees. Some species are caught only in the writs, while others are caught only in the summonses. Some species are caught only in the subpoenas, while others are caught only in the warrants. Some species are caught only in the executions, while others are caught only in the attachments. Some species are caught only in the garnishments, while others are caught only in the replevins. Some species are caught only in the claims and delivery, while others are caught only in the ejectments. Some species are caught only in the quiet titles, while others are caught only in the foreclosures. Some species are caught only in the partitions, while others are caught only in the condemnations. Some species are caught only in the eminent domains, while others are caught only in the dedications. Some species are caught only in the vacations, while others are caught only in the abatements. Some species are caught only in the injunctions, while others are caught only in the mandamuses. Some species are caught only in the habeas corpuses, while others are caught only in the certioraris. Some species are caught only in the quo warrantos, while others are caught only in the prohibitions. Some species are caught only in the demurrers, while others are caught only in the pleas in abatement. Some species are caught only in the pleas in bar, while others are caught only in the rejoinders. Some species are caught only in the surrebutters, while others are caught only in the surrejoinders. Some species are caught only in the rebutters, while others are caught only in the surrebutters. 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E. A. Hoffman Candy Co.

TYPIFYING California's slogan of success, "The Best of Everything," the E. A. Hoffman Candy Company was established in Los Angeles in 1913 and its continued growth since that time is sufficient proof that the products of this company rank among the best of California candies.

The Hoffman Candy Company began with a force of six people working in the factory and one salesman selling goods in



Los Angeles county exclusively. From inception the company has constantly expanded until at present it has about 100 employees working in the factory and sixteen men on the road selling its products as far east as the Mississippi River and throughout the entire Northwest. The company's original floor space was 1280 square feet; today the factory occupies over 20,000 square feet.

While the company has representatives as far east as the Mississippi River, many mail orders are received from the Eastern States from dealers who sell only the highest grade candies on the market, the company is also represented in the Philippines, the Hawaiian Islands and China.

Realizing that perfection can be obtained only through specialization, the Hoffman Candy Company specializes in chocolates. No other candy is made. Some of the company's leaders in fancy box chocolates are "Betsy Ross" and "Bohemian Girl." Other brands manufactcured by this company are "Jazzland," "Apple Blossom," "Whipped Cream," "Nuts and Fruits," "Garden of Allah," "Assorted Nut Boxes" and "Springtime Chocolates."

The Hoffman Candy Company maintains one of the largest and best equipped factories on the Pacific Coast for the manufacture of high-grade chocolates. Only the purest and best ingredients are used in the manufacture of Hoffman candies and the centers of all chocolates contain only pure fruit for flavoring purposes.

The Hoffman Candy Company employs only the highest class workers in its factory. These employees work under the most sanitary conditions and Hoffman candies are doubly safeguarded from any impurities. Mr. E. A. Hoffman located the first plant at 641 Central avenue. The popularity of Hoffman's chocolates was such that in a comparatively short time it was necessary for the company to remove to 611 East Ninth street, and a short time later another move was necessary to larger quarters at 634-36-38 South San Pedro street, which is its present location. Associated with Mr. Hoffman in the candy company and largely responsible for the growth and success of the company are Mr. Ben Myerson, general sales manager, and H. C. Bartosh, office manager. This trio has made the name of the Hoffman Candy Company synonymous with good chocolates.

PACIFIC COAST ENGINEERING AND SUPPLY CO.

Catering entirely to the wholesale furniture trade the Pacific Coast Engineering and Supply Company at 675-677 South Alameda street, Los Angeles, is one of the largest distributors of stoves, ranges, baby carriages, hammocks, etc., on the Pacific Coast. Complete stocks of everything handled for the trade are always carried. An exceptionally large stock of hammocks and baby carriages is constantly kept on hand to supply the needs of its trade.

This company is one of the institutions that has grown steadily with the expansion of the larger business institutions of California. It maintains a sales branch at 77 O'Farrell street, San Francisco and its business in the northern part of California to the trade is equally as large as its volume in Southern California.

The company acts as distributors in this territory for such standard lines as the Buck's Stove and Range Company, St. Louis, Mo., makers of trade-marked, nationally advertised stoves and ranges that satisfy; Gurney Refrigerator Company, Fond du Lac, Wis., known as the world's standard; Gendron Baby Vehicles, Toledo, O., "Famous for Quality;" Hohlfeld Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, Pa., hammocks, "The Standard by Which All Others are Measured;" The Northern Novelty Company, Tacoma, Wash., English breakfast tables, and Minneapolis Heat regulators.

One of the important elements contributing to the splendid success of the Pacific Coast Engineering and Supply Company is the method and conduct of its business. These details are in the hands of and under personal supervision of Mr. F. A. Sutphen, vice-president and general manager, who makes his headquarters in Los Angeles at the Alameda street establishment.

The building occupied by the company is equipped with every convenience for carrying and displaying its large stocks for the trade and the company is recognized among dealers and jobbers as one of the leaders in upbuilding the rapidly progressing business and trade expansion of Southern California.

For the quick convenience of those having business with this company it is well to mention that the telephone number is Broadway 170.

FULLERTON OIL COMPANY.

Incorporated in 1900 with a capital stock par value of $600,000, the Fullerton Oil Company is one of the oldest producing companies in Orange county. The first dividend was paid to stockholders June 20, 1904. Up to date dividends amounting to a total in excess of $2,000,000 have been paid.

The company does not devote all its income to dividend paying for, in addition to large sums paid out for drilling and other permanent improvements, the management set aside a considerable sum in the nature of reserve which provides funds for acquiring additional properties.

The company owns 425 acres in the Fullerton-Whittier fields, has under lease 537 acres in the Richfield district and also has valuable leases in the State of Wyoming.

The Fullerton Oil Company is practically a closed corporation, with comparatively few stockholders, whose policy is to maintain the conservative management under which the company has paid unusually large returns on a small invested capital.

The officers and directors of the company are, W. L. Valentine, president; W. F. Ball, vice-president; H. M. Marple, secretary; W. A. Barker, H. M. Dailey and H. W. O'Melveny.

A. J. KOLL PLANING MILL.

This industry has been established in Los Angeles for thirty-two years and it is the oldest plant of its character in Southern California. The mill specializes in twist and column work and originated one of the strongest and firmest column products now in general use, known as the "Koll's Lock-Joint Column," fully covered by patents.

The A. J. Koll Planing Mill handles the most costly and expensive varieties of hardwoods, such as black ebony, rosewood, etc., and it is the only planing mill west of Chicago making intricate and special mouldings and every variety of special product, such as delicate carvings and artistic products from designing.

This institution at the present time employs twenty-five of the most experienced operatives in the trade. The character of work is such that only the very highest skilled workmen can prosecute it and while at different seasons the staff is larger the constant enrollment in this department is never less than twenty-five men.

The plant and offices are at 421 Colyton street; telephone 11242.

LOS ANGELES STEAMSHIP COMPANY

Operating the Super-Express Steamers

Yale-Harvard

DE LUXE PASSENGER SERVICE

Eighteen Hours Los Angeles-San Francisco

LOS ANGELES PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY

Monthly Freight Service Between

LOS ANGELES HARBOR

JAPAN :: CHINA :: PHILIPPINES

Executive Offices, Pier A, Shed 1

WILMINGTON, LOS ANGELES HARBOR

FRED L. BAKER, Pres. A. J. FREY, General Manager.

Stauffer Chemical Company.

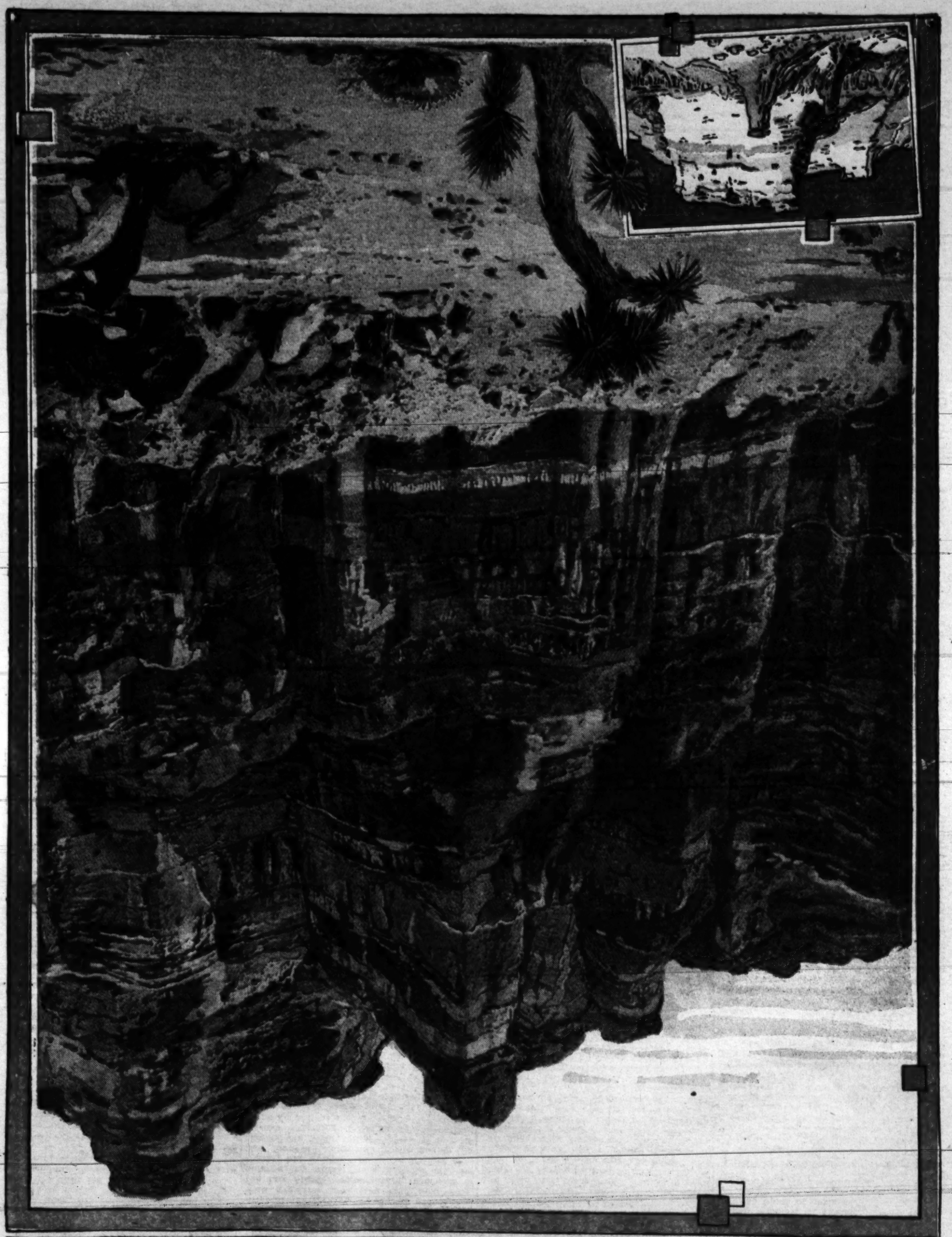
CHEMISTRY, because of its relation with practically every form of human activity, is regarded as one of the most important sciences of the world.

It participates in numerous ways, directly and indirectly in the life of a nation. Because of its importance and extensive applications, the manufacture of chemicals, especially heavy chemicals, such as acids, alkalies, etc., have assumed enormous proportions.

The Stauffer Chemical Company, whose executive officers are located in San Francisco, with plants in Southern California and important cities of the United States and Europe, a few of which we enumerate here, cover directly or indirectly every human requirement practically in the chemical world.

Sodium sulphate, also known as salt cake, iron, preparatory to galvanizing and enameling.

The Stauffer Chemical Company's property, comprising some fifty acres, about three miles from the heart of the city, in the city of Vernon, and are served by two spur tracks from the Santa Fe, being located on their lines. These plants have only been established some two years although the company's activities in other centers embrace a period in excess of thirty-five years. The company has prepared to take care of its growing business by the erection of additional units at its respective lines. They are located on the Pacific Electric railway, Los Angeles river, Santa Fe and Southern Pacific railroads. The company has a complete laboratory for research work and the development of new products. Its executive offices are in the Rialto building, San Francisco, and it has branch offices in Los Angeles, Portland, Seattle, Tacoma, Spokane, Salt Lake City, Denver, Kansas City, Omaha, Chicago, Houston, Freeport, Tex.; general offices, Houston, Tex.; factories, Houston, Tex., Richmond, Cal., and Bordeaux, France. San Francisco Salt Refinery, Salt, all forms, nitrate of soda, American Cream Tartar Company, San Francisco, manufacturers of cream tartar used in quality baking powders. San Francisco Sulphur Company, sulphur in all its forms, largest refiners on the Pacific Coast, factories, San Francisco, Berkeley, Cal., and Bordeaux, France. San Francisco Salt Refinery, Salt, all forms, nitrate of soda, for curing meats, etc., factory, San Fran-



THE "CLOSED CATHEDRAL" IN RED ROCK CANYON, ONE OF THOUSANDS OF STRIKING STRUCTURAL FORMATIONS.

Nature's Color Laboratory Near Los Angeles.

Romances of Industry Shade Aladdin's Lamp.

Starting in a Piano Box on a Vacant Lot and Spreading Over Builded Acres as Business Moves Here.

INDUSTRIAL romances which would sound like fairy tales were they not backed up by statistics and actual money are to be found in great numbers in Los Angeles.

ment and employ twice as many men as it started with. During the year just closed it shipped 100 carloads of milk bottles to various parts of the country. This means

Cook and Light with Gas
A COLEMAN FARM LIGHTING PLANT DOES IT.
Natural or artificial gas has long been used for cooking in city homes, but until recently ...

Rolland H. Holbrook
Incorporated
Architect
...

Southwestern Engineering Co.

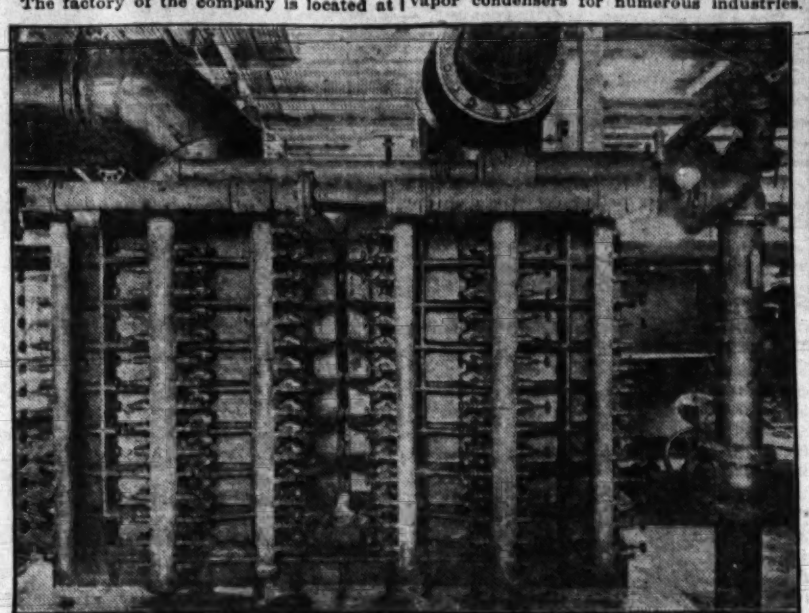
ONE of the best-known institutions of its character on the Pacific Coast, which has been established in Los Angeles for four years, is the Southwestern Engineering Company, with offices in Suite 1221 Hollingsworth Building. This company contributes its full measure to the manufacturing and mining development of the entire Southland and country in general.

The factory of the company is located at Culver City, where they also maintain a complete laboratory and testing plant, and aside from doing experimental work are prepared to make tests on ore samples in in any quantity from a few pounds up to five tons, to establish the best metallurgical process.

Included in the machinery manufactured is the K & K Flotation Machine, which is a standard apparatus for the practice of the oil flotation process, kraut oil feeders, Southwestern ore feeders, condenser intercoolers, etc.

The K & K Flotation Machine is a complete unit, taking air from atmosphere and by its operation, introducing the air directly into the pulp. These machines are built with varying capacities of from 10 to 150 tons per twenty-four hours.

They also manufacture steam condensers to work in conjunction with steam engines and turbines, feed water heaters, air and gas intercoolers and after-coolers, and vapor condensers for numerous industries. In fact wherever there is a vapor to be condensed, machinery manufactured by this company can be used.



SIXTY-UNIT AFTERCOOLER INSTALLED AT LOS ANGELES GAS PLANT BY THE SOUTHWESTERN ENGINEERING COMPANY.

MacCamy Air-coolers and Condensers and K & K Flotation Machines are standard equipment in many districts of the world. Machines are in use with many large and small operators in the United States, Canada, Mexico, Peru, Bolivia, Chile, Cuba, Honduras, Spain, South Africa, Japan and the Dutch East Indies.

The officers of the company are, L. C. Penhoel, president; Max Kraut, vice-president; B. M. Snyder, secretary and treasurer.

W. H. Daum.



TAKING great pride in locating people and industries in the Southwest and at the same time bringing to successful fruition everything he starts out to accomplish in such lines, Mr. W. H. Daum has been engaged for the past fourteen years in Los Angeles in handling industrial, warehouse and wholesale properties. During that period he has satisfactorily located something like 300 splendid industries in various sections of the Pacific Southwest. These industries represent a total investment of something like $160,000,000 and include in excess of 60,000 men on their pay rolls. Among other things Mr. Daum has located fully 50 per cent of the industries of the Southwest. Some of the operating institutions he has supplied land for including the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, the American Can Company, the Griffin Wheel Company, the Boyle Manufacturing Company and the Southern California Iron and Steel Company.

C. A. EDWARDS.

True faith in a deserving man or a deserving institution is an invisible force which works quietly and surely. Every individual and every organization need the faith of their associates. Perhaps digging holes in the ground is not generally conceded a fine art, but Mr. C. A. Edwards, excavating contractor, of 202 Citizens National Bank Building, Los Angeles, has certainly reduced to a science the task of digging large holes in the earth for the laying of foundations for all manner of large and small structures.

Mr. Edwards has an organization and equipment with which he can prepare the ground for foundations which include all the latest machinery, tools and conveyances. Heavy power auto dump trucks are used to remove the dirt or other substances. Steam shovel scoops accomplish the "digging" and the excavating work in connection with all contracts handled by Mr. Edwards is accomplished in precisely the same businesslike manner that all other subcontracts in connection with general building construction are carried on.

The business of excavating contracting today demands the same large outlays for standard auto and steam shovel equipment that most any other phase of the general contracting business demands. The excavating contractor of today is—if he be an up-to-date excavator—a specialist in his line. This is a day and age of specialization and foundation digging is accomplished so much faster with modern equipment that few people unless vitally interested give the methods employed and vast modern machinery needed much if any thought. Having faith in every modern piece of machinery which would accomplish better and quicker results in excavating has netted Mr. Edwards his share of the important excavation work for many of the most important buildings in this section of the State of California.

Present day excavating work is carried on with equal speed day and night with present-day modern equipment, thus all larger work is brought to completion in half the time required before the advent of the twenty-four-hour working plan.

Mr. C. A. Edwards announces his equipment as capable of handling any size excavation contract. His telephone is 61802.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA PAPER STOCK COMPANY.

The Southern California Paper Stock Company at 504-10 Molino street is another example of what honesty, efficiency and square dealings will achieve in this great city of ours.

It was established by Mr. D. H. Luce in 1918 and joined by Mr. M. F. Berg some sixteen months ago.

The beginning was hard and future uncertain, but they stuck to their task faithfully, and as a reward for their joint efforts and sacrifices this enterprise has soon passed its infancy and in a comparatively short time it has greatly expanded through increased patronage.

The company deals exclusively in waste paper stock and rags at wholesale, the bulk of the output being reclaimed by the Los Angeles Paper Manufacturing Company, which is a local concern of great importance. The Southern California Paper Stock Company is also engaged in exporting folded newspapers to the Orient.

In order to handle the ever-increasing business this company will install shortly two large hydraulic presses in addition to the two hydraulic presses which are in operation at present.

They have also completed arrangements for the erection of an additional two-story brick building at 501 Mateo street, thus providing a total of 30,000 square feet of warehouse space.

Their friends and patrons acclaim the success of this young organization to the energetic personal attention and hard work of M. F. Berg and D. H. Luce, who are thoroughly acquainted with the details of their enterprise, being on duty all the time.

BLY BROS.—McGILLIARD STONE COMPANY.

This company has been established in Los Angeles for thirty-seven years and is one of the oldest and best-known quarrying and contracting enterprises in the Southland. The company owns a stone quarry near Riverside.

The company was originally founded by Bly Brothers and Mr. C. E. Bly is president and general manager at the present time. Offices and yards are at 678 Utah street; telephone Boyle 1146.

Stone has been furnished and placed by the company in many of the larger business district structures of Los Angeles.

G. H. OSWALD J. P. OSWALD

Phone South 6672

OSWALD BROS.

PAVING CONTRACTORS

Bids on All Kinds of Cement Work

PLANT AND OFFICES

58th and Towne Ave., Los Angeles

Harwood Hewitt--Architect.



THE JAMES SHULTZ RESIDENCE.

Like most notable creative minds, Mr. Harwood Hewitt is primarily interested in his work and will not talk about himself. The public, however, finds in his architecture a mode of expression which is greater than words.

Mr. Callender, his manager, said:

"I have never known an architect to give more careful personal study to his work than Mr. Hewitt insists upon. His public school and residence work, most notably the James Shultz residence, in Fremont Place, and the W. H. Glover residence at 327 South Normandie, placed recently by the Architects' Jury among the ten best examples of architecture in the city, has placed him in very high esteem among fellow architects.

"Practical arrangement is by far the most important consideration in any building and it is here that the chief excels. All his designing is carried up around the solution of the practical problem.

"These are the qualities that give Mr. Hewitt's work the reputation of which we in the office are so proud."

Mr. Hewitt's office is in Suite 1130 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.

Nature's Color Laboratory Near Los Angeles.
THE "CLOSED CATHEDRAL" IN RED ROCK CANYON, ONE OF THOUSANDS OF STRIKING STRUCTURAL FORMATIONS.

Romances of Industry Shade Aladdin's Lamp.

Starting in a Piano Box on a Vacant Lot and Spreading Over Builded Acres as Business Moves Here.

The fabled Aladdin's lamp is overshadowed by actuality in the industrial development of the Metropolis of the West. This is a magic city with a record of growth never equaled. Of necessity business keeps pace with this astounding, never-ceasing progress. It makes good because the population is here to upbuild and sustain it, and the demands of trade continually expanding. Whereas romance and industry ordinarily are as far removed from each other as the earth and the stars they meet in Los Angeles. A tiny enterprise comes up today like a frail mushroom, shows stability tomorrow, and in a year has reared itself an impregnable temple of steel and concrete. Here small capital, as well as the millions, finds opportunity and encouragement and as good a chance to multiply. Our industrial romance is not effervescent fiction but solid fact.

INDUSTRIAL romances which would sound like fairy tales were they not backed up by statistics and actual money are to be found in great numbers in Los Angeles.

The growth of industries here is more than remarkable—in many cases it is almost incredible. While this metropolis makes no boast of being a get-rich-quick city, it is almost a foregone conclusion that anyone who goes into practically any line of business here and stays with it is destined to prosper far beyond his or her fondest dreams or expectations.

The reason for Los Angeles jumping from twenty-fourth industrial place among American cities to tenth place is not hard to understand when one considers the stupendous development of its manufacturing, jobbing and business interests. It was not so long ago that this was regarded purely as a pleasure resort and was visited by great numbers of tourists for that reason, but today the city is threatening the industrial supremacy of the largest industrial municipalities in this country.

If there is any place on the American continent where a man can start a business on a shoestring with more certainty of rapidly forging to the forefront of that industry than he can in Los Angeles, that place is yet to be heard from. The reasons for this are simple. Because of the city's equable climate maximum production can be maintained all the year round; raw materials for manufacturing purposes abound in limitless quantities within easy reach; production is not interrupted by labor troubles; with the population constantly increasing, the local market is ever expanding, and the city's splendid harbor and shipping facilities link Los Angeles with 100 or more ports throughout the world for the development of foreign trade.

How They Go Romping Along.

IT MIGHT sound foolish to say a man could start a business in a piano box on a vacant lot here and within five years be the owner of a factory covering many acres and be considered a formidable rival by the largest firms in the country engaged in a similar business, but such a thing is not only possible but most highly probable. In fact, there are instances in the industrial life of Los Angeles which prove conclusively that the odds would all be in favor of the man with a piano box and ambition.

The story of Los Angeles' industrial romance shows that stupendous and almost unimaginable development is not confined to any particular line of business, but is general in practically all lines.

Take, for instance, the Sassy Jane Manufacturing Company, a concern started less than four years ago with one sewing machine in a small room to produce a few ladies', misses' and children's house dresses, porch dresses, garden dresses, rompers and aprons. The company did a small local business at first, established itself and began to grow faster than the proverbial mushroom. Today the Sassy Jane Company is operating 200 machines as fast as they can be run by 250 employees; it occupies a loft almost a city block in size; it has ordered 250 more machines and will soon need about 700 employees; and it is shipping its dresses, aprons, rompers, etc., all made of cotton, to practically every foreign land that has a port. The volume of business today is about twenty-five times what it was when the business had a good start. In 1920 the volume was about three times that of the preceding year.

Few Thousand to Seven Millions.

IN CASE it be thought that the women's garment trade found especially propitious conditions and therefore prospered out of proportion to other industries, let's jump to the fish-canning business, for there are "just as good fish in the sea as were ever caught," and so, far as is known, there were just as many when the Southern California Fish Canners' Association was organized. Therefore the business of catching and canning fish was not favored above any other.

Four years ago a few thousand dollars was invested in this industry and the pack for the first year was 100,000 cases of fish. Today there is $7,000,000 invested and the output for 1920 was close to 2,000,000 cases, with a value of more than $25,000,000. This was an increase of more than $5,000,000 over the value of the 1919 pack. The thirty-seven fish canneries of Southern California maintain fishing fleets valued at about $4,000,000 and employ more than 7000 men and women in the factories and 2000 fishermen. The growth of the fish canning business, while remarkable, has been steady and gradual. The second year's output was 300,000 cases; the third season's production was 700,000 cases and the fourth almost 2,000,000.

The development of the furniture business is no less remarkable. The Hawthorne Furniture Company, after being wiped out by fire in another locality, started in business in half of a room in Los Angeles about five years ago. It began to specialize in dining-room, living-room and bedroom furniture. It did a $15,000 business here in 1915. Today it occupies a factory covering almost a city block, it does $1,000,000 worth of business a year, ships 500 carloads of furniture every twelve months and employs a large army of workers. It is confining itself solely to the manufacture of walnut, oak, mahogany and enamel furniture, all hardwoods, and has a national reputation for its products.

The A-1 Sheet Metal Works in another establishment to which the people of Los Angeles may well point with pride. Two years ago this company started in the business of general automobile repairing in a little shop on Moneta avenue. It is now manufacturing 300 automobile bodies a year, shipping them to Detroit, Salt Lake, Denver, Boston and in fact practically every large city where automobile bodies are wanted. The company maintains agencies in more than twenty cities. It manufactures bodies to be kept in stock and also bodies on special orders. In the meantime it continues to be a general automobile repair shop and holds itself ready to do anything with sheet metal that can be done with it.

"How is business with you?" was the question put to the manager of the Technical Glass Company.

"Well, it's just fair," he replied. "My business has increased but 300 per cent in the last six months, but I think I know the reason for that. I have been so swamped with business that it was necessary to increase the size of the plant three times and the shifting around and installing new machinery has hampered us somewhat."

The Technical Glass Company manufactures door knobs, furniture knobs, jars, prism glass, glass flowers and vegetables and a lot of other fancy glass products. It opened for business on November 11, 1919, did a little local trade at the start, soon got under a full head of steam and employed forty persons where it began with five; expanded itself in every possible direction; is shipping its products all over the country and is doing not less than $100,000 worth of business a year.

Rise of the Little Bake Shop.

THE growth of Bishop & Company, manufacturing crackers, confectionery and chocolate candy, is another striking illustration of incredible development. Starting with a small bake shop at Second and Spring streets, and employing less than a dozen persons, today it has the most modern plant of its kind in the West, embracing 260,000 square feet of buildings and employing 750 persons. Its products are nationally known and its export business is tremendous.

Since the West Coast Glass Company started in business here two years ago to manufacture milk bottles exclusively, the volume of its business has increased three or four fold. It has found it necessary to practically double the mechanical equipment and employ twice as many men as it started with. During the year just closed it shipped 100 carloads of milk bottles to various parts of the country. This means it manufactured 1,800,000 milk bottles during the year.

On August 1, 1919, the Clark-Turner Piston Company started business here with five employees to manufacture a piston invented by E. W. Clark of Los Angeles. A few of the pistons were sold to the local automobile trade at the beginning. Today the company's force consists of more than 150 men, thirty times as large as at the start, and the business is ten or fifteen times as great as it was during the first few months of the company's existence. The mechanical facilities have been more than doubled. The company is shipping its product to many foreign lands. In 1921 the plant will have to be more than doubled in size, the manager says, in order to keep up with the demand for pistons.

Spreading Over the Acres.

THE Brownstein-Louis Company started here as a jobbing house. It branched out into the manufacturing of overalls, pajamas, underwear, shirts and khaki clothes, and it continued to branch out until it found its tremendous factory too small for it and its manufacturing business so great as to demand its constant attention. The result was the construction of a new, modern and model factory in the heart of Los Angeles, and selling the merchandising business to one of its loyal, trusted and enterprising employees who started as a stock boy. Such is the ever-increasing demand for the Brownstein-Louis Company's products that it has found it necessary to arrange for tripling its former capacity. In its new plant it provided for the employment of 1200 or 1500 sewers, cutters and other operatives, where formerly it found a force of 600 adequate. In 1920 its business was practically double that of 1919, being due largely to the remarkable development of export trade.

Twelve months ago the Leach Biltwell Motor Company started in business with a capitalization of $1,000,000. Before January is many days old the capitalization will be increased to $5,000,000 because the original investment is not large enough to finance a business of the magnitude into which it has developed. The company started with nineteen buildings covering twelve acres, and already finds it necessary to erect more buildings and has purchased nineteen more acres. During its first year of business it manufactured about 550 Power Plus Six Automobiles, did a $3,000,000 business and its cars took first prize at the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Automobile shows.

And so the story runs. Numerous other instances could be cited to show that all a man needs is to get a toehold in Los Angeles and his fortune is made. As in the cases of many others, he will find himself jumping from one location to another, expanding, swelling out, swamped with orders, putting up new buildings, making additions, keeping the wires hot with orders for new machinery and constantly offering employment to men and women willing to cooperate and share the big profits.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE EXPANDS.

Takes First Rank Numerically Among Commercial Bodies of the World With Seven Thousand Members.

WHEN future histories of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce are written, it is probable that the one big, outstanding achievement of the organization in 1920 to be recorded will be its attainment of first rank, numerically, of all commercial organizations in the world. This achievement was duly celebrated on the thirty-second anniversary of the inception of the organization, October 11. Announcement at that time that the chamber had passed the 7000 mark in membership brought felicitations from all parts of the country.

Incidental to the premier place in membership, it was recalled that various distinctive features may be claimed by the local city builders' organization. The veteran secretary, Frank Wiggins, who has been identified with the chamber as superintendent of exhibits and secretary for thirty of the thirty-two years of its existence, is recognized as the dean of commercial organization secretaries in the United States. In point of continuous service as the directing genius of the organization, he outranks all others by years.

Other features pointed out are that the chamber maintains the largest exhibit of its kind in the country—composed of the varied products of the Southland.

The chamber enjoys the prestige of having pioneered a department of meteorology and aeronautics. This function of community development is the subject of wide inquiry from all parts of the country and appreciation of its unique service is general.

Cities of larger population than Los Angeles heard the news with amazement that its Chamber of Commerce had become the largest in the country. Los Angeles ranks tenth in population and for years Chicago with its teeming millions led the country in membership of its commercial body. With nine cities ahead of it in population, it is acknowledged remarkable that Los Angeles should lead in the organization of its business men and boosters.

That the charter members builded wisely and laid a foundation upon which secure building could be done is attested by the interesting fact that the constitution and bylaws of the Los Angeles chamber have been extensively copied by similar organizations the country over. For many organizations the Los Angeles body has been a model, and it is a matter of record that these chambers, too, prospered.

It is doubtful if the average commercial organization functions so widely as the Los Angeles organization. Beginning its career with the chief object of advertising the city and bringing people to the fertile lands surrounding it, its activities have extended with the growth of the city until today it has a paid staff of fifty-three. In addition to the executive officers there are departments of industry, trade extension, agriculture, live stock, publicity, housing, membership, meteorology and aeronautics and information.

During the past year particular emphasis has been put on industrial expansion and trade extension, especially overseas commerce. These efforts have been rewarded generously, according to records of the past year, which will show approximately 600 new industries established in the Los Angeles metropolitan district and an unprecedented development in harbor traffic.

Each year in May under the auspices of the chamber is held an Industrial Week, during which the public is given opportunity of observing what is made in Los Angeles and its importance as an industrial center. Trade excursions are held annually under the direction of the chamber and all projects which are in any way connected with the advancement of the city or Southern California are given earnest consideration.

The past record of the organization, filled as it is with substantial achievement, has builded for the body a reputation in the community that gives its actions weight and makes its indorsements of high value.

The chamber pioneered the movements which resulted in the building of the harbor, the first bond issue for a good roads system throughout the country and the great aqueduct project which has proved so vital in Los Angeles' development. These three epochal community developments, so valiantly championed by the chamber when they needed support, have demonstrated the trueness of the vision of the broad-gauge men who conceived them and who fought for them through opposition, indifference and even legal procedure.

The passing years have tested the mettle of the organization. Its record for doing big things in the past has set a standard for the future and present that demands intensive work by the full strength of the organization. The secret of the chamber's success is attributed by Secretary Wiggins to hard work. Coupled with this effort must also be included the fortunate circumstance that within the membership of the organization are executives of the highest caliber which the chamber may call upon. Experts in various lines guide its activities. It would be financially prohibitive for a private enterprise to employ the trained minds that are available for committee work in the Chamber of Commerce. Through its score of standing committees and half a hundred special committees, the best thought and finest directive energy are brought to bear on the problems and tasks of the organization, which, in the final analysis, redound to the benefit of the whole community.

The past year may be summed up as one of the greatest in the chamber's history. The new year finds this organization not only first in membership in the country, but equipped as never before to pursue its constructive activities for the development of Los Angeles and Southern California.



We are breeders of Pure Bred Hereford Cattle, originating from the Famous

XI HERD

of Western Kansas, owned by Adams & Robert. These cattle are of the strongest

ANXIETY STRAIN

and are located on our

ADOBE RANCH

Madera, California

We also handle Breeding and Feeder Cattle.

Russell Bros. & Babbitt Bros.

Stock Raising and General Ranching
General Office

210 I. W. Hellman Bldg.
Phone 61263

Los Angeles, California

Rolland H. Holbrook
Incorporated

Architect
and
Builder
of
Fine Homes

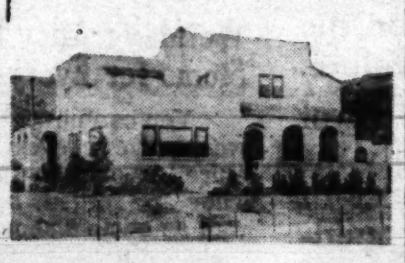
Established in Los Angeles 1910

EASTERN CLIENTS SOLICITED

If you are contemplating building in Los Angeles or vicinity communicate with me as I am equipped to handle the building of homes complete from the purchase of the ground through the designing of the house, letting of the contracts for building, supervising same, the interior decoration and furnishing of the house complete.

REFERENCE
FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF HOLLYWOOD, CAL.





1115 Walter P. Story Bldg.
Los Angeles, Cal.

Cook and Light with Gas

A COLEMAN FARM LIGHTING PLANT DOES IT.



Natural or artificial gas has long been used for cooking in city homes, but until recently it has not been available to the country housewife.

Perhaps no modern convenience is more appreciated than gas for cooking and lighting. For many years Coleman Lighting Plants have been successfully used for lighting where natural or other artificial gas could not be obtained.

In addition to modern lighting fixtures which are furnished with a Coleman plant the user can now obtain gas stoves for cooking and coil water heaters for attaching to a water system.

Supply Tank

A galvanized steel pressure tank located in a safe and convenient place supplies the fuel to the system through a small copper tube. In this manner the country home can have the same conveniences as the city dwelling, and often times at a much less cost.



The cost for installing Coleman stoves and lighting fixtures varies from $75 to $200, according to the size of the house. Fixtures as plain or ornamental as desired may be purchased, and by sending a rough sketch or floor plan of your home to the company an estimate may be obtained showing the cost of these conveniences.

Quick-Lite Lamps

Quick-Lite lamps have been on the market for the past ten years. They are, in reality, miniature gas plants operating in the same manner as Coleman Lighting Fixtures and are furnished with a great variety of shades. They are sold by dealers everywhere, or can be secured by ordering direct.



These lamps as well as the lighting fixtures have been examined and approved by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, and are very economical to use.

The retail price on the Quick-Lite lamp illustrated in this article is $10.50.

Quick-Lite Lantern

The Quick-Lite lantern has been called "the lantern of a thousand uses." It is used wherever an outside light is wanted, and is guaranteed to burn in any wind.



It is used for night irrigation, hunting and camping and general farm use, and thousands of these are sold every year along the coast where they are used by fishermen.

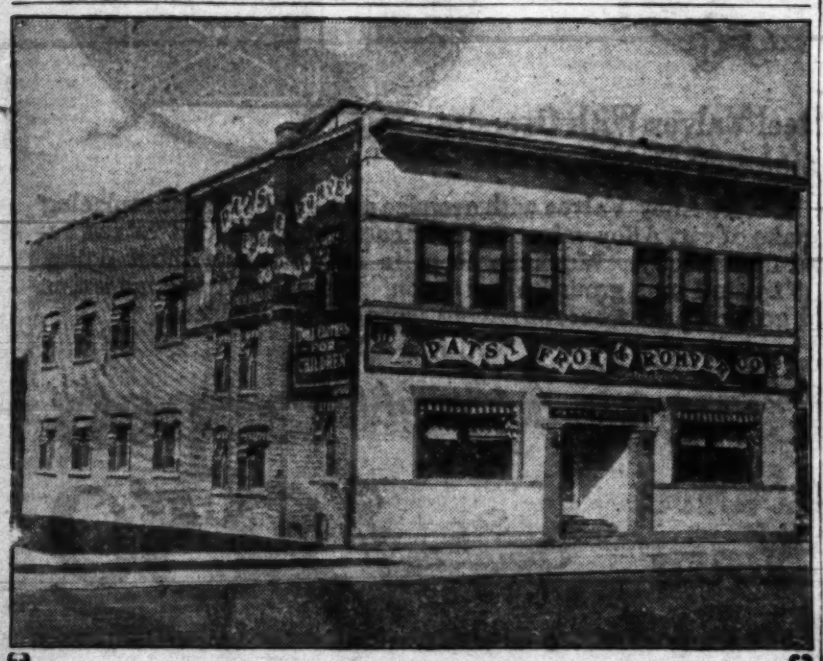
The Quick-Lite lamps and lanterns are lighted with an ordinary match, not requiring an alcohol torch.

The retail price on the lantern illustated is $9.00.

Correspondence solicited with interested persons.

The Coleman Lamp Co.

120 So. Los Angeles St.,
Los Angeles, Calif.



PATSY FROK
FOR LITTLE TOTS

Cunning, Practical Garments of National Fame

Patsy Frok & Romper Co.

1017-19 So. Figueroa Street
Los Angeles



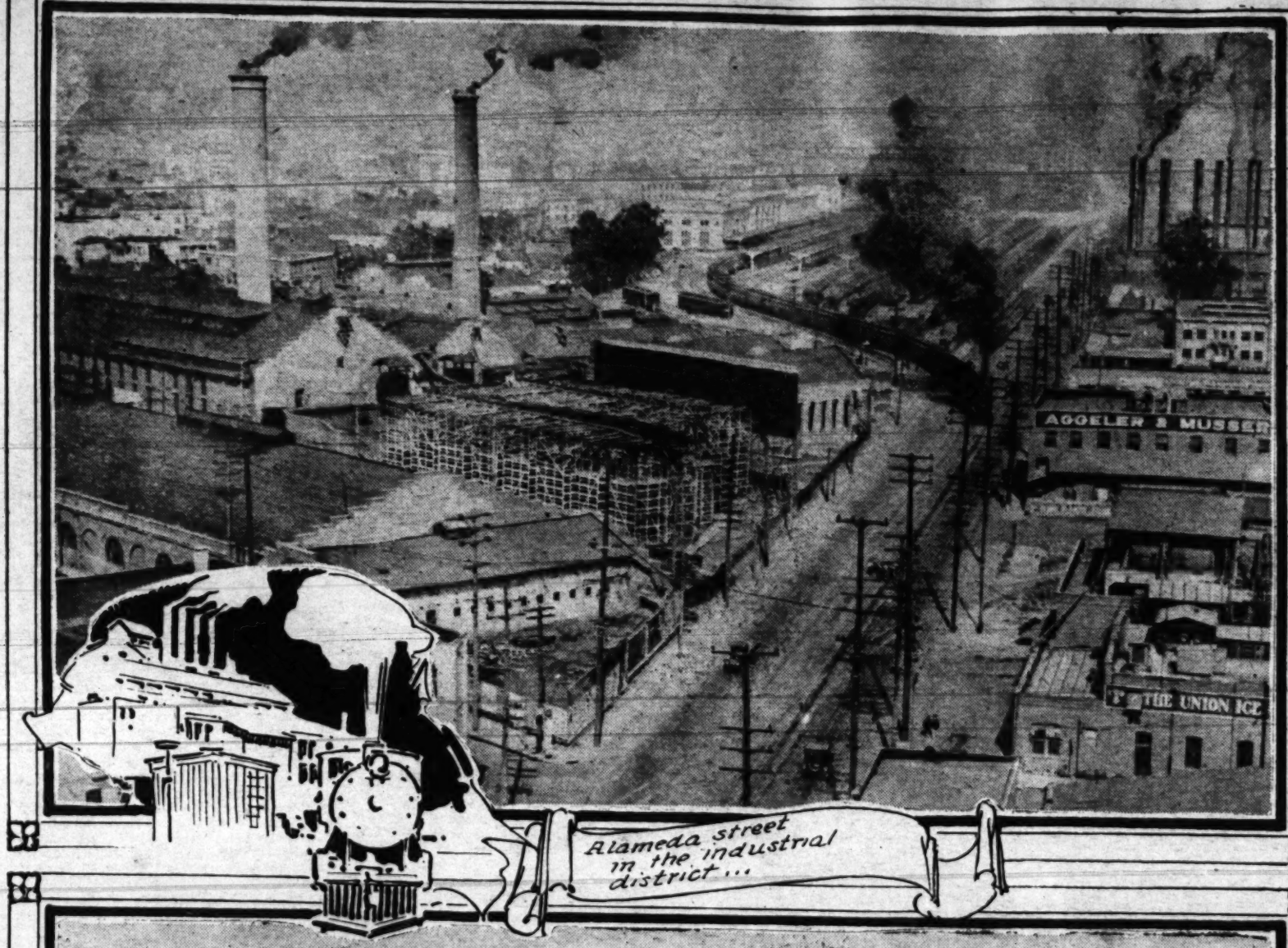
The Garden City Company
Pierpont & Walter J. Davis
Architects

An organization which is prepared to render expert service and advice in architectural, building and engineering problems. Specialists in landscape gardening and interior decoration.

3215 W 6th St
Los Angeles

Busy Spots in City's Industrial District.

TWO OF THE CENTERS OF PRODUCTION AND SHIPPING IN EASTERN DOWNTOWN ZONE.



Alameda street in the industrial district...



Freight yards...

RICH STEEL PRODUCTS COMPANY



BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN.

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

A Recent Addition to Los Angeles' Industrial Activity

is the Pacific Coast plant of the Rich Steel Products Company.

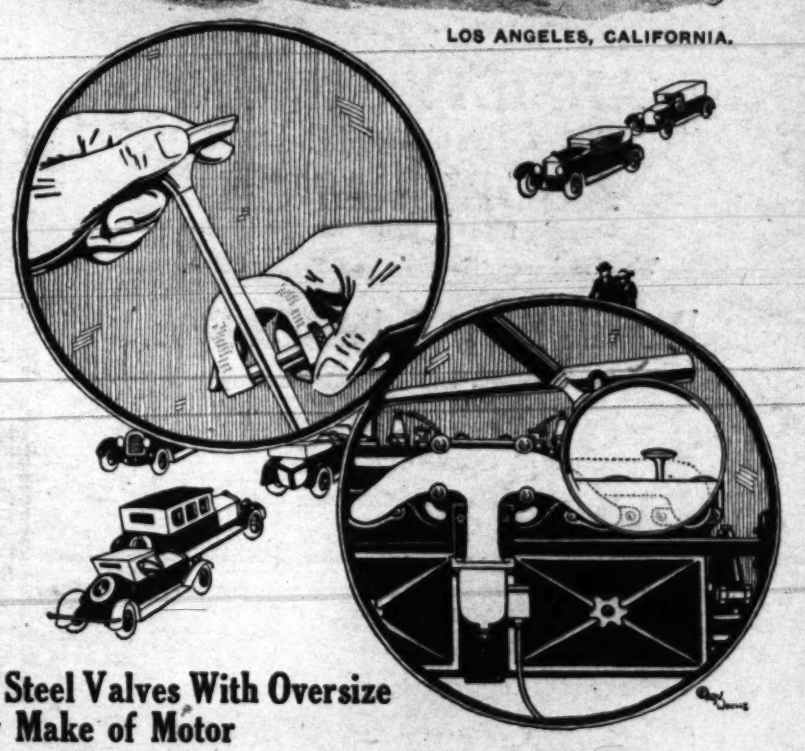
This company is the largest manufacturer in the world of valves and valve tappets for automobile motors and, in addition to these products manufactures a full line of high-speed twist drills and reamers as well as cap screws and spring bolts.

The factories at Battle Creek will continue to care for the Eastern market as heretofore.

The Pacific Coast plant of this company is the only institution of its kind west of Chicago and its factory buildings and equipment are of the most modern, efficient and up-to-date types in the United States. The demands of the Western States will be supplied from this point.

Rich Steel Products Company
4000 Santa Fe Ave.
LOS ANGELES

Manufacturers of high-speed twist drills and reamers and of all sizes and styles of motor valves, valve tappets, spring bolts and tap screws



We Make Alloy Steel Valves With Oversize Stems for Every Make of Motor

You can now get R. S. P. Alloy Valves with oversize stems or heads for replacing worn valves in every make of car. Alloy valves outwear cast iron or welded valves, require less grinding and fit perfectly. We make them in single sets without delay. They are forged, heat treated and ground to precision. Garage and repair men as well as owners should get our prices before having worn valves replaced.

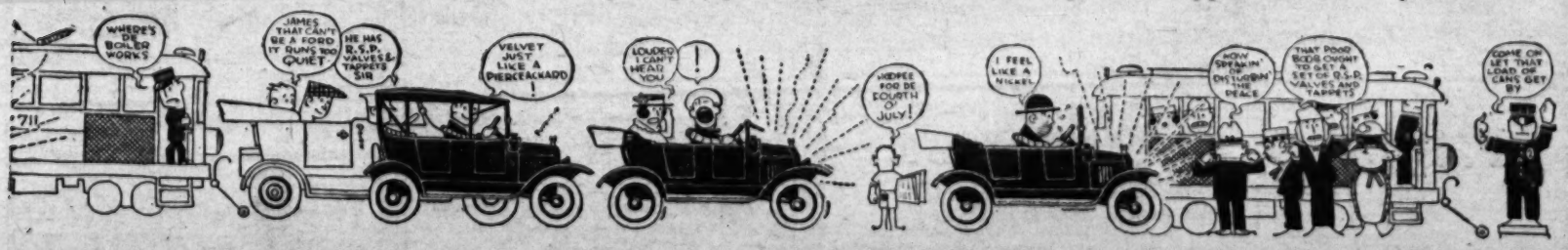
R·S·P·Valves & Adjustable Tappets Take the Noise out of Your FORD

Set Complete- 8 Valves and 8 Tappets

$8.50 Postpaid

and increase the efficiency of the motor from 20% to 30%. They enable you to set the valves on a Ford just as is done on high-grade cars. They eliminate back pressure and loss of power and prevent undue wear on the bearings of the motor.

Anyone can install them easily and quickly, and they will outlast the motor. Ask your garage or repair man what an adjustable tappet will do for your Ford.



Lilly-Fletcher Company.

BELIEVING that Western avenue had a future second to no other street in Los Angeles as a secondary business street, traversing as it does the heart of the Wilshire district, the firm of Lilly-Fletcher purchased property there in the spring of

found it necessary to add several new departments.

They have added a real estate department in charge of C. J. Hildesheim, a widely experienced man, having been identified with the real estate business in Los Angeles for several years. This depart-

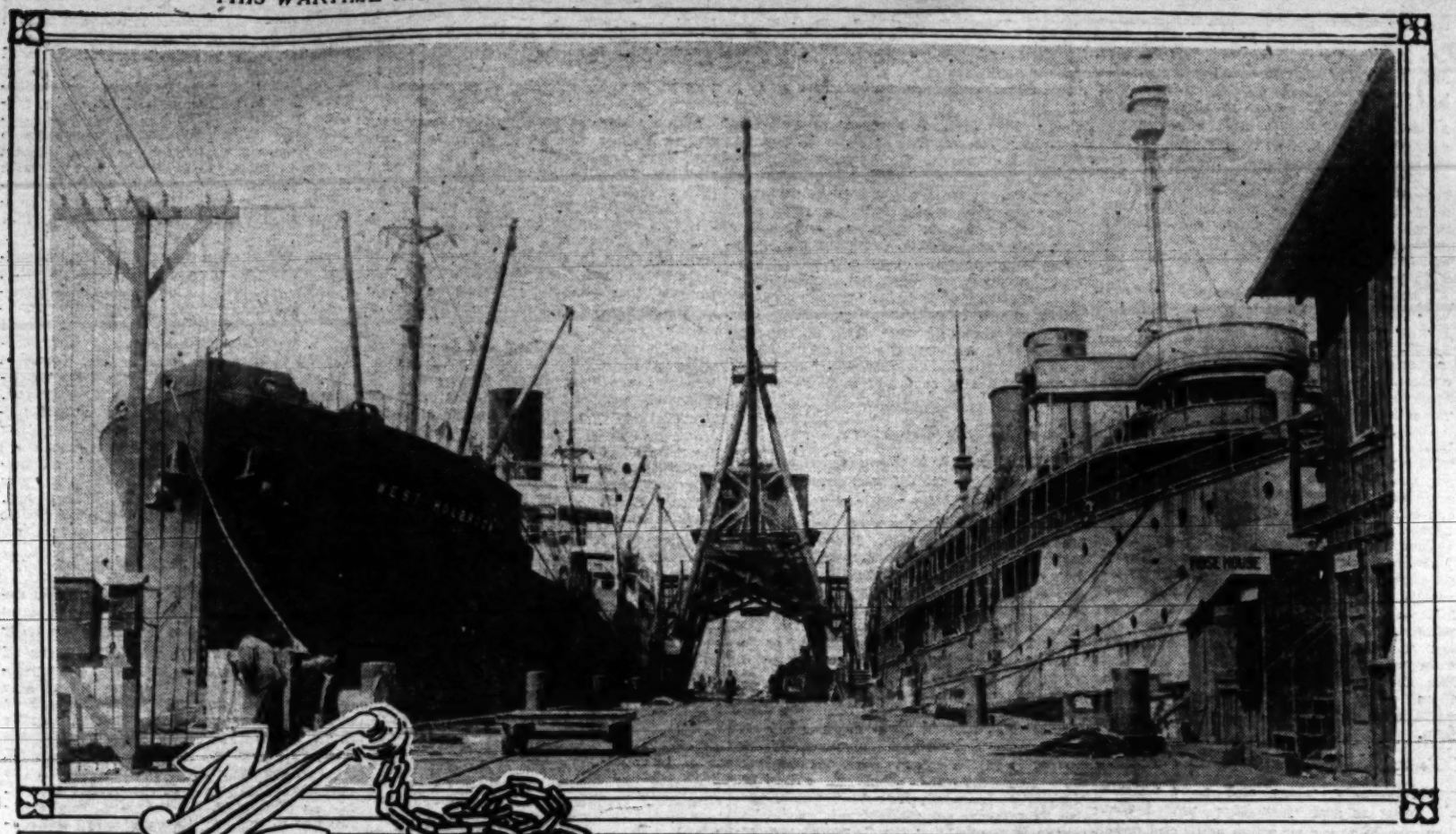
tion walls have been deadened by the use of felt and heavy quilting, the baths are floored and wainscoted with tile, and the kitchens are finished entirely in white, with modern plumbing and conveniences. Each flat consists of six rooms, with two baths and the interior decoration plan calls for

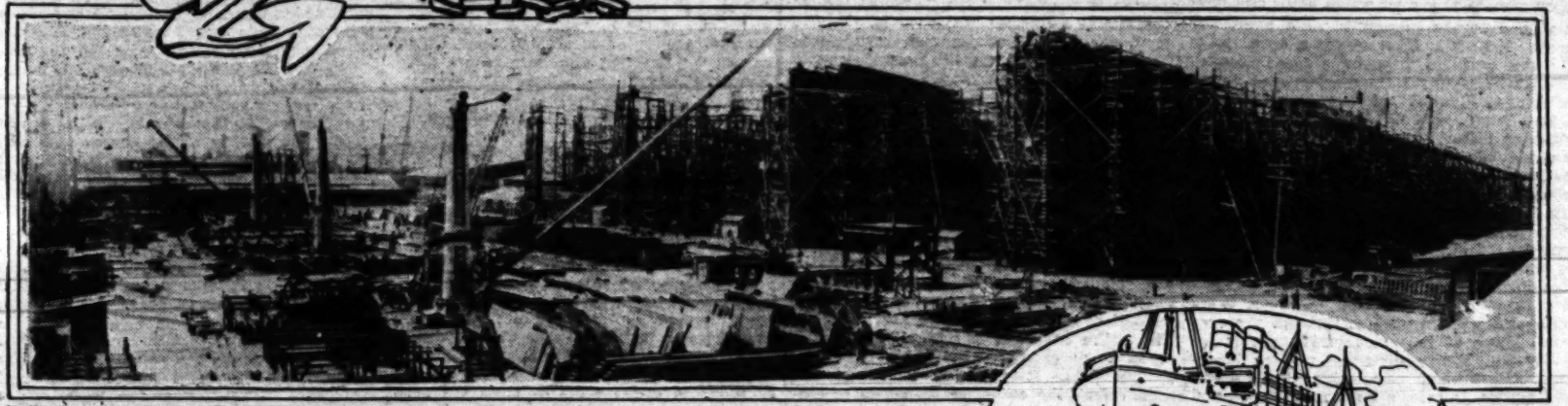
It is here that it is centering most of its energy.

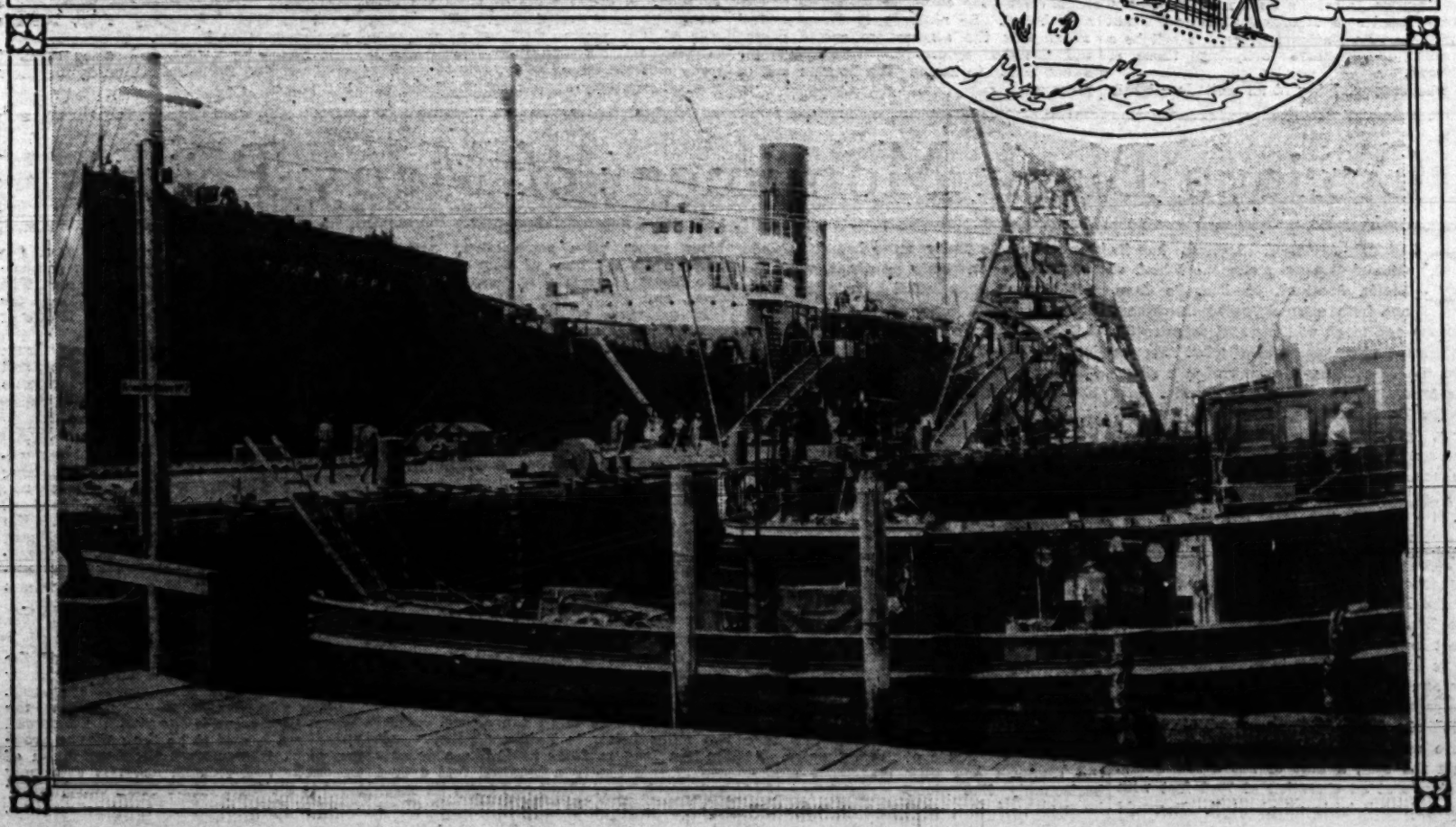
The first property purchased by the firm on Western avenue was purchased as an investment and because Alearz, Lilly and Fletcher had confidence in the growth and advancement of that street as a business

Building Big Ships at Los Angeles Harbor.

THIS WARTIME INDUSTRY CONTINUED ON BIG SCALE TO PROVIDE MERCHANT STEAMERS.







Busy Spots in City's Industrial District.

TWO OF THE CENTERS OF PRODUCTION AND SHIPPING IN EASTERN DOWNTOWN ZONE.

RICH STEEL PRODUCTS COMPANY

Lilly-Fletcher Company.

BELIEVING that Western avenue had a future second to no other street in Los Angeles as a secondary business street, traversing as it does the heart of the Wilshire district, the firm of Lilly-Fletcher purchased property there in the spring of 1919 and in the fall of the same year commenced the erection of income property on this land.

The firm of Lilly-Fletcher Company is composed of J. B. Lilly and Paul B. Fletcher. They are builders and contractors identified with the growth of the city of Los Angeles for several years, having erected buildings on much of the income property in this city. The firm is well known in Los Angeles, having had offices in the Investment Building for six years prior to moving to their new location on Western avenue.

They were instrumental in the development of Figueroa street as automobile row, having leased and built most of the automobile sales and show rooms on that street south of Pico street. They are interested in the erection of but three types of buildings, apartment, flats and commercial buildings of the class C type.

While this firm buys property to develop it is also interested in the development of property owned by others, procuring loans for its development and doing the work of construction, as it is equipped to care for the improving of property from financing the proposition through the draughting of plans and supervising the actual construction of the building to its rental and caretaking. Their offices were recently removed to 415 South Western avenue shortly after becoming interested in property on that street. At present they have fourteen flat buildings and seven commercial buildings either under construction or completed on Western avenue. At the time of moving the firm was interested exclusively in the business of building and contracting. Since taking up their offices on Western avenue, however, they have found it necessary to add several new departments.

They have added a real estate department in charge of C. J. Hildesheim, a widely experienced man, having been identified with the real estate business in Los Angeles for several years. This department specializes in Western avenue and Wilshire property and is in a position to give efficient service to anyone wishing to buy, sell or exchange in these locations. There is also a leasing department connected with the company in charge of A. E. Dishman who arranges for the leasing of income property either improved or unimproved, the leasing of stores, lofts, garages, etc.

When the demand for houses, apartments and flats in the Western avenue district increased to its present proportion the firm added a rental department in charge of Arthur Mortimer and make a specialty of these rentals.

The appearance of Western avenue, north of Wilshire Boulevard, is being altered and materially improved by business properties now in the course of construction. Property owners of the district adjacent to Western avenue, between Wilshire and Santa Monica boulevards, have formed an organization which has for its purpose the making of that district one of the most attractive sections of the city, and rapid strides are being made in the way of new buildings and improvements.

When present plans are completed, the district will constitute a complete community in itself, with handsome residences, stores, office buildings, banks and theaters. At the present time more than a dozen store buildings are under construction in the district.

Between Third and Fifth streets a group of modern and attractive four-family flat buildings is being erected. The first three units of this group have been completed and are now occupied. The architecture of the buildings is widely varied, the designs including the colonial, English, Moorish, French, Spanish and Italian Renaissance types. An attractive feature of these buildings is the single entrance which serves each structure. This entrance opens into a lobby from which access is obtained to the various flats.

The foundations of the buildings are of concrete, while the exterior wall surfaces are of reinforced monolith covered with waterproofed cement plaster. The partition walls have been deadened by the use of felt and heavy quilting, the baths are floored and wainscoted with tile, and the kitchens are finished entirely in white, with modern plumbing and conveniences. Each flat consists of six rooms, with two baths, and the interior decoration plan calls for the use of ivory and mahogany woodwork.

The business district of the section is developing north of First street. Several new store buildings are already occupied. At the corner of Oakwood avenue and Western avenue the construction of a two-story office and store building is well under way.

The construction of both the office buildings and the flat buildings is being done by the Lilly-Fletcher Company, and the cost of the structures will be in the neighborhood of $400,000.

One of the vital helps in the upbuilding of the district is the Western Avenue Improvement Association, which is sponsoring many of the improvements. The membership of the organization is in excess of 150, and it is expected that fully 500 members will be enrolled before very long. From First to Third streets on Western avenue the installation of an ornamental street lighting system is assured and it is the ultimate aim of the association to have the entire district one of the best-lighted in Los Angeles. In other words, the district in question is being given the right kind of influence through the enterprise of its residents aided by the constructive efforts of business interests that recognize the great future for Western avenue.

Western avenue has demonstrated beyond any question of doubt that in Los Angeles it is "Westward, Ho, for Business." City builders are in progressive trek towards the sea.

In addition to other departments the company maintains a fully equipped architectural and designing department under the direction of L. A. Smith. This department does all of the designing and drawing of plans for the buildings erected by the company.

The company also has an insurance department in charge of A. H. Pratt. This department operates under the name of Pratt-Lilly-Fletcher, insurance brokers.

The firm of Lilly-Fletcher is practically the first large concern of its kind operating on Western avenue. While it has other interests in other parts of the city its primary interests are on Western avenue, and it is here that it is centering most of its energy.

The first property purchased by the firm on Western avenue was purchased as an investment and because Messrs. Lilly and Fletcher had confidence in the growth and advancement of that street as a business street. This investment has proven so successful that at present about 30 per cent of the building done by the company is done on property owned or controlled by them.

This firm will arrange for the financing of building operations for the owner of the property to be improved, either advancing the money themselves or making arrangements to obtain the money through outside channels. When the money has been arranged for the draughting of the plans for the building is begun. This work is done in the company's own draughting department under the constant supervision of its active head. When the plans have been completed and are passed upon, the work of construction is done by general contract also under the supervision of the members of the firm.

As the firm of Lilly-Fletcher was responsible in a large way for the growth of Figueroa street as automobile row, so are they partially responsible for the commercial growth of Western avenue, as they have had to do with most of the large business houses on that street up to the present time.

Western avenue, traversing as it does, the western portion of Los Angeles, from the northern boundary of the city to the southern line, has unexcelled opportunities to develop into one of the most important secondary business streets of Los Angeles.

Without the support of such men as Lilly and Fletcher the growth of the street would be naturally slower. These men who believe in the possibilities and future of the street and through their belief are willing to invest money and concentrate their energies toward advancing its possibilities are no less pioneers than the men who first aided in the growth of Los Angeles.

Lilly and Fletcher are interested in Western avenue as a business street and are working indefatigably toward that end, believing that they and all others so interested will be amply rewarded by its certain development. It is to men of their type that Western avenue or any other section of the city that has enjoyed or expects to enjoy commercial prosperity will partially owe their growth and prosperity.



124 So. Western.

Windsor Theater.

Albertson Motor Company, 16th and Figueroa St.

Western Avenue.



Western Avenue Between Fourth and Fifth.

Red Rock Canyon, Labyrinth of Temples.

Devil Postpile, the Best Example Extant of Basic Formation, Guards Middle Fork of the San Joaquin.

BY JOHN L. VON BLON.

SIX hours' easy drive from Los Angeles, the dashing, throbbing metropolis, where life's tide ever flows, is a vast dead city of enchantment reared and maintained by nature and beautiful and colorful beyond description or belief. This is Red Rock Canyon, 126 miles north—a romantic, mystic rainbow-hued gorge just beyond Mojave, where the desert and the mountains meet. Its amazing structures, raised, carved and gorgeously painted by the elements, rival the classics of ancient and modern architecture. Its inspiring works have no counterpart in the known world. Its scientific import is enhanced by the fact that it is a huge fossil bed from which untold paleontological treasure is likely to be taken. In its silent, labyrinthine confines the artist, the student and the lover of creation's phenomena can find that which they seek. The near future will unfold its wonders.

Red Rock Canyon remained virtually unknown until about a year ago, when The Times published an account of its charms and the President was petitioned to set it aside as a national monument. Since then it has been viewed and enjoyed by thousands though the government has taken no steps toward its preservation. Travelers have journeyed across America to see it and scholars have come from other lands to investigate its formation and search for prehistoric fossils. None has been disappointed. The place fascinates all who enter. The only drawback is that months, or even years, would be required for anything like thorough exploration. Its ramifications cover at least twenty-five square miles and there are surprises at every turn.

State and National Highways Go Through.

FOR seventy years and more prosaic pioneers and freighters passed that then remote way over rough trails and gave no heed to the canyon's vivid attractiveness. Now it is bisected for a dozen miles by the southern branch of the Roosevelt National Highway (formerly Midland Trail,) a transcontinental autoway from Montauk Point, N. Y., and Washington to Los Angeles and San Francisco, entering California via Westgard Pass and turning south and north. Over the same route the Lincoln Highway reaches the southern part of the Golden State, and thousands of tourists come through by car—at last seeing their own land first. Under the $40,000,000 bond issue the commonwealth has designated the Red Rock division—the direct road between Los Angeles and Owens Valley—a trunk line—and will improve it through the canyon. Many of the structural marvels actually will border upon the modern boulevard. Northward this drive leads along and across America's most magnificent and lofty ranges to Roosevelt, General Grant and Yosemite National parks. It will be a scenic thoroughfare eclipsing those of Europe.

The canyon, lying at an altitude slightly under 3000 feet, is a maze of walled-in miracles. Its spectral splendor is beyond the reach of words. One's breath is halted by the entrancing picture suddenly revealed. Here fancies are become realities. There are pillars and columns, plain and fluted and chased; pilasters and colonnades, tiny and titanic, tier upon tier, mile after mile, from the canyon floor far skyward; arcades, corridors, balustrades; temples, castles, cathedrals, towers, domes, spires, obelisks, sphinxes, gargoyles, perfectly chiseled and exquisitely adorned; a buried city, an acropolis and—well, about everything the imagination could conceive. It were futile to endeavor to tell the half of it.

Miles of Miracles of Form and Color.

WHILE enough to leave a lifelong impression can be seen from a car in driving through, the major wonders, stupendous, staggering, are a considerable distance back on either side. They stretch into many miles. There are countless monoliths of dazzling hues, of granite and quartz and sandstone, of agate and jasper and jade; astounding structural forms, noble and unscalable, disclosing new beauties every hour of the day. Mammoth mountains of black stand against mountains of white, red opposite blue, and pink and soft gray and dark brown and bright, deep yellow loom in immense piles. Far up a deep branch gorge on a high mesa glaringly white and edged with jet, glows under the blazing sun the Silent City, seemingly a tenantless graveyard. Hundreds of blocks, circular and square, four to ten feet tall, rise in ordered rows like headstones. No sexton is needed for the "streets" are immaculately swept by sharp winds. To this spot, difficult of access and exceedingly hard to find, no camera ever has been taken. None but a mountaineer should undertake to go there alone.

In the main canyon, within a few steps of the road, are numerous handsome "buildings." The "Closed Cathedral," a gem of magnificent coloring, withal harmonious, towers resplendent. It is of tremendous size. There is an entrance twenty-five feet high and fifteen wide, now solidly blocked. Pure white, deep blue, red, yellow, green and all the intervening shades are blended by the Perfect Painter in the decorative scheme. There even is the suggestion of a large stained-glass window. The entire aspect is of antiquity. A crack or fault diagonally across the front enhances this. It is evidence of an earth slide before the ceaseless processes of erosion began. So realistic is the cathedral effect that the atmosphere seems sacred and inspires reverence. One listens for sweet bells to intone the hour or call to prayers.

Like an ancient ruin builded by master masons stands the great "Temple of the Sun" upon an eminence. It is an impressive pinkish-gray pile 125 feet high with a series of terraced entrance-ways and partially-crumbed walls forming an elliptical amphitheater about 150 feet in diameter. There is a ponderous "roof" of dark red lava in striking contrast against the mellow blue of the California sky. This "temple" is substantial and must have held up its commanding bulk hundreds of centuries.

A mile opposite, colossal and supreme inviting or forbidding in its sway of the beholder's emotions, is the "Acropolis." A thousand feet long, 450 high and solemnly aloof, it may be likened to the Athenian Acropolis and as well to the mammoth temple ruins of Baalbek, in Northern Syria. Its resemblance to the profound masonry at Athens is marked. It is mysterious, awe-compelling. It would be a happy find for troglodytes.

Rising 200 feet above the level floor at the canyon's rim is a stately columnar entrance, comely and beckoning, appropriately christened the "Royal Gateway." It opens to a sculptured foyer. In the center, as though placed by measured design at exactly the correct distance from the portal, stands a graceful group of columns on a tall, massive base. Gateway and foyer are white as Carrara marble.

The "White Chapel" is well described by its name. Its walls are heavily buttressed at the corners, like the old Spanish missions of the Southwest. In contour it is a duplicate of some of Mexico's oldest churches. Unlike them, it is elegantly embellished. There are many niches containing statuettes of striking design. Here, as elsewhere in the locality, almost any figure desired, heroic or miniature, may be discerned by allowing the imagination slight leeway.

Herculaneum and Pompeii Near Home.

HERCULANEUM and Pompeii are far away, but strangely reminiscent of them, and a sight somewhat melancholy, is the "Buried City." Masses of burned clay broken up like common bricks have crashed down and crushed and covered some of the best examples of natural construction, notably incomparable pagodas. A few perfect ones fortunately remain, and they are graceful and lace-like in curve and detail. Building types suggestive of Asia Minor and Thibet faced the same avalanche and escaped. A dozen acres or more are comprised in the "Buried City." The nether side of the upper stratum of the lava-crowned walls behind it constantly breaks away and the ledges tear paths of destruction. Frequently sections of shattered columns roll down into the Roosevelt National Highway.

Red Rock Canyon is absolutely distinctive. It will be recognized. There is reason to believe that Fra Francisco Hermenegildo Garces, the first of Europeans to gaze from the west upon the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, in 1775, also was the first white man to glimpse this Southern California phenomenon. In that year he journeyed from the mission at Tucson to this locality.

The canyon owes its name to the predominance of red. It is a geological paradise. Petrified remains of land mammals apparently abound—camels, mastodons, three-toed horses, elephants, saber-tooth tigers and numerous smaller kinds. These are imbedded in clay and shale. The loveliest palace may be the tomb of an extinct monster and give up its everlasting skeleton. Valuable finds have been made for museums. In caves and caverns indenting the canyon walls have been unearthed many pieces of Indian basketry and pottery of mysterious origin. The latter was thin, delicately shaped and finely glazed. Bright pigments had been applied before burning.

Millions in Gold Nuggets Taken Out.

FROM the dry placer diggings of this august precinct $2,000,000 in gold nuggets has been taken, and that in comparatively recent years. Chunks worth in excess of $1000 have been found. A few old prospectors still linger, looking for the elusive mother lode whence must come the yellow bits that every mountain freshet washes down. Rudolf Hagen, an educated, traveled man, who entered when gold was found, lives in the canyon today and owns all the agricultural and most of the mining ground. Lovers of beauty, he and Mrs. Hagen appreciate to the full the captivating environment which has held them for many years. Mr. Hagen personally handled fully half the precious metal yielded up by the diggings.

The Red Rock formation consists in the main of volcanic mud, primarily pale pink, and clays, gravelly sands, silica and a cement-like binder that imparts to the combination some of the qualities of concrete. Fire and flood and convulsion must have vied in their might to cast its weird fantastic face unlike anything else on the globe, and placed it beyond the imagery of a Dore. Sometimes in midsummer huge black thunderheads—Thor's bombing planes—come roaring and booming up from the Mojave's heat blasts, and cloudbursts and waterspouts loose their gushing cargoes. Then, under the blue flares of forked lightning and to the music of thunderbolts, and again when hissing gales whirl the grinding sands like shrapnel, the elemental forces do most of the quaint fabricating of the make-believe buildings they ultimately raze; but the process goes on forever.

If there be a fairyland upon earth it surely is Red Rock Canyon when the snow has fallen!

Curious Black Monument of Many Prisms.

BY JOHN L. VON BLON.

COUNTY ANTRIM, Ireland, has its Giants' Causeway and the Island of Staffa, Scotland, its Fingal's Cave, and both are celebrated throughout Europe and much of the world as scientific specimens of columnar basalt; but America has the best example extant of this singular formation, and it is in California. This is the Devil Postpile, a splendid tower of long, glistening black prisms and many years a national monument, yet practically unknown. Not one out of 5000 of our people has seen it and few could tell where it is. So large is the State and so many its marvels that some are overlooked.

The Devil Postpile, appropriately named, stands eternal guard over the main waters of the Middle Fork of the San Joaquin in the heart of the Sierra Nevada. As the most curious and fascinating phenomenon of its kind on earth it is worth going far to see and will be seen more and more. It is comparatively easy of access from either side of the stupendous mountain chain, more especially so by way of Mammoth, from the east, a hike of but a few hours. It stands at an elevation of 7500 feet with tremendous heights all about it. It would be difficult to find a more beautiful place, particularly in early summer, when the wild flowers sway breast high in the balmy breezes.

The general "postpile" is perhaps a mile long, a half-mile wide, and three to four hundred feet high, but the peculiar formation from which it derives its appellation is in evidence only in places throughout this mass. The most perfect columns crop out on the west side for a distance of perhaps 1000 feet, and rise from fifty to nearly a hundred feet above the surface, which here is a vast heap of broken piles—for they constantly are breaking away and toppling, nature destroying the marvelous works of her own secret creative processes. How far down they reach no man can tell; it may be to the center of the little ball on which we live. Each column is from eighteen inches to three feet and over in diameter. Most of them are pentagon, though some are six, seven and even eight-sided. In a large section they are perfectly straight. In another they are beautifully curved and the individual prisms twisted in the making, as a stick of pliable candy might be shaped. At one point they have the wavy appearance of flowing water. At the southern end they stand out almost horizontally like nicely colored wood of large size. A few are dark gray and green. Moss grows upon some where moisture comes from the lines of cleavage. On top is a forest of great pine, tamarack and fir trees, and at the very upper edge of the principal mass of columns some gnarled, twisted cedars are hanging on for dear life the while their support gradually is falling off. Shiny quaking aspens grow out of the wilderness of fragments below where enough soil has accumulated to give them a foothold. Here, too, is the happy home of a meadowsweet known locally as "Devil Postpile tea" and used as such by a few mountaineers. It makes a palatable, refreshing beverage.

Before the "postpile" the San Joaquin purls or roars according to the season. Close by stands a picturesque log cabin, relic of the days when there were gold camps not far away, and now owned by the government. A trapper occupied this last winter and came out in the spring with $5000 worth of furs—for this is in the deep-snow and big-game country. A quarter-mile upstream is a soda spring yielding effervescent water no artificial fountain can equal. Just back of the grand pile is a hot-water spring and everywhere brooks foam and tumble down the slopes. About two miles below is Rainbow Falls, where the San Joaquin flings itself like a delicate lace curtain nearly a hundred feet over a dark precipice of basalt and turns its spray into rainbows. It is a spectacle of exquisite charm—the snow-white stream, the black cliffs, the giant green trees and the flood of mist that never ceases to rise. The thunder of the heavy drop can be heard for miles through the still forest. It is one of California's loveliest falls.

A few miles farther and the San Joaquin plunges into a chasm so precipitous and deep and narrow that man never has gone through.

Protecting the Oranges.

During the past year citrus growers expended more than $1,000,000 in combatting pests, for spraying against scale insects, fumigating orchards, etc. A force of thirty-one men supervised and directed the work, and the report filed with the Board of Supervisors by the Commissioner of Horticulture told of the operation of the commission and of the aid given to ranchers and fruit growers of Los Angeles county.

Largest Olive Grove.

One thinks of the ancient hills of the Holy City and its surrounding country when the question of olives is suggested, but Los Angeles county possesses the largest olive grove in the world. This small bitter fruit is said to be the only one growing which is safe from the depredation of passers-by and pickers, as it is extremely acrid to the taste before being cured, either green or ripe.

Majestic Mount Dana and Its Eternal Glaciers.

OVER THIRTEEN THOUSAND FEET HIGH AND GUARDIAN OF THE GRADE BETWEEN MONO LAKE AND TIOGA SUMMIT.

THE HOTEL SAVOY

Sanitary Gold Seal Dairy Company.

A FEW ounces of energy or the lack of it makes all the difference between success and failure, between just missing it and just accomplishing it in anything you do.

This is why good milk is so important. Used every day it is one of the surest promotives of extra energy and vigor. Milk aids digestion and other body building processes makes its daily use one of the most important means of improved health and condition.

The dairy business is a most exacting one. It is unnecessary to deal at length with the fact that everyone who handles milk, cream or dairy products should feel it a moral obligation to public welfare to employ pasteurization. There's no shirking that.

"Pasteurization" is a rather big-sounding word for such a simple process as heating milk to between 140 to 145 degrees Fahrenheit, holding it at that temperature for twenty to thirty minutes, and then cooling it down quickly to below 50 degrees, yet that's all there is to it. The name comes from the man who discovered the value of such heating—Pasteur of Paris, France.

The picture which should be presented to your mind on hearing or seeing the word "Pasteurization," should be of delicious, pure, sweet milk with a natural raw milk flavor and a taste like milk fresh from the cow on a farm.

Pasteurization, as we have explained it, does nothing more than kill any disease germs and other harmful bacteria which may be in the milk or cream. It does not affect the fresh raw milk flavor or nutritive value or digestibility, it does not affect the "cream line" in bottled milk—in fact it rather has a tendency to deepen the "cream line," and besides, pasteurized milk usually stays fresh longer than raw milk.

Constant care and attention have built the business of the Sanitary Gold Seal Dairy Company from a three-wagon delivery into a fifty-wagon daily delivery institution since 1909. To be more specific: Eleven years ago this company was serving something like 500 customers daily and today its wagons deliver every twenty-four hours more than 30,000 bottles of milk and cream to approximately 20,000 highly satisfied patrons.

Strange as it may seem, comparatively few people make any effort to ascertain the actual conditions under which their milk supply is handled every day in the year, yet this is a very vital thing, for milk, which is the body-building product for your child, should, of course, be pure. There should be no disease germs in your milk and the natural question for you to ask is:

"Has the milk delivered to me been properly handled?"

If milk delivered to you has not been properly handled you are being absolutely cheated of the protection due you. Most naturally you insist on having pure milk and cream and this can be had by seeing to it that you buy only a properly pasteurized product.

By way of illustration a study of the milkroom of the Sanitary Gold Seal Dairy Company shows five very important things. All necessary machinery has been installed to clarify and thoroughly sterilize everything about that portion of the large plant. In clarifying milk, we safeguard the health of our patrons. Our milk heated to 140 degrees and retarded thirty minutes destroys all bacteria life. Our milk and cream cooler cools down the milk, nearly to the freezing point. Our automatic bottle filler and capper makes it impossible for human hands to touch milk or cans. In our sterilizing ovens all bottles are steamed thirty minutes with live steam.

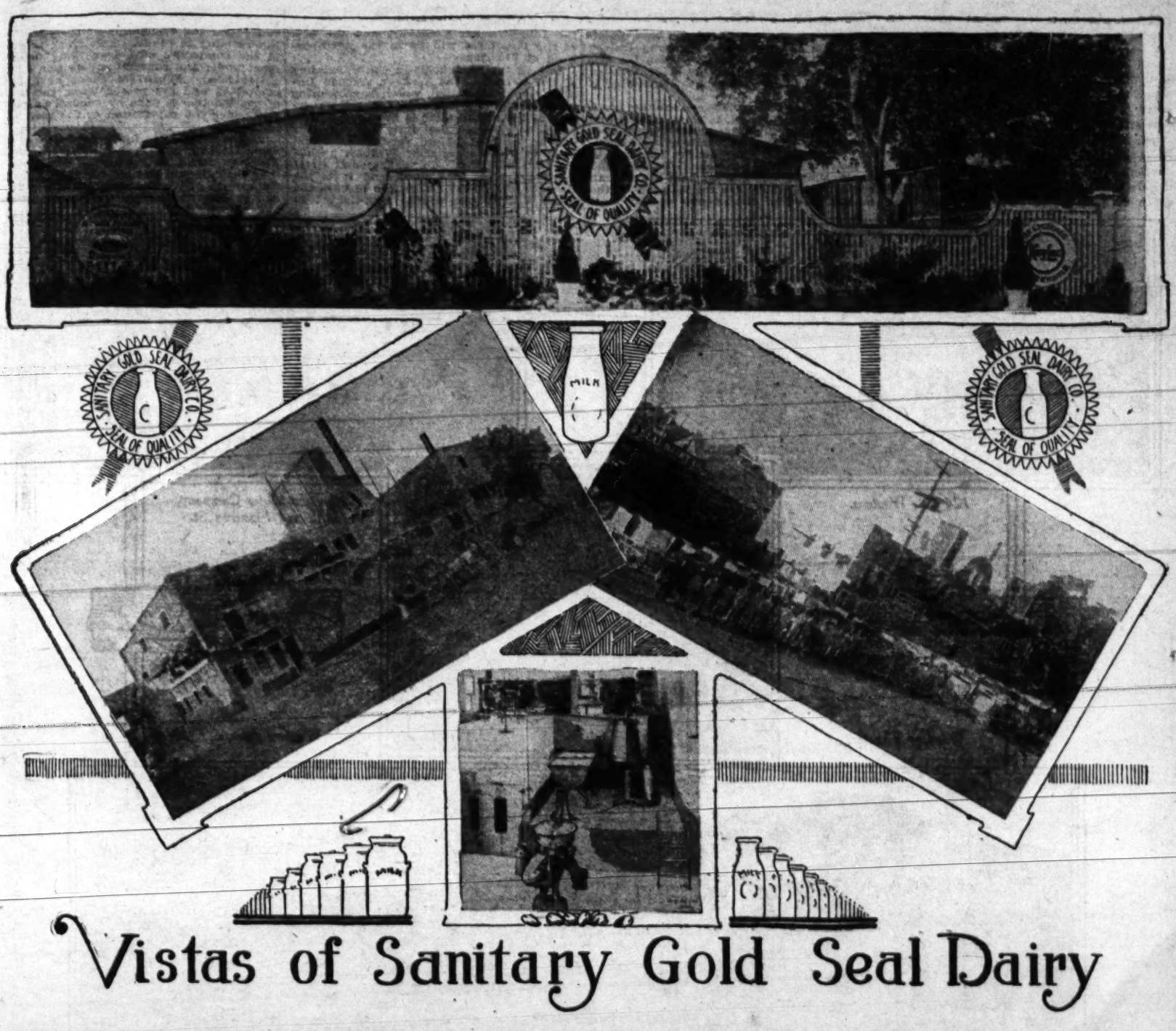
As an evidence of the careful methods employed it may be well to state here that the volume of business transacted last year ran a trifle over $1,500,000 and indications point to at least an additional $500,000 output this year. During the past two years better than $30,000 was expended in improvements and the policy of this dairy is to always keep fully abreast of the times with any equipment that will tend to safeguard the health of its thousands of patrons. The plant of the institution covers 600 feet in Jefferson street and extends through to Thirty-fifth street. At the present time some 200 employees are required to handle the daily business.

The Sanitary Gold Seal Dairy Company has many things to be very proud of. In the past at one of the dairy shows held in Chicago—the National Dairy Show—it received a score of 98 and the United States government at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition awarded it a Diploma of Merit for best pasteurized milk in Southern California. The repeated high score given by the Los Angeles Health Department is a further evidence that the Sanitary Gold Seal Dairy Company is distributing delicious, pure, sweet milk to Los Angeles.

It is in order here to state that this company serves at the present time that portion of Los Angeles west of Main street and Hollywood. It requires something over 30,000 bottles of milk daily—365 days in the year—to satisfy this territory alone.

The plant of the Sanitary Gold Seal Dairy Company is open for inspection during all working hours at any time. In fact officers of the company are only too pleased to give any and all information regarding the hygienic methods employed. Its employees are the most experienced in every department and one of the very important thing this dairy prides itself on is prompt delivery over the territory it covers.

The officers of the Sanitary Gold Seal Dairy Company are: N. L. Philip, president and general manager; G. H. Shaw, secretary and treasurer; C. Bauer, superintendent.



Vistas of Sanitary Gold Seal Dairy

Majestic Mount Dana and Its Eternal Glaciers.

OVER THIRTEEN THOUSAND FEET HIGH AND GUARDIAN OF THE GRADE BETWEEN MONO LAKE AND TIOGA SUMMIT.

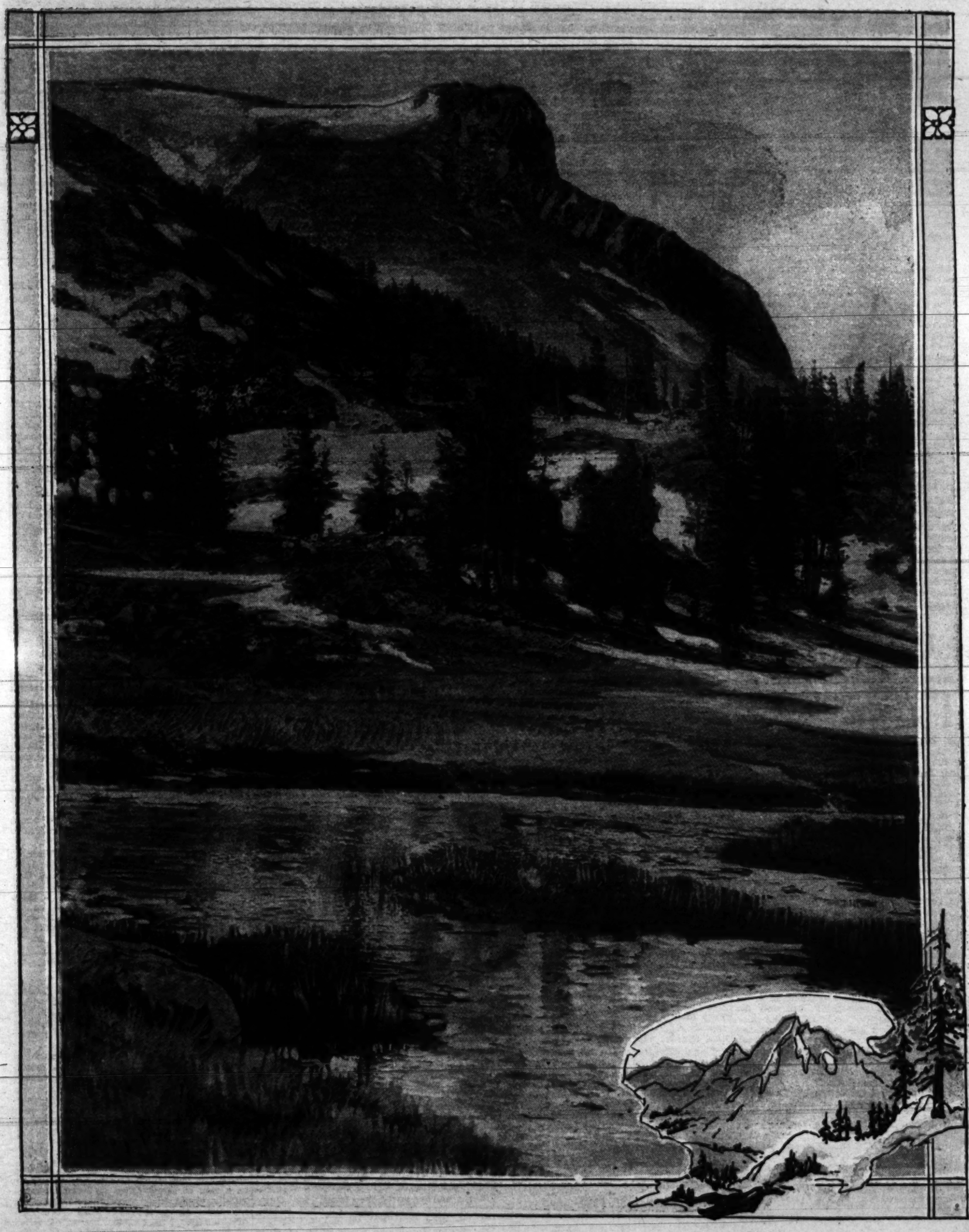
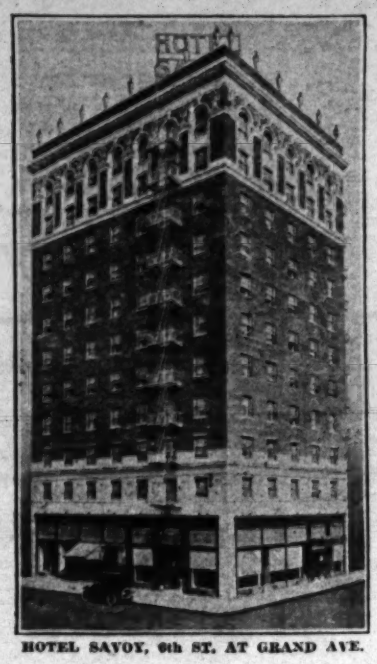


Photo by John L. Von Blon.



HOTEL SAVOY, 9th ST. AT GRAND AVE.

THE HOTEL SAVOY OF LOS ANGELES

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF
ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS
TARIFF FROM $2.00

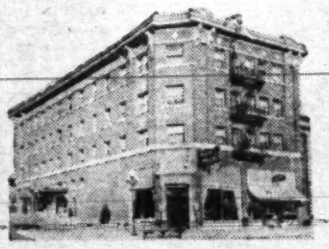
JOHN A. EWINS, Proprietor
M. P. GEORGE, Asst. Manager

Also Under Same Management the

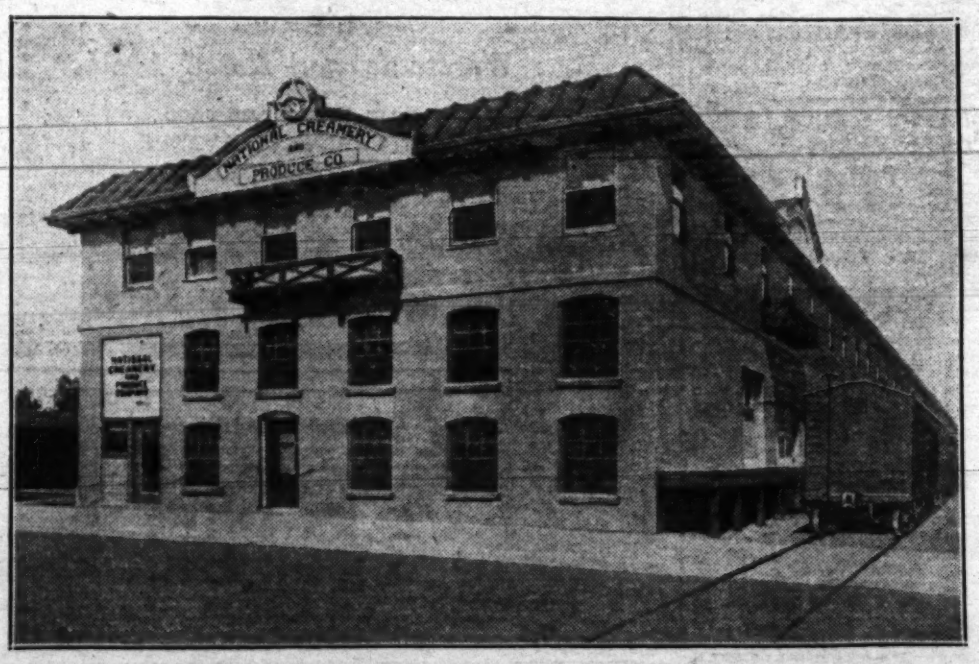
HOTEL CADILLAC

Venice, Cal.
C. P. BRAENDLIN, Mgr.

On the Ocean Front — 35 Minutes from Los Angeles
Surf Bathing in Front of Hotel the Year 'Round



HOTEL CADILLAC
VENICE, CALIFORNIA



The Home of

NATIONAL CREAMERY CO.'S "ALLCREAM" ICE CREAM

"A Pal for Your Palate"

---best thing sold that's offered cold

There's a vast difference between "ALLCREAM" Ice Cream and the ordinary frozen product made of butter and skim-milk powder. "ALLCREAM" Ice Cream, as the name implies, is made of pure, sweet, high-test cream—as sweet as the highland meadows from whence it comes to us each day in refrigerated express cars.

Here in our modern, super-sanitary factory it is blended with pure sugar, sweet milk, eggs and fruit flavorings, under conditions in which cleanliness is the first and last word.

The result—an ice cream so pure, so wholesome and so delicious that we feel a justifiable pride in its production—a pride which impels us to tell you about it and suggest that you always say "ALLCREAM" when ordering ice cream.

Most of the better fountains and cafes in Los Angeles and vicinity serve "ALLCREAM" Ice Cream in its many delicate flavors.

Los Angeles Home Port of Mighty Armada.

New Pacific Fleet is Composed of Two Hundred and Thirty-eight Warships, Including Nine Dreadnaughts.

BY OTIS M. WILES.

THE new Pacific Fleet, having fortresses that ride serenely at anchor in the nation's western harbors, permanently stands as one of Los Angeles' greatest institutions. The mighty ships that constitute the first-line defense in western waters, are an impregnable bulwark in the path of any enemy invasion from the sea.

The Pacific Fleet has been established in its western home waters now over a year. Though its operations extend from the Mexican border on the south to the Canadian border and to Alaska on the north, Los Angeles is the headquarters for this modern armada. From the dreadnaught New Mexico, flagship of the fleet, Admiral Hugh Rodman directs the destinies of the 238 war vessels, now afloat or which are at present in the course of construction in various navy yards. This enlarged fleet, when all the vessels are completed, will consist of nine dreadnaughts, six battleships, three armored cruisers, eight first and second-class cruisers, six third-class cruisers, 145 destroyers, and numerous submarines, mine planters, mine sweepers, auxiliary ships, seaplanes and blimps.

The men who man these ships are a vital part of the life of the city. Thousands of them daily swing down the streets of Los Angeles, their smiles and ringing laughter adding to the radiance of the Southwest. They are to be found in the homes, at the municipal gatherings and patriotic celebrations, and wherever the spirit of youth and energy is a requisite to the growth of the city. The gob has only been in Southern California for little more than fifteen months, yet he is one of the elements that stimulates the heart-beats of civic pride.

New Home of Dreadnaughts.

LOS ANGELES HARBOR is now the home of the dreadnaughts New Mexico, Idaho, Arkansas, New York, Wyoming, Texas and Mississippi. The superdreadnaught Tennessee, recently completed on the Atlantic Coast, and the superdreadnaught California, now nearing completion at Mare Island navy yard, are soon to be added to the flotilla of the mightiest battleships afloat. Occasionally one of these fighting monsters cruises up or down the Pacific Coast or to coaling stations or to navy yards for overhauling, but it always returns to its home port at Los Angeles Harbor.

Base for Submarines.

LOS ANGELES also is the permanent base for submarines that operate on the Pacific Coast, and the home port of several cruisers, mine sweepers and mine planters, auxiliary ships and submarine chasers.

San Diego, 100 miles south of Los Angeles, is the base for the destroyers, crafty little greyhounds of the deep that have proven to be the most effective defenders



in enemy submarine invasions. San Diego is also the naval aviation base of the Pacific. North Island, situated at San Diego, is one of the largest and most modern aerial stations in the world.

The Pacific Fleet does not occupy its time by resting idly at anchor off the harbors of California. Weekly, various squadrons head out to sea for practice maneuvers, which usually occupy two days. Often many squadrons remain far out at sea for a week or more at a time, engaging in target shooting and more complex battle maneuvers. Occasionally many of the huge vessels cruise to foreign ports, and once each year the entire fleet is gathered at some rendezvous for its annual cruise and gigantic battle practice.

Early this year the entire Pacific Fleet will steam to the waters off Panama to meet the entire Atlantic Fleet. For one month the combined naval strength of the United States will be engaged in all phases of modern naval warfare. These maneuvers will include problems of coast defense and of attack on enemy fleets, dreadnaught duels, squadron drills and whole fleet combats with every branch of the United States Navy, including submarines and airplanes, participating.

Long Cruise Planned.

FOLLOWING the month of battle maneuvers, the Pacific and Atlantic will again part. The Pacific Fleet will make a long cruise of the Pacific and Indian oceans, touching the southernmost coast of South America, Australia, the South Sea Islands, other Pacific isles and Asian ports. The Atlantic Fleet will visit the northern coast countries of South America and will then return to its home waters. Both fleets, en route to their home ports, will stop at their respective target areas for several weeks of target practice.

Only recently the Pacific Fleet, returning from a cruise to the Hawaiian Islands, proved that the Southern California coast was quite secure against an enemy invasion from the sea. Until a year ago, California depended largely upon the width of the Pacific Ocean to hold off any possible enemy fleet. As Admiral Rodman was returning from Honolulu with the fleet, he flashed a message that he was going to capture Los Angeles Harbor. The attack was to be only a theoretical one and was dependent upon natural warfare conditions, but it failed. It failed notwithstanding the fact that Admiral Rodman's attacking fleet greatly outnumber the defending naval forces.

Protection for Coast.

THOUGH Admiral Rodman failed to accomplish the capture of Los Angeles Harbor, his failure was virtually a triumph —triumphant because it gave birth to the realization that off the Southern California coast abundant obstacles lie in the path of possible invaders. These obstacles are our small islands, a protective fringe which stand as sentinels many miles offshore. With such vital assets as airplanes, submarines and well-laid mine fields to augment the new Pacific Fleet, no enemy force will be able to land an armed horde on California's shores. And this is the opinion of experts on coast defense.

Nor is the Pacific Fleet alone the only protective force on the Pacific Coast. Fort MacArthur, standing on the heights overlooking Los Angeles Harbor and the Catalina Channel, is one of the chief bulwarks of defense. Landing of enemy forces or even the approach of enemy vessels in the vicinity of Los Angeles Harbor is virtually impossible within the range of the big rifles and ponderous mortars of Fort MacArthur. Defense of the coast can also be made effective by utilizing the railway lines that hug the California coast for hundreds of miles, for heavy railroad artillery —mighty naval guns mounted on wheels that can be hurried to any point on the railroad.

Army Balloon School.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA is also the home of one of the largest army balloon schools in the country. At Arcadia, and only a short distance north of Los Angeles, is the Ross Field balloon school, where the majority of the army's observers are trained. At March Field, sixty miles east of Los Angeles, is one of the best-equipped aviation schools in the country.

But the purposes of the Pacific Fleet are not solely to prepare for war. The Pacific Fleet is noted principally for its valiant work of preparing men to lead peaceful lives. It is a floating university. It maintains schools for the instruction and education of recruits, and when every gob has completed his service in the navy he is prepared to enter the world of the civilian, fully equipped to cope with the problems of existence. It turns out expert electricians, radio operators, artificers, shipwrights, shipfitters, carpenters, blacksmiths, painters, stenographers, bookkeepers, cooks, bakers and commissary stewards, druggists, coppersmiths, machinists, aernautical mechanics, musicians and telegraph operators. And each of these men is an expert.

California Leads World in Raisin Growing.

BY AL G. JOY.

TWO hundred thousand acres of raisin grapes were grown in California in 1920. Seventy per cent of this acreage is in Fresno county and 70 per cent of the remainder is in Kings, Tulare and Madera counties. The balance of the acreage is in Kern, Merced, Stanislaus, Yuba and Yolo counties. Grapes grow well in all these counties because their climatic conditions for the proper sugaring of the grape and the curing of the raisin are ideal.

There are approximately 12,000 raisin growers in the State—10,700 of them belonging to the California Associated Raisin Company, the others selling their crop independently. Of last year's 170,000 tons of raisins the raisin company handled 150,000 tons and independent packers the remaining 20,000 tons. The price obtained by the growers in 1920 was $300 per ton, which means that at least $51,000,000 was distributed among the raisin growers of California.

It has been the policy of the raisin men to talk of the raisin in terms of the kitchen and not of the cellar. There is no denying, however, that the scientific experimenter who first remarked, "Put a raisin in it," is in some measure responsible, not only for the unusual demand for raisins, but also for the prevailing high prices. Effort has been made to discourage the use of raisins for home brewing purposes, the raisin company having in 1920 named a higher price for loose raisins in bulk than for fancy seeded goods in cartons.

Such part of the raisin crop as is finding its way into the basement crock is small indeed when compared with the quantity of dried black grapes being used for the same purpose. Dried black grapes are not regarded as raisins. They are the product of the vineyards which formerly sent all their grapes to the wineries. Thousands of tons of dried black grapes were shipped into the market from Fresno last fall and they brought the growers higher prices than raisins command.

Yet it is not to be disputed that prohibition contributed substantially to the 1920 raisin demand. During the war importations of foreign raisins were halted. In the first six months of 1920, 8,000,000 pounds of Spanish raisins were brought into the United States, but they had no effect, whatever, upon prices. The country is consuming all the raisins it can get and is clamoring for more.

Fresno county alone sent to market 14,000 tons of seeded raisins in 1900. Last year her seeded raisin tonnage was 119,000. It was with difficulty that the 14,000 tons of 1900 were disposed of, yet the 119,000 tons of 1920 were eagerly taken, and the world is apparently still raisin hungry.

Most of World's Crop.

CALIFORNIA grows approximately 75 per cent of all the raisins produced in the world, exclusive of the Grecian Zante currant. Spain grows about 18,000 tons yearly. Australia produces perhaps 20,000 tons. No figures are available for the production of the new raisin-growing fields of South America and South Africa.

Raisin growers in California believe the raisin must henceforth be classed as a staple. The bogie of overproduction no longer haunts their dreams. They think as they thought eight years ago, that there is a market for every raisin they can grow. They expect to harvest 200,000 tons in 1921 and they believe that in ten years the annual harvest will reach 400,000 tons.

The prosperity of the raisin growers has meant prosperity for raisin-growing communities. Fresno's population has doubled in ten years. It is a city of progress and has that stability which comes only with successful farming. Raisins are not its sole resource. It has a big dried fruit industry, with peaches, figs and apricots returning millions of dollars. It ships thousands of tons of green fruit and table grapes each year. It boasts of broad acres of alfalfa and many herds of fat dairy cattle. But the raisin is king.

Co-operation Among Growers.

THE present success of the raisin-growing industry has been built upon a foundation of co-operation. For many years there was no stability to the business. Growers dealt individually with packing companies, and the packers, making no effort to bring about increased consumption of raisins, operated chiefly upon a speculative basis.

Occasionally there came a voice in the wilderness crying for co-operation. As early as 1893, before the perfection of raisin-seeding machinery, growers gathered in meetings at Fresno to discuss the possibilities of pooling their product so as to obtain a uniform price. The effort did not get beyond mere discussion, however. A few years later the California Raisin Growers' Association came into being. It was born of desperation, but not sufficient desperation. It was loosely organized, could not finance its operations, and after a few years of struggle without achieving any particular success it encountered a year of complete failure and went out of existence.

Raisin prices sank so low that some growers actually received but ¾ of a cent a pound. Where one man was lucky enough to show a profit, hundreds wrote their returns in red ink. Thousands of tons of grapes were left on the vines. Hundreds of growers dug up their vines and planted their lands to more profitable crops. The curse of the industry was overproduction. Each year left a carry-over crop of many thousands of tons. This carry-over was seldom completely disposed of before another season's harvest. In consequence, the market was generally glutted when the new crop came in and prices dropped to a point where the grower was often not justified even in picking his grapes.

California Raisin Company.

IN 1912 the growers organized the California Raisin Company. Born of necessity, it avoided the shoals upon which previous efforts at co-operation had gone to pieces. The men whose courage and foresight brought it into existence believed that a market could be found for every raisin they could deliver. They accomplished little that year, but in 1913 they saw the beginning of the justification of their faith. That was the last year of a carry-over crop.

Of 70,000 tons of raisins produced in 1912, 40,000 tons were left over with no demand. Most of these raisins were of poor quality and the packers would pay for them only a little more than the actual cost of picking the grapes. The company sold the surplus which the public would not consume to a distillery. Since that time every raisin that could be placed upon the market has been sold. This change was brought about through systematic advertising, through promoting the consumption of raisin bread and through educating the housewife to use more raisins in her daily recipes.

Twenty years ago M. Theodore Kearney, president of the old California Raisin Association, told California raisin growers that through co-operative marketing and proper exploitation they could establish a price for raisins netting them 5 cents a pound. The 1919 return to the grower was 10 cents per pound and this winter it is 15 cents per pound, with the demand apparently far in excess of the supply.

Aid to Poultrymen.

With the rapid increase of the poultry farming industry the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce has largely assisted poultrymen in the past year with free advice given by L. F. Boyce of the agricultural department of the chamber.

Mr. Boyce is not only an expert in theoretical poultry raising but is a practical demonstrator on his farm in Laurel Canyon.

Los Angeles residents and those in nearby districts have taken advantage of free consultation offered by the Chamber of Commerce bureau.

City's Many Highways.

Within the city limits of Los Angeles there are 2306 miles of streets. Traveling at a rate of thirty miles an hour, an automobile would take more than three days and three nights to traverse all the streets of the city. Los Angeles has 522½ miles of paved streets, while 732½ more miles are graded and oiled, and the remaining mileage is good road.

City's Power Developed From Aqueduct.

Additional Energy Provided a Factor in Growth of Industries and of Population.

LOS ANGELES has an ambitious program for electrical power development. This plan calls for the construction of additional power-houses and transmission lines as rapidly as the demand shall justify. The natural increase in population has caused substantial gains in

Advertisements—Business Announcements, Enterprises, Real Estate, Commerce.

[Under this general heading appear on this and succeeding pages of the Midwinter Number various authorized business announcements, together with descriptions of industrial and building enterprises, the nature and responsibility for which are shown in the notices themselves.]

J. D. MARTIN SCENIC CO.

Locating in Los Angeles twenty years ago, the J. D. Martin Scenic Company has executed the scenery for nearly all of the plays that have been produced in this city since their advent into local theatrical circles.

This company originally established in the East in the year 1887, removed in 1900 to Los Angeles where it had maintained offices and studio in the Majestic Theater Building in Broadway. From that location the company later moved into a larger building at Center and Banning streets. There the studios remained for five years or until the space was not sufficient for the volume of business then being transacted. Last January the J. D. Martin Scenic Company was forced, owing to increased business, to move to its present quarters at 545 South Los Angeles street.

Many of the theaters in Los Angeles are examples of the work of this company as it has installed the stage equipment for the Auditorium, Majestic, Morosco and Little theaters and was associated in the equipping of Grauman's and the California theaters. This company also recently equipped the stage of Marcus Loew's "New State Theater" at Long Beach and the $10,000 stage setting for W. A. Clark's Philharmonic Orchestra.

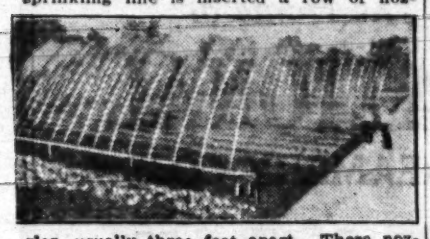
The J. D. Martin Scenic Company executed the settings for practically all of the Oliver Morosco productions. Chief among these productions that the company has supplied settings for are, "Tick Tock Man," "Canary Cottage," "So Long Letty," "Up Stairs and Down," "What Next," "Lombardi Limited," and "The Brat."

Practically all of the exquisite prologue sets used by the Kinema and California theaters in some of their super photoplays are designed by the J. D. Martin Scenic Company; in fact, the company is a pioneer in this branch of stagecraft as it designed and executed the first prologue set used by W. H. Clune in his premier presentation of D. W. Griffith's master picture, "The Clansman," at Clune's Auditorium in 1915, subsequently executing the same for Thos. H. Ince's "Civilization," as well as many other notable photoplays.

SKINNER IRRIGATION COMPANY.

Rain for the asking, bringing the cooling spring showers to your garden or lawn when the natural rains fail, that is what the Skinner system of irrigation does for you.

A modern Skinner system is a single line or a series of such lines at about fifth-foot intervals, placed over the ground to be watered. These lines are parallel to each other and usually six and one-half feet above the ground to permit of power cultivation, in some instances the lines are buried just below the surface. In each sprinkling line is inserted a row of noz-



zles, usually three feet apart. These nozzles break the stream into a fine spray that falls to the ground like rain.

There are different types of this system to be used in the various forms of farming or in the care of the lawn. Full information regarding the system can be obtained from the State agency, Skinner Irrigation Company, 5523 Hollywood Boulevard.

At present there are over 5000 installations in the State and each user is a booster.

E. A. CLAMPITT COMPANY.

The E. A. Clampitt Company, 1037 North Alameda street, Los Angeles, is one of the older and well-known establishments in the Southland handling oil supplies, pipe and machinery. The company has been engaged in business in Los Angeles for the past thirty years. Besides handling supplies, crude oil is produced and dealt in very extensively by the concern. Wide experience over the Southwest oil fields is one of the very valuable assets of the company. The telephones are Main 9223 and 13452.

NICK HARRIS DETECTIVES.

The above agency is now established in new and handsome quarters on the top floor of the Pantages Theater Building, Seventh and Hill streets, Los Angeles, occupying some fourteen rooms, subdivided into various departments, and fully equipped to handle all branches of legitimate detective service, such as finger printing, dictograph, shadowing by foot or automobile, supplying agents for industrial investigation, as well as testing the efficiency and honesty of employees. Their system of handling bad checks has resulted in saving thousands of dollars for merchants in this locality. This is the agency that was responsible for the investigation and subsequent arrest of the famous Blue-beard Gillam, alias Watson, etc. Private Exchange, Pico 1332. Cable address, "Hardet."

CLAYTON'S SUPPLY HOUSE.

In keeping with other industries beekeeping makes equal progress in Southern California. It is but natural that in the great Southwest there should be well-equipped supply houses to keep perfect pace with such development. In Los Angeles Clayton's Supply House, 1533 Brooklyn avenue, exclusive manufacturers of Clayton's Comb Foundation, has long been identified as being unexcelled in the purity of its manufactured products.

This business was established by Mr. C. H. Clayton in 1889 and during the past more than thirty years of success, and with more than a million pounds of foundation, together with the uniformly high standard of quality which has been maintained in this product, he has unquestionably attained the lead in this particular branch of the industry. Also he has in that time gained for himself a reputation for responsibility and reliability.

During the winter period the manufacture of comb foundation is slackened and prices are generally reduced. Such period is of course the best for the beekeeper to look over his equipment and determine his future needs. It never pays to wait until the honey flow when the largest demand for new combs in on.

Orders received by Clayton's Supply House are always very promptly filled whether foundations are manufactured from wax furnished by the beekeeper or from the company's stock.

GOLDEN STATE PORTLAND CEMENT.

The Golden State Portland Cement Company has played a large part in the development of Southern California and also Los Angeles as it has furnished Bear Brand Portland Cement in many of the main highways of Southern California as well as the cement used in the construction of a great many of the large office buildings in Los Angeles.

Bear Brand Portland Cement stands high in quality, strength and uniformity, which is necessary for the best class of concrete work.

MERRIAM BROTHERS.

Established in Los Angeles for the past sixteen years, Merriam Brothers, manufacturers of Merbro chocolates are tickling the palates of the fastidious lovers of confections more today than ever in their career.

The factory of the Merriam Brothers is located at 141 North Utah street and it is here that they manufacture their famous chocolates. While the company makes other kinds of candy their specialty is chocolate candy of all kinds. No money spent or effort taken to improve this candy is considered too great for members of this firm and the result is that candy lovers think of Merbro chocolates at the same time that they think of candy.

LEONARDT & PECK, CONTRACTORS

One of the largest building firms on the Coast is the Leonardt & Peck Company, general contractors, who have built many large and handsome structures in Los Angeles and vicinity. Commodious and well-appointed offices are maintained at 356 South Spring street.

Leonardt & Peck are now engaged in the completion of the Harold L. Arnold automobile and store building located on the northwest corner of West Seventh and Figueroa streets. This notable building will be two stories and double basement in size, the material being reinforced concrete throughout, one of the largest contracts ever awarded in the city. The corner portion of the st ucture will be Arnold's salesroom and garage, the remainder of the space to be subdivided for store rooms. Some of the other contracts recently completed by the contractors include a three-story building for the Western Lithograph Company, a six-story addition to the Bekins Van and Storage plant, garage completed for W. P. Herbert Company, storage and warehouse for a firm at Hollywood and for the Salt Lake company a tank car and repair shop.

THE KING MACHINE AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Established at 1171 East Thirty-second street nine years ago, the King Machine and Manufacturing Company commands a large volume of business in its special line and has increased its working force to a double shift of thirty experienced operatives. Considerable work is turned out daily for the various public utility corporations. Special work includes the manufacture of the Johnston turbine water pump and the Stebbins dry ore concentrators. General jobbing receives special attention, particularly in heavy boring mill work. In their special and auxiliary work as manufacturers they have met fully the satisfaction of their many patrons and have enlarged their plant to a considerable extent, thus meeting the growing demand for their thorough workmanship both by employees and modern machinery.

Mr. F. R. Galbreath is the president and proprietor of the plant and Mr. Harry V. Hunt is the general superintendent.

K. O. WETZEL COMPANY.

Established at 677-94 South Rio street for the past sixteen years the K. O. Wetzel Company has made an enviable record in this city as specialists in ornamental iron work, fire escapes, elevator inclosures, light structural steel construction and cast iron store fronts.

K. O. Wetzel, who is the owner of the company and general manager, is well-known among the architects, builders and contractors as an exceptionally capable and efficient consulting and mechanical engineer. He is a graduate engineer of great individual capacity and responsibility.

Many buildings in the downtown business district of Los Angeles as well as other cities in Southern California bear mute witness to his ability both as a designer and manufacturer of ornamental iron work.

Under his capable management the K. O. Wetzel Company has worked up a high reputation for prompt service and dependable workmanship.

Maintaining the standard set by himself at the outset of his business career in Los Angeles, Mr. Wetzel has turned out nothing but successful, high-class work during the past sixteen years he has been in business in this city.

BLACK PLANING MILL.

Conducting cabinet making along specialized lines one of the older and better known establishments of its character in Los Angeles is the Black Planing Mill at 645 Maple avenue; telephone Main 2679. All hard and soft wood specialties such as cabinets, shelving, office fixtures, tables, etc., are made at this mill. The latest improved machinery is installed and from fifteen to thirty skilled workmen are constantly employed. Recently the business was incorporated after splendid success over a period of twenty-five years. D. K. McLeod is president and manager and Mrs. O. M. Tufts, secretary.

"A GUIDE TO CALIFORNIA"

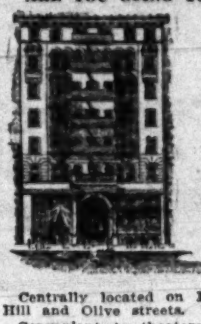
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HOTEL RESERVATIONS
CAMP AND RESORT
INFORMATION

American Travel Bureau

817 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal.
685 Market St., San Francisco.

ARE YOU GOING TO LOS ANGELES?



Stop at The Hotel Woodward

Centrally located on Eighth street between Hill and Olive streets.

Convenient to theaters and retail shopping district.

Interurban car lines to all the beaches.

A modern fireproof building. All outside rooms with a spacious marble lobby.

We cater particularly to family and tourist trade.

A place you can call your home.

Now is the time to make your reservations.

The finest restaurant in Los Angeles in connection.

Under the personal supervision of Benjamin Fink, proprietor, formerly of St. Paul.

PHONES
SUNSET SOUTH 531
20376

San Pedro Lumber Company

T. L. ELY, Manager

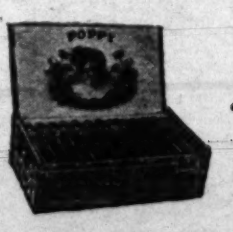
Wholesale and Retail Lumber

MAIN OFFICE AND YARD
1518 CENTRAL AVENUE
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Branch Yards at { LONG BEACH, COMPTON, WHITTIER, GARDENA, WESTMINSTER, YORBA, LINDA, HUNTINGTON BEACH.

Yards and Wharves at San Pedro

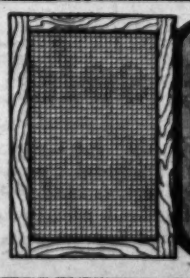
Manufactured by



Max Roth Cigar Co.

LOS ANGELES





Hipolito Screens

Save your money
insure satisfaction

HIPOLITO SASH & SCREEN CO.

W. A. BROWN.

It is a truism that an undertaker to be a success must "have a heart." It cannot be a cultivated heart. One born and not made. Such a nature that from the beginning has rung true in whatever the calling. In a word, the triumph within the soul of subordinated commercialism. A bulwark of strength-imparting sympathy in the hour of distress. Such is the spirit imbuing the personality of this sketch. The drawing card and sustaining force of the establishment at No. 1335 South Flower street, being past performance, heralded in an endless chain of spoken and written gratitude.

Los Angeles Home Port of Mighty Armada.

New Pacific Fleet is Composed of Two Hundred and Thirty-eight Warships, Including Nine Dreadnaughts.

BY OTIS M. WILSE.

THE new Pacific Fleet, having for-tresses that ride serenely at anchor in the nation's western harbors, per-manently stands as one of Los An-geles' greatest institutions. The mighty our small islands, a protective fringe which stand as sentinels many miles offshore. With such vital assets as airplanes, sub-marines and well-hid mine fields to sup-

City's Power Developed From Aqueduct.

Additional Energy Provided a Factor in Growth of Industries and of Population.

LOS ANGELES has an ambitious program for electrical power development. This plan calls for the construction of additional power-houses and transmission lines as rapidly as the demand shall justify. The natural increase in population has caused substantial gains in the sale of power and current for lighting, and, in addition, a demand for both power and light has been developed.

This has been accomplished through various agencies, but the principal idea that has been promulgated nationally is the fact that Los Angeles had available a large supply of potential power for manufacturing purposes, and that the rates here compare favorably with those of other cities.

That this campaign of education will be instrumental in adding a long list of manufacturers to the already large number, is the contention of those who have made a close study of the situation.

According to present plans, additional horsepower is to be developed in 1921 as follows:

San Fernando plant, 9000 horsepower.
Franklyn Canyon, 5000 horsepower.
San Francisquito unit, 12,500 horsepower.

Making a total of 26,500 horsepower at what is known as the lower end of the aqueduct, or, roughly, within a radius of forty-five miles from this city. When this is accomplished, it will mean that a total of 96,000 horsepower will be available, 69,500 being already developed. However, there is still ample room for further work at this end as it is estimated 130,000 horsepower can be created in this section.

Further Development.

THE next step is the further development of the resources of the Owens River Valley, where there is 120,000 horsepower potentially available. The city is driving tunnels and doing other work in this territory, laying the foundation stones for the demands which the tremendous increases in population make certain are to be required.

In other words, it is estimated that there is to be developed a total of 250,000 horsepower, of which, to date, 69,500 horsepower is actually in action.

This has cost the taxpayers approximately $10,500,000, together with the necessary transmission and distribution lines. This figure includes $2,000,000 in revenue which was used for the construction of one plant. It is also to be taken into consideration that the city had provided the aqueduct at a cost of about $25,000,000.

According to the report of the bureau of power and light the gross amount earned from electric service rendered directly by the municipally-owned distributing plant for the year was $644,064.32, being an increase over the previous year's business of 33 per cent.

The city has an operating agreement with the Southern California Edison Company, by which the municipality gets a certain percentage of the earnings of that corporation, pending the taking over of its business, which is to be the final step in the matter of obtaining existing distribution lines. Under this agreement the city received for the fiscal year $705,976.44 as against $861,770.41 for the previous twelve months. The total gross earnings of the bureau show an increase of 17½ per cent over the previous year.

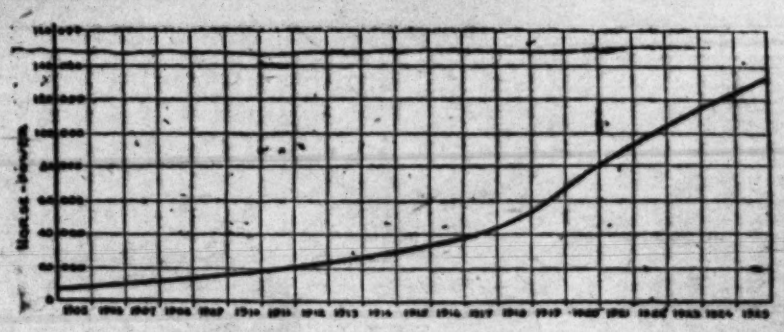
While the principal source of hydroelectric power is the aqueduct water, from time to time opportunities for the development of such power other than those afforded by those along the aqueduct have been sought and the difficulties encountered overcome to the extent that certain amounts have been acquired or initiated, and, as before stated, considerable sums will be expended during 1921 for construction work along the Owens River gorge that those plants may be completed more quickly when sufficient funds are provided and for perfecting and maintaining such power opportunities elsewhere.

With this end in view, the city is filing applications for power rights along certain portions of the Kings River and its tributaries; also there are certain other applications being made tentatively, and to be made in 1921, so that investigations may be made for determining whether or not added sources of power, practical of development for the city, may be acquired.

The stimulus offered industrial development in and about Los Angeles city on account of the favorable conditions existing as to climate, transportation, water and power supply, and its central location with respect to the territory of the Southwest, combined with the necessity on the part of manufacturers of seeking locations for new or branch factories on account of the immensely increased demand for their products, has resulted and is resulting in a rapidly increasing demand for electric power in and about the city of Los Angeles.

The attractive rates for electric service established by the city together with the quantities of power which the city has developed and is proposing to develop is declared by the bureau of power and light to constitute one of the essential elements resulting in the unusual rate of growth of the city industrially. Because of this, great stress is laid upon the importance of the immediate development of large blocks of the 250,000 horsepower, which the perfected plans include, together with the addition of more power rights so that the city's needs may be cared for over a reasonable period of years.

According to the power bureau, the demand and use of city power is constantly increasing, but on account of the continuing in effect of the temporary operating agreement with the Edison company and also the agreement to purchase the system and property of that company within the city is not building distributing lines generally for the purpose of extending its territorial limits. However, it continued to meet the demand for residential and commercial lighting and to encourage the use of industrial power to new consumers in the territory already covered by distribution lines.



The diagram shown above illustrates very closely the increased use of electrical energy in Los Angeles city during the last fifteen years. It also shows how much more rapidly the demand for electrical energy has grown during the last two or three years and how it will continue to grow more and more in the future, as compared with the past ten or fifteen years.

From the year 1905 to 1915, the average rate of increase of electrical energy did not exceed much more than 2500 horsepower per annum. From the year 1916, or after the city's municipal bureau began operations, the demand for electrical energy for industrial and other purposes in Los Angeles, has increased at a greater and greater rate.

In 1905 less than 10,000 horsepower took care of the business. In 1910, 19,000 was enough. In 1915 the business approached 35,000 horsepower and it is estimated that by the end of this year it will require 80,000 horsepower to take care of the combined business of the city's power bureau and the Edison company after consolidation.

By the end of the year 1925 it will take at least 130,000 horsepower to serve the city's demands.

This curve also illustrates in a striking manner the stimulation of industrial and other business in Los Angeles city. It is believed by those who have kept closely in touch with all the varied activities of this metropolitan city that the curve, as estimated for the years 1920 to 1925, may be considerably modified, depending upon whether there is a shortage of electric power for all purposes in Los Angeles, or whether there is an ample supply.

Residence Demand Increased.

IN THIS connection a somewhat unusual situation arose, and probably will continue during the coming year. By a checking of meters and by other means, it was discovered that more and more consumers were being added to the city's patrons along existing lines. This was due to the fact that many who had heretofore lived in their own homes have moved to apartments, or families have doubled up, two or more living in one house.

The tremendous housing shortage, therefore, has caused heretofore idle sockets to be placed in commission in houses already built, while the number of new dwellings erected in territory supplied by the city has been unprecedented, as is the case with the city at large. Thus it has been possible for the municipal plant to add additional patrons in considerable numbers with comparatively little transmission line construction.

This is reflected in the figures given in the annual report which show that the number of active light meters increased 11 per cent, while the revenue increased 25 per cent. The number of power meters increased 42 per cent and the revenues from commercial and industrial consumers increased 52 per cent.

The outlook for 1921, the bureau declares, is most promising, the urgent necessity facing the city being the prompt and continued development of its power resources in order to meet the demand certain to come with the growth of the city.



OF SHIPS THAT COME AND GO.

Chamber of Commerce Maritime Bureau Always Ready to Give Accurate Information.

LOS ANGELES is, nevertheless, a world harbor having direct steamship connection with more than 100 ports dotting the seven seas, and on any day of the year a person may learn what vessels are here, what steamers are expected and when, and the time of departure of heavily laden craft.

This is made possible by the maintenance of the maritime bureau of the Chamber of Commerce, an office thoroughly equipped to furnish accurate and reliable information as to rates, routes, tonnage of ships, character of cargo carried, traveling time between Los Angeles and any other port in the world, and an infinite variety of other data of value to prospective shippers or passengers.

The maritime bureau was called into being only a few months ago but it is functioning perfectly and filling a want which had been felt for many years. It is operated as a branch of the Foreign Trade Division of the Chamber of Commerce and is of tremendous value to that division as well as serving the public.

Stimulating Ocean Traffic.

WHILE serving as secretary and traffic manager of the municipal harbor department for eight years, Clarence H. Matson became impressed with the fact that a great many residents of Los Angeles and perhaps a majority of visitors to the city did not realize the importance of the harbor and the vital part it is playing in world commerce. He found that a great deal of misinformation was disseminated and that reliable data on the movement of ships passing in and out were hard to obtain. Consequently, when he affiliated himself with the trade extension division, he immediately made the suggestion that a maritime bureau be created and maintained. The idea was at once adopted.

The purpose of the maritime bureau is to educate and inform the people of Los Angeles and tourists as to the value of the harbor and thereby stimulate water-borne traffic. Another of its functions is to keep in touch with the 100 or more ports with which this city is in communication, so as to interest shippers in those places in sending their cargoes to this port, and also keep itself informed as to the trade lanes being followed by cargo-bearing vessels heading for Los Angeles docks.

The maritime bureau is in constant touch with and receives the closest co-operation from the local dock companies, all the steamship companies whose vessels come in and out of this harbor, and officials of the harbor department. Through this co-operation the bureau is able to keep its information accurate and up-to-date and furnish nothing but reliable and dependable data.

Included in the bureau's equipment in the Chamber of Commerce Building is a huge blackboard on which are listed the names of incoming vessels, the time of their arrival, the flags they fly and the ports from which they come. The blackboard also records the names of departing vessels, the time they will weigh anchor and their destination.

Secretary Matson and his assistants are available every day for consultation as to port charges, expeditious routings, trade conditions in the various markets of the world, and the advantages of shipping from the Port of Los Angeles.

On tables in the bureau are to be found copies of practically every maritime newspaper and periodical published in the English language, maps, charts and pamphlets. The bureau furnishes the harbor department with information which is incorporated in its monthly bulletin, which has a large circulation.

The success of the maritime bureau has been so marked that already plans have been made for broadening its scope and activities. Secretary Matson is confident the bureau is destined to be one of the largest, most important and valuable branches of the Chamber of Commerce.

Plants for Drug Trade.

California, land of luxuriant vegetable growth, is especially adapted to the cultivation of blossoming plants and shrubs and herbs and many amateur gardeners raise such plants for the drug trade. Cascara, which has excellent medical qualities, is found in the State, apparently indigenous to the soil, and only requires the care of the cultivation to pay liberally.

Mammoth Rose Hedge.

One of the most unique and beautiful hedges in the world is one around the thirty-acre orange grove of George W. Griffith near Los Angeles. During the past April it produced 7,200,000 roses, a living bouquet completely covering the hedge, which is eight feet by four feet at the top.

Prehistoric Remains.

Hitherto undiscovered species of animals and many authentic remains of those which roamed the earth more than two hundred thousand years ago have been discovered in skeleton entity in the asphalt pits of La Brea, near Los Angeles. Consequently, scientists from all over the globe have come to view and study this collection of skeletons, which, owing to the composition of the pits, have been found in a state of preservation rarely discovered where prehistoric remains are located.

Oranges Hold the Lead.

Oranges lead in the list of the principal agricultural and horticultural products of the territory surrounding Los Angeles, with a total of 35,706 carloads, valued at $62,262,238. Hay follows with valuation of $20,203,000 for tame and $2,000,000 for fodder, while $21,000,000 worth of canned fruit and vegetables and $20,160,000 worth of sugar stand next.

Bible Institute.

At a cost of $1,000,000, the largest Bible Institute in the world was erected in Los Angeles, and the imposing structure is a credit architecturally to the city, even as the work carried on within its walls is of inestimable good to thousands who earnestly seek its influence.

The Home of the Rose.

Los Angeles grows more varieties of the queen of flowers, the lovely rose, than are to be found in the famous municipal rose garden in Paris, which has hitherto held that enviable record.

J. D. MARTIN SCENIC CO.
Locating in Los Angeles twenty years ago, the J. D. Martin Scenic Company has executed the scenery for nearly all of the plays that have been produced in this city since their advent into local theatrical

CLAYTON'S SUPPLY HOUSE.
In keeping with other industries keeping makes equal progress in Southern California. It is but natural that in the great Southwest there should be well-equipped supply houses to keep perfect pace

K. O. WETZEL COMPANY.
Established at 677-94 South Flo street for the past sixteen years the K. O. Wetzel Company has made an enviable record in this city as specialists in ornamental iron

"A GUIDE TO CALIFORNIA"

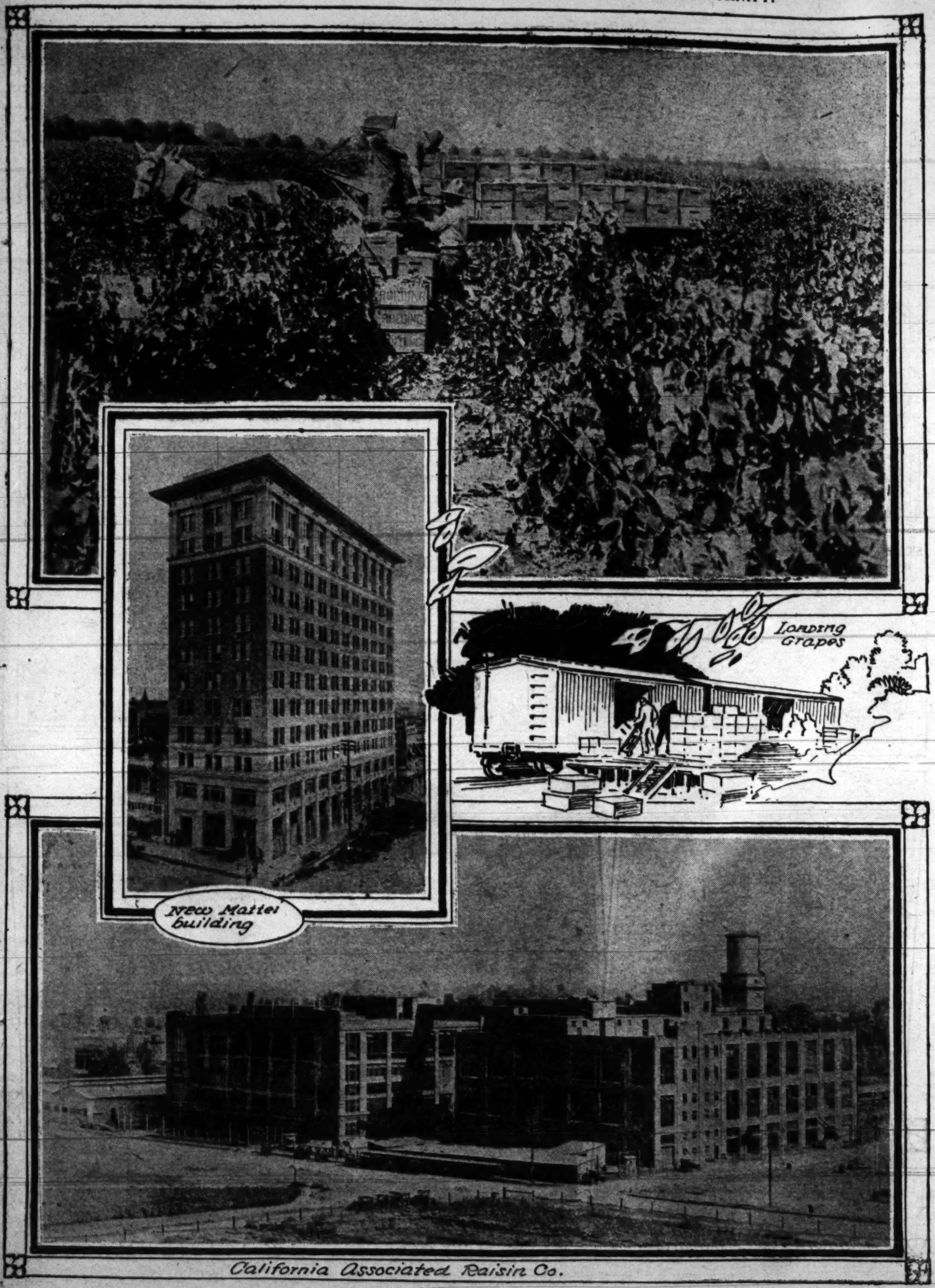
Advertisements—Business Announcements, Enterprises, Real Estate, Commerce.

[Under this general heading appear on this and succeeding pages of the Midwinter Number various authorized business announcements, together with descriptions of industrial and building enterprises, the nature and responsibility for which are shown in the notices themselves.]

January 1, 1921.] ANNUAL MIDWINTER NUMBER. 21

Factors in Progress of San Joaquin Valley.

WORLD'S FOREMOST RAISIN PRODUCING SECTION IN FRESNO COUNTY AND VICINITY.



California Associated Raisin Co.

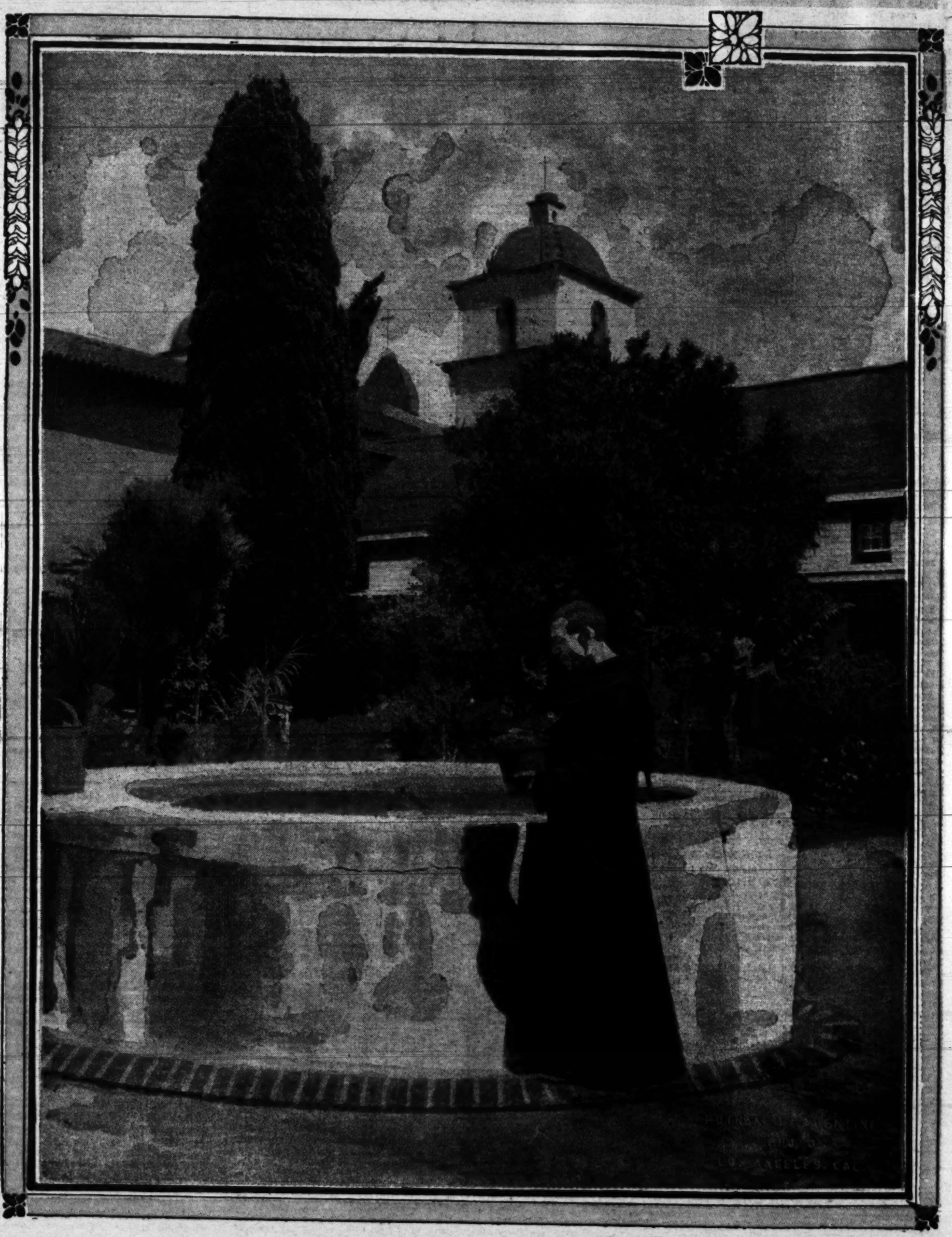
Making the Rivers Develop a Great Valley.

Power Company's Marked Achievement in the San Joaquin. Record Construction and Doubled Capacity.

TO AVERT a possible disaster to agriculture and industry because of a shortage of power the San Joaquin Light and Power Corporation completed one of the greatest developments in the history of the San Joaquin Valley. The company has added to the system, and in 1905 the lines were extended to take in Lemoore and Coalinga oil fields in Fresno county. In 1909 the work of building the present Crane Valley dam was started, and in 1910 the first power was delivered to the Fresno district. Since that time the company has added to its system, and now has a total capacity of 60,000 horsepower, with a record construction and doubled capacity.

Reminiscent of Romance of Other Centuries.

COURTYARD OF SANTA BARBARA MISSION, A LINK IN THE SACRED CHAIN FORGED BY THE SPANISH PADRES.



Business Exploits of California Women.

How Western Aggressiveness and Energy Have Enabled Many to Win Recognition Along Original Lines.

BY WINONAH B. JOHNSON.

LOS ANGELES has many successful business women. Aside from the large number of feminine contingent following the lines in which women have proved their ability—lawyers, doctors, secretaries, business managers of various

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Making the Rivers Develop a Great Valley.

Power Company's Marked Achievement in the San Joaquin. Record Construction and Doubled Capacity.

TO AVERT a possible disaster to agriculture and industry because of a shortage of power the San Joaquin Light and Power Corporation completed one of the greatest developments of that kind undertaken in the State during the year. It is known as the Kerckhoff Hydroelectric Development and is located forty miles from Fresno on the San Joaquin River. This spectacular amplification was cut in on the company's transmission line August 15 last after fifteen months of most grilling effort in which some phenomenal constructions records were established.

On May 23, 1918, the engineering staff of the company, under the direction of Construction Engineer Rex C. Starr, took hold of the Herculean task of constructing across the San Joaquin a concrete arch dam 125 feet high and 570 feet across the top, a tunnel 18x18 feet, three and one-half miles long through a solid granite mountain, and a three-unit power house with a designed capacity of 45,000 horsepower—which was increased to 55,000 horsepower by increasing the tunnel flow, thereby developing a higher efficiency through the turbines.

Instructions to the construction engineers were to rush the job to the limit. "Two years" was the estimate made. "Eighteen months" was the ultimatum given out by General Manager A. G. Wishon. Mr. Starr, the construction genius, said "Let's go," and proceeded to lop three months off Mr. Wishon's time limit.

New Idea in Tunneling.

HOW the tremendous feat was accomplished would require a detailed log of the operations, but to gain some idea of the unusual methods employed let Mr. Starr tell of handling the determining problem in the job—that of cutting three and one-half miles of tunnel through tough gray gneiss:

"We knew we were up against a tough proposition," said Mr. Starr, "and proceeded to deal with it along new lines. Instead of the customary pioneering tunnel method, that is, boring a small tunnel of about nine or ten feet square to be followed by boring the balance of the tunnel face later, we decided to cut the entire face of the tunnel at one operation. We used what is known as the bench and heading method. That is, we drove the upper half of the tunnel about ten feet ahead of the lower half, leaving a bench upon which the miners could start drilling as soon as a shot was made.

"The muck we loaded into electric trains by means of steam shovels, operated by compressed air instead of steam. To use this type of shovel it was necessary to make the tunnel eighteen feet wide instead of seventeen, the extra foot giving room necessary for clearance in swinging the boom. This extra foot and the bench and heading method saved the day, or I should say months, and prevented a power shortage in the San Joaquin Valley last fall.

Grub and Bonus Bring Results.

"ANOTHER thing that helped to make such good time was a bonus system used in paying the miners. We paid the men a nice bonus for the extra footage gained each day, which resulted in increasing the footage driven from twelve feet per day at the start to twenty feet at the finish. The increased size of the tunnel gave a larger flow of water, increasing the capacity of the plant by 20 per cent.

"Appreciating the truth that men work on their stomachs, we established a commissary department with instructions to feed the men the best, wholesome, nourishing food the markets afforded, and all they could eat. We made a charge of $1 a day for the meals, figuring to lose about $75,000 on the entire job. The commissary department did this work so well that the total loss amounted to over $135,000, yet it proved to be a profitable investment. We count our success in completing the work in such short space of time and without any labor troubles whatever solely to the fact that the physical welfare of the men received most careful attention. This was appreciated by the workers and resulted in a very low labor turnover."

Increasing Shortage of Power.

ALTHOUGH the San Joaquin Light and Power Corporation more than doubled its installed capacity last year by the completion of the Kerckhoff development and a new unit of the Bakersfield natural gas-burning steam plant, there is yet a shortage of power in the valley, and the most vital question to be answered is: "How much power must be developed to supply the needs of this rapidly developing inland empire?"

Paradoxical as it may seem, the more electricity produced the greater the shortage becomes. This is because new uses for power are opened up as it is developed. It is an established maxim of electrical men and others who have watched it that agricultural and industrial development follows power. In truth, power shows the way for development and without power development must cease.

Some idea of what power means to the San Joaquin Valley may be gained from a casual study of a few figures taken from data gathered by the statistical department of the corporation serving it.

To Farms and Oil Fields.

IT IS estimated that there are 6,000,000 acres of tillable land in the valley. It is possible to irrigate about 2,000,000 acres by gravity through canals and from dams and irrigation projects under way and in prospect. This leaves about 4,000,000 acres that must be irrigated by power pumping plants. Using as a basis the average plant of ten horsepower for each forty acres of vineyards and fruit, it will be seen that 400,000 horsepower are required to supply the farming industry alone.

Alfalfa and oranges require about double the installed horsepower of vineyards or deciduous fruits. Industrial plants and lighting will easily require an additional 100,000 horsepower.

The San Joaquin corporation is now supplying 250,000 acres with power for irrigation, not counting more than 4100 applications for power now on the company's priority list.

In addition to the agricultural demand San Joaquin power is serving over 5000 oil well plants having a total of 15,000 horsepower connected load.

As the future of the oil industry in California demands greater efforts of conservation to avert a fuel shortage within a few years the demand for electric power by oil companies in drilling and pumping operations is very great and growing constantly. The oil fields could easily use 100,000 horsepower if it were available.

Aerial Surveys and New Works.

TO MEET the rapidly increasing demand, the San Joaquin corporation is making surveys by aerial photographs of all the available watersheds on the north fork of the Kings River. The estimates made from observations taken on the stream over a period of years indicate 500,000 horsepower potential energy is now going to waste in the north fork of the Kings River alone.

The first unit in a chain of seven power-houses and four storage reservoirs in the Kings River development has been started by the San Joaquin concern by grading over twenty miles of roads for the hauling of materials from the end of the railroad at Piedra. The first big unit will be cut in during the summer of 1922 if present plans are fulfilled.

Midway Plant Burns Natural Gas.

WHILE the great Kings River development, which is less than fifty miles from Fresno, is under way there is another big plant going in at Buttonwillow, twenty-eight miles from Bakersfield and nine miles from the famous Elk Hills gas well field. This is known as the Midway natural gas-burning steam plant. The first unit of 17,500 horsepower will be completed in time for the coming spring irrigation season. It is planned to install five units each of 17,500 horsepower capacity. The use of natural gas provides a cheap and efficient means of generating power and there is the advantage of speed in construction of the plants.

The San Joaquin Light and Power Corporation of today really had its start in the old San Joaquin company, which in 1896 had constructed a 2000 horsepower plant on the San Joaquin River, about forty miles above Fresno. This company was the first to place in successful operation an electric transmission system for carrying power as far as thirty-six miles. The accomplishment was considered remarkable in those days. Originally the system consisted of only this one power plant and the transmission system for supplying commercial power and light in the city of Fresno. There was no reserve capacity. In 1900 it was extended to Hanford, where power was sold to a local company.

The present company, backed by a group of Los Angeles and San Francisco financiers who realized the opportunity of developing from the small beginning to a gigantic generating and transmission system for supplying the whole San Joaquin Valley with light and power, had an income for 1920 estimated to be $4,500,000, and a total capacity of 165,000 horsepower. Through all the years of constant growth, the management has remained in the hands of the same group of men of vision.

Story of Amazing Growth.

THE company as originally organized had an authorized bond issue of $800,000. It had no agricultural business. Revenue of the first month under the new management was the magnificent sum of $10,244.89, and the first year's income was $126,315.13.

Within three years the bond issue was outgrown and in 1905 it was necessary to incorporate the San Joaquin Light and Power Company, which had a capital stock and an authorized bonded debt of $3,000,000. In this year a 1000 horsepower steam plant was installed in Fresno for reserve, and in 1906 the present No. 3 plant on the north fork of the San Joaquin, with approximately 3000 horsepower, was installed. Lines were extended to outlying agricultural communities, making the beginning of an extensive program of electric pumping plant operation. The towns of Corcoran, Lemoore, Laton, Selma, Dinuba, Reedly and Madera were added to the system, and in 1908 the lines were extended to take in Lemoore and Coalinga oil fields in Fresno county. In 1909 the work of building the present Crane Valley Dam and rebuilding of the old No. 1 San Joaquin power-house, increasing its output to approximately 25,000 horsepower, were begun.

Growth had become so rapid and extensive that in 1910 reorganization and recapitalization were necessary, and the present San Joaquin Light and Power Corporation, with an authorized bond indebtedness of $25,000,000, was the result. Still further acquisition of operating plants and territories was made by the purchase of the Merced Falls Gas and Electric Company, in Merced county, and the Power Transit and Light Company, comprising all of the electric, gas and street railroad properties around Bakersfield, Kern county. A later acquisition was made by the purchase of the Kittridge Power Company in Mariposa county in 1916, which now defines the territory served by the company in the San Joaquin Valley—more than 200 miles long and almost 200 miles at its widest. The counties served are Mariposa, Merced, Madera, Fresno, Kings, Tulare and Kern. The corporation also wholesales electricity to the Midland Counties Public Service Corporation, which serves Monterey, San Luis Obispo and northern Santa Barbara counties.

Adding to the Plant Capacity.

IN 1912 the Tule River power-house was completed with an output of 9000 horsepower. Additional reserve capacity was supplied in 1912 by the completion of a 3000 horsepower steam plant at Bakersfield.

Business was increasing remarkably and in 1912 the company got into the $1,000,000 class, the income for the year being $1,380,154.

Growth necessitated addition of an 8000 horsepower unit in the Bakersfield steam plant in 1913. In 1914 this was again added to by the installation of 9000 horsepower, while the original unit was removed to Santa Maria as a service auxiliary for the Midland Counties territory.

In 1915 the concern's business had grown to $1,773,271.65. In 1917 the No. 2 Power-house on the north fork of the San Joaquin was completed with an addition of 4000 horsepower.

In 1918, despite war conditions, the increasing demand made construction of two more power-houses necessary—power-house 1-A, with 750 horsepower and Crane Valley with an output of 1500 horsepower, both on the north fork of the San Joaquin. These are known as induction power-houses and are operated economically without use of attendants, taking advantage of static heads in the present Crane Valley reservoir and conduit system.

The progress of the San Joaquin Valley made a demand for service beyond the highest expectations of the company and in 1919, to meet the growing needs, the 55,000 horsepower Kerckhoff plant on the main San Joaquin River, below the old plant No. 1, was begun, together with a 17,500 horsepower addition to the Bakersfield steam plant. Both were constructed and placed in operation during 1920 in record time.

Orders were also placed last spring for a new steam plant near Buttonwillow, Kern county. The first unit to be installed will be 17,500 horsepower. Construction is under way.

These construction achievements of 1920 more than doubled the company's total generating capacity. Up to 1920 the company had an installed capacity of approximately 80,000 horsepower. The 1920 construction program was 85,000, giving a capacity of 165,000 horsepower.

SANTA BARBARA'S GIBRALTAR.

Great Dam Completed to Supply Water and Power Makes City Impregnable to Drought.

BY T. C. HOLT.

GIBRALTAR DAM, the mainstay of Santa Barbara's water supply and, therefore, also of that city's growth, was completed during the past year, and this winter is for the first time catching the floods. The big concrete barrier is the basis of a water system that has so far cost the city over $2,000,000. It is built on the headwaters of Santa Ynez River, separated from Santa Barbara by a high mountain range. Through this mountain the city drove a tunnel 19,600 feet long, with a minimum cross-section of three and one-half feet by five and one-half feet and having a fall of thirty feet.

The dam is arched upstream between rock precipices. Its crest is 150 feet above the bed of the river and its foundation is solid rock twenty-five feet below, making the structure 175 feet high. It is seventy-five feet thick at the base and contains 53,000 cubic feet of mass concrete. The spillway is 270 feet long and ten feet below the crest of the dam. Flood waters after falling twenty feet vertically over the spillway, will have a further fall of 130 feet over a natural rock precipice into the river channel some distance below the dam.

The reservoir formed has an area of 380 acres and before winter is over it will be impounding 5,000,000,000 gallons of water, obtained from a catchment area of more than 200 square miles, wholly within the Santa Barbara national forest. The normal run-off of this area is computed at not less than 12,000,000,000 gallons. The reservoir will supply a city of 40,000 population for two years, assuming there is no flood "run-off," during an intervening winter.

Santa Barbara has several other large reservoir sites above Gibraltar Dam covering 4600 acres.

A power plant will be installed by the municipality to take advantage of the development possible from the water flowing through the tunnel from Gibraltar Dam. Four million gallons of water daily will fall 500 feet to supply the city—on an all-night schedule, providing means to generate double the amount of electrical energy now used. By carrying up the dam, as provided by present plans completed by Messrs. Quinton, Code and Hill of Los Angeles, the city's consulting engineers on the Gibraltar project, an almost unlimited amount of electrical power could be developed.

The completion of Gibraltar Dam places Santa Barbara beyond all danger of drought. The city will supply Montecito and other outlying districts and develop small farms in sections close by which heretofore have been held back on account of a scarcity of irrigation water.

Motorists' Wide Choice.

Out of every one hundred miles of paved road in the United States, five miles are to be found in California. The rapid development of California is due in no small part to the excellent system of roads which lie in every direction across its unparalleled country, and the joys of motoring all the year round are not to be equalled in any other State. One may take one hundred roads one hundred days in succession out of Los Angeles and find delights to explore, fascinating scenery along each one.

Busy Public Library.

The Public Library has just finished a successful year, during every day of which an average of 9322 books were issued, millions of questions answered on important legal, business or informative matters, the world's best stories were told to 32,246 children and a fully equipped foreign extension department was opened and maintained to help the foreign-born acquire English readily and advance Americanism here.

Business Exploits of California Women.

How Western Aggressiveness and Energy Have Enabled Many to Win Recognition Along Original Lines.

BY WINONAH B. JOHNSON.

LOS ANGELES has many successful business women. Aside from the large number of feminine contingent following the lines in which women have proved their ability—lawyers, doctors, secretaries, business managers of various sorts—there are scores of energetic women who, through ambition or accident, have taken unbeaten paths, and gallantly achieved picturesque or even startling success which are lights in the city's panorama of days—and of its environs, for Southern California offers a garden spot not only to the enthusiastic wooer of Nature, but to any lassie, whatever her years, who has a vision—and sets out to make it a reality.

In making the rounds of the highways and byways in which these women dwell, one is impressed with many things.

Firstly, that this city and State of ours is an excellent place for artists of every line; this is illustrated every day by the splendid exhibition of every form of artistic endeavor, the wonderful concerts and recitals enjoyed by thousands of people, cultured patrons who distinguish between genuine art and ability and make-believe, and who do not demand a foreign indorsement before accrediting well-deserved success to aspiring artistes.

Shops and Studios.

THINGS beautiful and artistic make instant appeal to a large proportion of the population, and as the creation of such things comes naturally to feminine minds, this explains the large number of small shops and studios in which beautiful needlework, artistic novelties constructed from California woods, shells, seeds, pods, leaves and objects of every description are sold to citizen and tourist.

But aside from art and music lines, the original pursuits followed by some of these trail-blazers make current history fascinating. With insouciance characteristic of western women, they seem surprised at the interest manifested by the curious interviewer, and invariably disclaim much credit for their really remarkable success with becoming modesty.

They are all agreed on several important points, namely, that personality counts, brains count, talent helps—but it's hard work which wins. California offers unique inducements, in public sentiment, tolerant toward women in earnest, asserted several who had left the effete East for encouragement here. All agreed that one's interest in one's work was one of the main essentials of success.

Various busy little ladies stopped their work long enough to impress on their interviewer that success lay within the reach of anyone who had perseverance, while tactfulness, cheerfulness, promptness and attention to detail were close seconds.

Whistling Girls and Dolls.

"A WHISTLING girl—well, you know," said Agnes Woodward, pioneer instructor of this art. Miss Woodward had to give up intended vocal concert work because of trouble with her throat and vocal cords, and being determined to use her musical training and talents, she studied the similarity of the human whistle to bird notes for weeks in the California mountains and country, amid the natural habitat of the wee feathered minstrels, learning patiently to reproduce their many trills and warbles, and adapting them to musical selections. Then she established the California School of Artistic Whistling, the only institution of its kind in the world.

From whistling merrily to mending hearts and heads, not to mention limbs and "innards," is a far cry, but Mrs. E. C. Ince is a sister of Mrs. Woodward in so much that she, too, hewed a new trail in occupations for women, not only in California, but in America.

For the heads mentioned are waxen and bisque, composition and china—the extremities of the same material, the innards are chiefly stuffed with sawdust, so don't shudder over this paragraph with a notion that it pertains to the noble art of surgery as applied to real people. But the hearts—they are real, for in making their beloved progeny as good as new, Mrs. Ince surely renders first and lasting aid to the tender hearts of countless little mothers.

Speaking of little mothers, the Mecca of many a big one is a charming and successful shop characteristically termed "Babes' Boudoir," where a sort of first-aid to maternity may be obtained. It is a "different" kind of nest, for his small majesty receives very personal attention in this lovely place and his welfare is of very first consideration.

"Of course, you know there are baby departments in many stores," explained Miss Maywald, who, with Miss Grebsch, originated this unique business, and have succeeded so far beyond their original dreams that luxurious quarters are as much a delight to them as to their clients—"but we decided that it was the personal and feminine touch the baby needed, and being baby lovers, and fond of planning and making the dainty things for the little ones, we started a boudoir especially for them and their mothers, potential and real, and specialized in that."

"Lots of people have within themselves the element of success, but somehow just fall short of achieving it," said Miss Emma R. Way, confronted in her business-like office on a busy street.

"I always felt so sorry," she continued, "for that person, who was failing, without knowing why or being able to remedy it, when success was of such vital importance, and I decided that a trained outsider could see wherein lay the cause or weakness, and suggest a remedy, and somehow the idea appealed strongly to me. It seemed such a good field, and one which would be of vital help to those who seemed to need it most, as well as promising a good living if conducted right. You see, if I were to open a school in efficiency, it would have to succeed as an example—and it has. This school takes old and young, girls and boys just starting into the business world, and those who have struggled to fit themselves for it and have failed to a greater or lesser extent, to find the combination."

Birds and Business.

MLLE. LETTY was in the midst of her birds, and a pretty picture they made, too, the slight fair-haired mistress and the brilliantly colored macaws perched on her shoulders, while feathered songsters fluttered near at hand beneath the latticed pergola.

Mlle. Letty's work is unique not only among California women, but she bears the distinction of having the largest commercial aviary in the world.

"I always loved birds, and it seems natural for me to care for them and breed and train them just as it does to other women to go in for flowers, for instance—or cats, or embroidery. Southern California is preeminently the land of aviaries, for the ideal weather conditions make the large open-air homes so essential to the health and happiness of my pets possible, and they fairly thrive in the sunshine."

The bird lady raises over fifty varieties, foreign and domestic imports; love birds, dainty little creatures in delicate colors fluttered in the big aviaries, and parrots chattered noisily while we talked.

"I import large numbers of parrots," she said, "for the Mexican families especially do not consider home complete without a macaw or parrot, and the demand is for those which talk Spanish, of course. I buy them young, gray parrots from Africa, and many of the best come from Panama. My buyers bring and send them by steamer, and they learn with remarkable ease. Only one must be careful—they will pick up slang! The macaws are the brightest colored, the dwarf parakeets and Australian shell-parakeets, these brilliant yellow ones—are included in the varieties I handle, and all are in constant demand, rather to my uncommercial sorrow, for they are eagerly borne away by bird-lovers often when I have become so attached to the friendly little things that I am loathe to give them up!"

There is no such thing as accidental success and occupation, Mrs. McMullen assured me. Mrs. McMullen fitted herself by years of study and application for her life work. Studying art and science, she specialized in geology and mineralogy abroad, and has a wonderful fund of scientific knowledge of minerals and world forces back of her which give her authority as lecturer and instructor on those subjects. At the head of the Southwest School of engraving, gem cutting, jewelry and watch repairing, Mrs. McMullen holds those principles true that one must learn specifically and by actual handling the delicate tools of these allied arts. As a designer of unique jewelry she is well known in Southern California and in far-reaching places.

Coals to Newcastle.

CARRYING coals to Newcastle seems a peculiar thing to do, so much so that it has become a proverb—but what would you think of a slim little lady who made Hawaiian dolls for the satisfied natives of Honolulu? Yes, right here in Southern California—and not only for the beaches at Waikiki, but for countless members of firms and people all over the world.

It was several years ago when the ukulele epidemic swept the world that slim, gray-eyed Elizabeth Merrill decided to "do things" herself, and turning naturally to the fad of the hour, fashioned the first of the brown babies with the shredded wheat skirts which met with instant and popular favor here in Southern California.

No article dealing with successful women of Southern California would be complete without a reference to "Sassy Jane," the girl who wished to earn the wherewithal for a trip to the Orient—and gallantly attacked it with a pair of scissors and an idea for dainty aprons. She had no idea of starting a factory known from coast to coast, which did $1,000,000 worth of business this past year, but her girl friends were so pleased with the dainty aprons at $1 apiece that the orders began pouring in at such a rate she annexed a half-dozen machines, with old ladies to manipulate them, and had a bungalow business before she could catch her breath!

Molds Literary Tastes.

TO HAVE her influence for refinement, advancement and uplift touch literally thousands of lives daily, to mold the literary tastes of a great city, to sift from the countless books which flood the market the best in every line, is the unusual achievement of one of Southern California's best-loved women, a slender, gray-haired person so simple and retiring that it is impossible to get her to realize the far-reaching influence she has won.

For twenty-seven years Miss Gertrude Darlow has been connected with the Public Library, at the head of the general literature department, and during that time people came quite naturally to her for advice on what to read along particular lines of culture, industry, etc. Soon Miss Darlow was having little semimonthly reviews in the auditorium at the library, in which she reviewed books, several of each type selected from the mass of literature daily received at the library.

And the fame of her critiques spread, till business men and women, society folk, school people and clubs clamored for admittance. Now Miss Darlow has a regular itinerary. On certain days she reviews books at the library, and the standing room is at a premium. The same people come regularly, knowing by experience that they will hear a sparkling, comprehensive digest of the cream of literature; people who need the information to be found in certain books throng, knowing that the curator will have selected the pith of the great mass of books, and they can be guided by her criticism; at the clubs, women's luncheons, etc., the monthly treat is to hear Miss Darlow discourse on the books of the month.

To her desk in the Public Library come a steady flow of people in all perplexities—will Miss Darlow advise about a book for this purpose? Will Miss Darlow select a list of books—or a play—for this library, or dramatic club? People from all over the country write in and ask those two questions. And the shy author wants to know if Miss Darlow will read and criticise this precious mss. or scenario, and advise. Of herself constantly this remarkable woman is giving, and paradoxically, is constantly enriched by those to whom she gives. As literary mentor of Southern California—and elsewhere—Miss Darlow holds a unique position among successful women, which has won her a very deep affection in the hearts of many.

Blazing a Trail in Art.

IT SELDOM falls to the lot of one person to blaze a trail in a new art, but one woman has come into a new occupation, and a mighty good one at that. May Mott Smith's studio at 945 South Broadway is one of the most interesting workshops of the creative mind of woman, for this artist planned and carried out a unique career as a free lance designer of jewelry.

One of the greatest secrets of her success is that all of her jewelry is designed for the person who is to wear it, taking into account their characteristics, style and coloring. This was learned by making over several pieces of her own which were too commonplace to suit her and the result was very simple and in a measure what one might expect.

"Twinklim" Spirit of Happiness.

IF you wrinkle up your forehead when you hear the name "Twinklim," trying to recall who that can be, your kiddies can probably set you right, for hundreds of little people of Southern California made his acquaintance last holiday time, and renewed it this year with the greatest joy, which is a very real source of satisfaction to Miss Brill.

She is a slim, blonde maiden with the inimitable stamp of youth about her, rather loath to talk about herself, but communicative when it came to the question of why she chose the habiliments of the original little Prince of Fun—for the kiddies needed her.

"Twinklim chose the Christmas season to visit the earth," said Miss Brill. "Down he came one night on his beautiful star. Over one shoulder he carried a gleaming bag which matched his sparkling blue doublet and hose, and it was filled with star dust, so when Twinklim, who is the Prince of Fun, sprinkled a bit of this star dust on a child, that child became happy then and there.

"Every night, during Twinklim's stay, he returned for a brief visit to the moon, and there related all that had passed. The night after Christmas he always flies back to the heavens, where once again he rides the stars until the earth children whom he never forgets, begin to think about Christmas, and stockings, and stars and gifts and things and each year he returns to bring them joy."

Beach Resorts.

Nearly a score of beach resorts, with inhabitants to the number ranging from a few hundred to 50,000, border Los Angeles to the west and south. This territory along the blue ocean embraces a stretch of beach-land longer than is found anywhere else in this country. Though the beach is usually associated with summer resorts, many make it their destination in winter, or all the year round, as there is a difference of only 2 degrees in the temperature of the water in December and in midsummer, and the invigorating effect of balmy winter bathing is enjoyed by thousands.

The Rainy Season.

The rainfall in Los Angeles which occurs during the months from October to May averages 15.70 inches. One may select a picnic day during any of the other months, weeks and weeks ahead, and be able to count on ideal weather for its celebration in one of the parks or groves planned for this purpose, and the time-worn joke of dripping skies over picnic parties finds no place in the Southland's column of humor.

County's Mineral Products.

Los Angeles county, though chiefly known as a horticultural section, ranks fifth in mineral products of the State, and the city is natural headquarters for the mining districts of northern and western Mexico, Arizona, southern Utah and Nevada. In Southern California the chief products are petroleum, borax, gold, magnesite, feldspar, soapstone, tungsten, graphite, antimony, quicksilver, potash, ochre, celestite, gypsum, salt, zinc, kaolin, limestone, soda, infusorial earth and potter's clay.

City's Broad Area.

Los Angeles has an area of 365.67 square miles, making it the largest city in the United States. Because of the fact that this large area permits of plenty of space around homes and other buildings, there is a noticeable absence of the crowded districts and slums seen in other large cities, and the quick growth of shrubs, grass and trees makes it possible for even the new divisions and tracts to rapidly acquire the flourishing look and garden settings characteristic of the city and its suburbs.

Climate Aids Efficiency.

The superiority of Los Angeles Harbor for shipbuilding and shipping was demonstrated this last year by statistics compiled by Dr. Ford A. Carpenter, chairman of meteorology and aeronautics department of the Chamber of Commerce.

Not only was work uninterrupted by climatic conditions in this city but it is estimated that the labor is 20 per cent more efficient in this equable climate.

The wind velocity average for Los Angeles was only thirteen as compared with twenty-one for New York. There was a range of temperature of 13 degrees in Los Angeles while New York had 44 degrees difference.

Parks and Picnics.

Griffith Park in Los Angeles is the second largest municipal park in the country, with an acreage of 3015. The combined acreage of other city parks raises this to approximately 4100 acres, which make excellent picnicking and motoring grounds for the thousands of tourists and home people who take advantage of them all through the year.

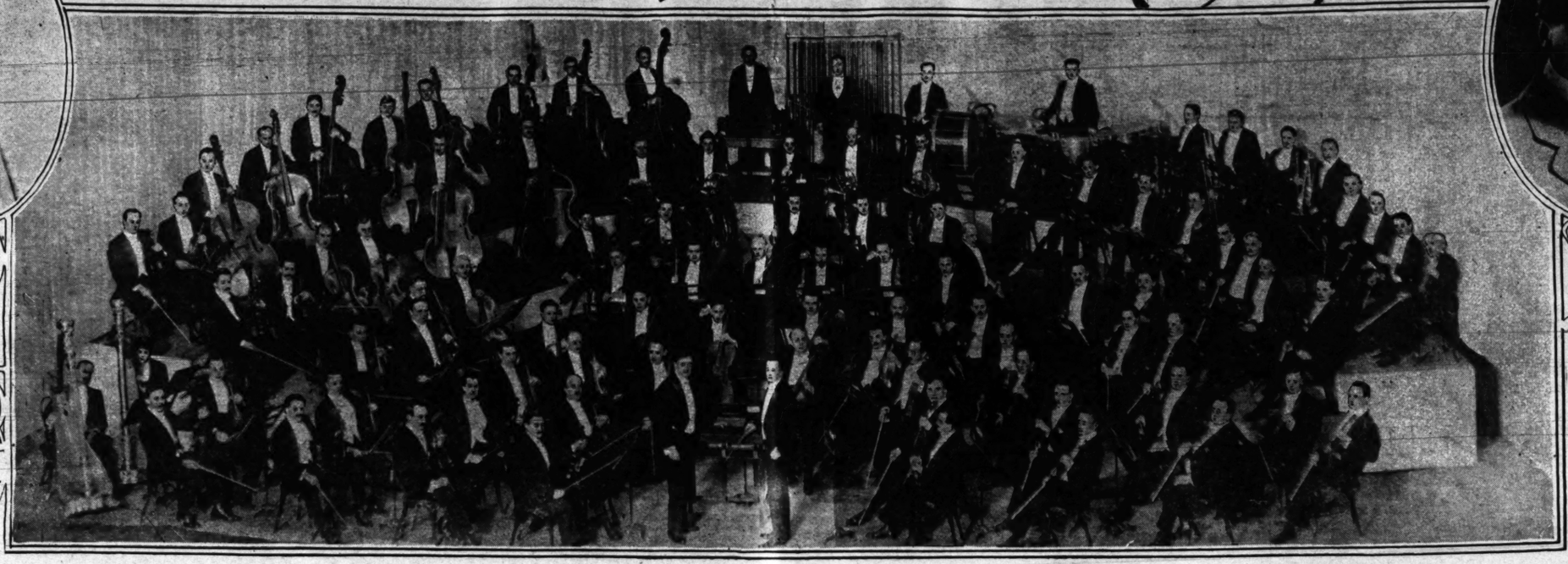
Philharmonic Orchestra of Los Angeles



FOUNDED BY W. A. Clark Jr.

Season 1920-1921

L. E. Behymer MANAGER





Walter Henry Rothwell DIRECTOR



THE SOUL OF A CITY — the Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra of Los Angeles!

The great soul of a great city!

It is the aim of the Philharmonic to be to Los Angeles the mightiest instrument of civilizing culture, and to the world the mightiest herald of that culture.

It is the design of the Philharmonic to be at home a splendid voice raised in a song of contentment, and abroad a supreme trumpet imperially proclaiming the glories of a new Mecca of art.

It is the service of the Philharmonic to be at once a spiritual achievement and a material civic asset.

In a single season this superb organization of one hundred musicians has sprung full-born into its proud rank as first in the land in personnel and promise, and the peer of any in present performance, because of the dreams and deeds of one man—its founder, Mr. W. A. Clark, Jr.

In this single season it has enlisted the undivided championship of Los Angeles' men of dreams and men of deeds because its personality is the dowry of a founder big enough to have his head in the clouds and his feet on the ground.

It is the creed of the Los Angeles Philharmonic that men garner the gifts of creation in order to magnify the glory of the creative spirit.

That men chart the uncharted seas, trail the trackless wilds, level the forests and burrow the mines, furrow the fields and web continents with steel bands, pierce the clouds in their flight and send their spires and skyscrapers towering toward the firmament, not as an ultimate end, but as the means of maintaining the human body, which is the greatest temple of all.

That this house of man's nature is to be well maintained, not for the end of its own enjoyment of its own appetites, but for the final goal of the nurture of man's higher self and inner essence.

That this nurture is accomplished through development of the mind by education, and development of the soul by art.

That of all arts music is the first and finest food of the spirit.

That thus what originally came from Mother Earth is finally returned, incarnated and augmented, to the creative force which animates Mother Earth and all her creatures—completing the spiral of evolution.

In a striking way, through the Philharmonic orchestra, after many permutations, what came from the earth is returned to refertilize the earth.

The wealth which nature yielded up to the Clark family in the copper shafts of Montana, after many transformations, returns again to the soil in the form of a song and an ecstasy in the heart of some Southern California rancher; and through that rancher's efforts, reinspired by hearing symphonic music, glints finally once again in physical form with a brighter gleam than the original copper, the richer gold of the super-orange his singing heart has generated.

That is the miracle of the arts, and of music above all other arts—that it invigorates these faculties of man which alone can fructify the physical environment in which he lives.

One Hundred of the World's Greatest Musicians

When with wise vision W. A. Clark, Jr., chose in this fashion to return his treasure to the primal storehouse from which it came by inspiring his fellow creatures to a more intense husbandry of their own resources and the resources of their Southland, and when as the medium of this inspiration he founded the Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra, he went forward with a program and a prodigality that guaranteed a monument to Los Angeles.

All that the accumulated energy of man, in the form of capital, released by a generous donor, can do has been done. All that the daily energy of man can do is being done, today as it has been this past twelvemonth, by the industry of Conductor Walter Henry Rothwell and the musicians that capital interested.

Mr. Clark originally pledged to the orchestra an endowment of $100,000 a year for five years. This preliminary pledge has been far exceeded, until, if Mr. Clark were today to break the silence of his modesty, it would probably develop that he had already spent nearer $300,000 than $100,000.

The orchestra was founded, however, as the incarnation of an ideal and not as a display of wealth. Mr. Clark has given not only his money, but his brains and time as well.

A lawyer by profession, an artist and literary connoisseur by predilection, the orchestra's founder has given the organization as much time and attention as have any of the men his resources have engaged. He attends practically every one of the daily rehearsals. He is there bright and early, before the musicians themselves. He sits through the rehearsals with the keenest attention to detail. Afterward he consults with the director or with officers of the orchestra upon some question of management, or chats with the players. His spirit is felt in the molding of the institution. He is himself a trained musician as well as an inveterate music-lover, and could acquit himself well as a member of the violin sections of the organization.

This expenditure of inspiration, interest, brains and money has already attracted to the roster of the orchestra, one hundred strong, a band of musicians of soloist rank who are universally acknowledged to constitute by far the finest orchestra membership in America today. The wise intelligence and indefatigable efforts of one of the most farseeing of conductors are rapidly welding these distinguished artists into one organic whole, into a living and breathing creature with a personality of its own greater than the combined powers of its parts, until in its second season the Los Angeles Philharmonic, already one of the five greatest organizations in the country, is eagerly reaching out for the pre-eminence which is its destiny — the proud place of the supreme exponent of the supreme art of arts.

The growth on the Pacific Coast of this highest representation of the most beautiful form of human endeavor is pregnant with significance in the Southland's domestic and foreign relations.

To citizens in their homes and in their hearts it is foremost as a standard of recreation, an arbiter of taste and a pole-star of higher endeavor.

To Los Angeles as a city among sister cities it is foremost as an advertisement of the estate to which the metropolis of the western half of the continent has attained.

In both of these services it is unrivalled by any other civic agency. Nothing compares with it as a solace to the work-worn and worry-worn, as an exemplar to the strivings of talent and genius, as an announcer to the world of the stature of Los Angeles in those lines of endeavor in which excellence is most praiseworthy and most praised. It is a powerful dynamo generating strength to replenish both our inner and our outer resources.

This season's spring tour of the Philharmonic will well exemplify its potentiality as a civic asset through the wide promulgation of Los Angeles' leadership in the finer fruits of prosperous lives. The tour, arranged successfully on an impressive scale by the masterly manager of the orchestra, Mr. L. E. Behymer, dean of Los Angeles music pioneers and promoters, will cover a period of five weeks, beginning the last week in April. The orchestra will appear in all the large cities of the Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain territories, playing as far east as Colorado Springs and Denver. It will strike northward through Butte, Spokane, Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle, Portland and home by way of San Francisco.

In connection with its concert in Butte, the former home of the organization's founder, the orchestra will make a side trip to Deer Lodge to play a special matinee for inmates of the State penitentiary in an auditorium and music room which Mr. Clark some time ago provided for the prisoners.

This little touch of sentiment would not be required to show that something higher than mere business policy dictates this extended tour. That fact would be evidenced sufficiently by the knowledge that the minimum loss entailed by the tour, even if capacity houses greet the musicians in every city, will exceed $40,000, and may of course go considerably beyond that sum.

The orchestra on this tour will leave its impress upon thirty-five different cities in authenticating in the minds of hundreds of thousands of people Los Angeles' enviable facilities as a center of culture. It will do this at a cost of one thousand dollars a concert over and above all receipts. This is incurring an expense, in advertising Los Angeles, that no other city agency is inclined to undertake. But such a reference gives no hint of the broader advertising value of the Philharmonic Orchestra to its home city.

Translate the immense advantage the orchestra confers upon Los Angeles into terms of human life to suit yourself. You may do it in a hundred different ways with as many different examples. Picture to yourself a Los Angeles worker leaving his home on a Sunday afternoon with his wife and children for the Philharmonic's "Pop" concert, expecting to mold the tastes and fire the ambitions of those children just beginning the musical education that shall carry them one step farther than their parents—as is the manner of the generations that successively tread each other down across the face of the earth in the progress upward of the race.

Picture to yourself the family council in a home of wealth in an eastern city, at which the retiring manufacturer in conference with his wife and children decides that Los Angeles shall be their home, in their migration with thousands of their class the country over, to the sunny-skied West—Los Angeles because of the musical advantages and the high level of family and social life to which these testify.

Picture the investment of that retired manufacturer's wealth in the factories of this city. Follow the trail far enough and it will lead you to that juncture in life's affairs at which the worker and his wife who attended the "Pop" concert are selling their two vacant lots to two new workers' families brought to Los Angeles to work in the factories which the eastern manufacturer's money has doubled in capacity. And part of the money from the sale of those lots will pay for music lessons for the children who with eagerness "can tell you all about all the best music," in the words of their proud mother, because of the training given and the interest awakened by the orchestral concerts.

There is not in all Los Angeles a man so poor of fancy that he cannot, if he chooses to spend ten minutes at the task, envisage a score of ways in which the establishment of the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra has enriched his own life, spiritually and physically. There is not in all Los Angeles a man so poor in purse that he cannot, if he will, reach out and secure for himself and for his own some of the benefit radiating from the orchestra as a fountainhead, as circles radiate from a stone thrown into a pool.

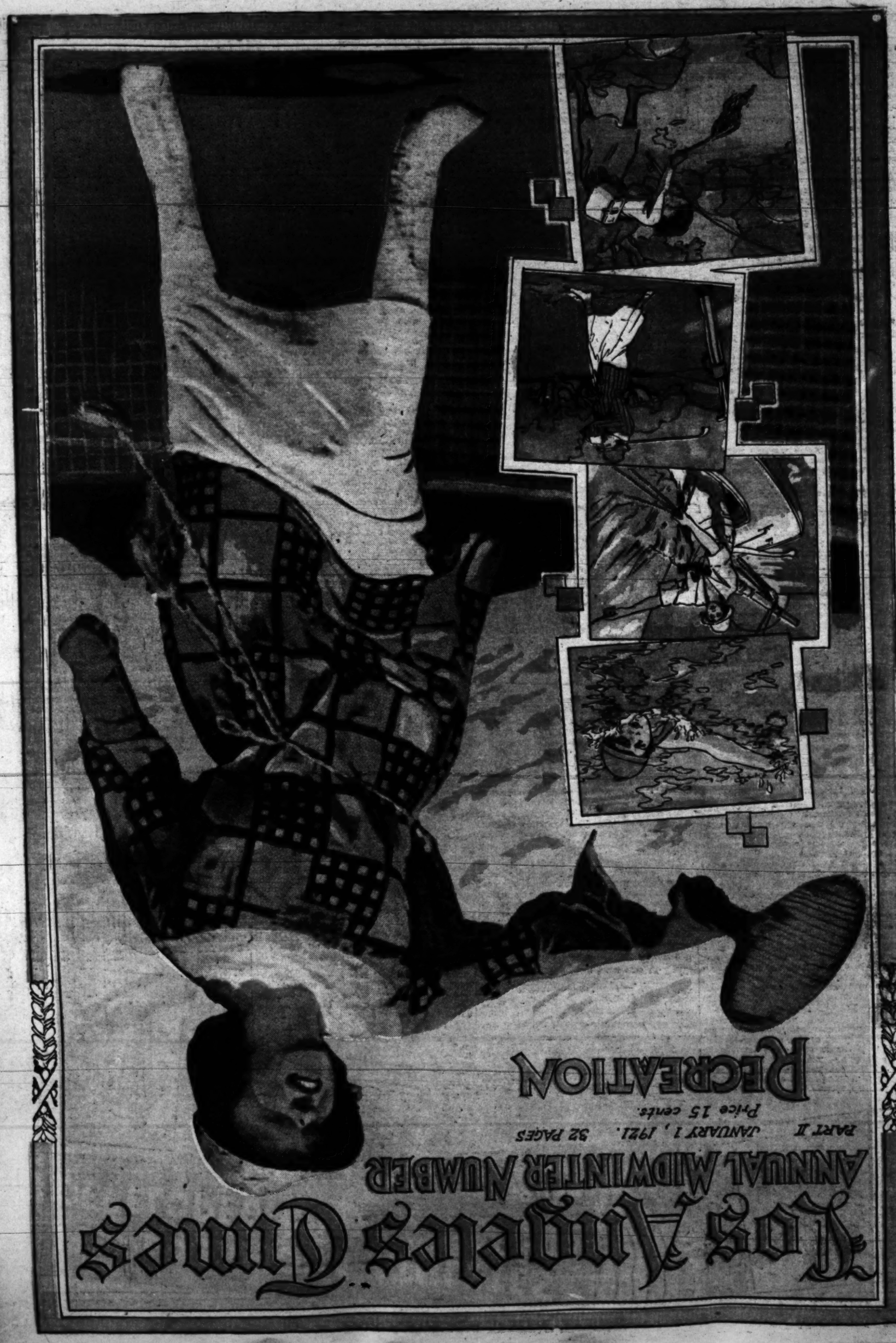
There is not in all Los Angeles a man who has a factory or a store or a home or a child who does not owe to the orchestra, as a sound business investment, whatever support it may at any time demand from him, either personal or financial. It is not strange, then, that when the only support required is attendance at the concerts that support should be forthcoming with a spontaneity that amassed for the orchestra the largest advance sale in the history of similar organizations in America and packs the Philharmonic Auditorium for every performance.

The Soul of a City, the mentor of a city's art life and recreational activity, the Philharmonic Orchestra—the dream of a generous man.

A man who can so well translate his dreams into reality surely will not soon stop dreaming.

And if some day he should bring true, in steel and stone, another dream by furnishing an abiding place for this spirit of melody, a home for this orchestra, a temple for music as a civic asset of the city's highest and most creative phases of life—a great and beautiful palace of art—if such a dream should come true, what would the world say of Los Angeles then?

Gratitude,



Philharmonic Or





Letting yourself in for a good time!

Four from this family.

And fours *all*, or the line would be longer, because this little thing is unanimous.

Entertainment for the whole family, *undivided*, is Paramount Pictures' long suit.

A family more than five million strong every day.

Watch the happy *groups* at any good quality theater tonight, any night, matinees, too: there you have the folks who know the secret!

Paramount is THERE with the good time—THERE at ten thousand and more theaters. Are you keeping the date? And picking your pictures by *name*?

PARAMOUNT · PICTURES
listed in order of release

(November 1, 1920 to March 1, 192

George Melford's Production
"Behold My Wife!"

Ethel Clayton in
"Sins of Rosanne"

Wallace Reid in
"Always Audacious"

*Enid Bennett in
"Her Husband's Friend"

Billie Burke in
"The Frisky Mrs. Johnson"

Bryant Washburn in
"Burglar Proof"

George Fitzmaurice's Production
"Idols of Clay"

Dorothy Dalton in
"A Romantic Adventuress"

Thomas Meighan in
"Conrad in Quest of His Youth"
A Wm. DeMille Production

Dorothy Gish in
"Flying Pat"

A Cosmopolitan Production
"Heliotrope"

Roscoe ("Fatty") Arbuckle in
"The Life of the Party"

Bryant Washburn in
"An Amateur Devil"

Lois Weber's Production
"To Please One Woman"

Wm. S. Hart in
"The Testing Block"
A Wm. S. Hart Production

CONTINUED FROM FIRST COLUMN

Douglas MacLean in
*"The Rookie's Return"

Dorothy Dalton in
"In Men's Eyes"

Wallace Reid in
"The Charm School"

George Melford's Production
"The Jucklins"

A Cosmopolitan Production
"The Inside of the Cup"

Billie Burke in
"The Education of Elizabeth"

*Enid Bennett in
"Silk Hosiery"

William DeMille's Production
"Midsummer Madness"

George Fitzmaurice's Production
"Money Mad"

Thomas Meighan in
"The Frontier of the Stars"
A Charles Maigne Production

Roscoe ("Fatty") Arbuckle in
"Brewster's Millions"

Dorothy Gish in
"The Ghost in the Garret"

Cecil B. DeMille's Production
"Forbidden Fruit"

Douglas MacLean in
*"Chickens"

A Cosmopolitan Production
"A Passionate Pilgrim"

Charles Maigne's Production
"The Kentuckians"

Dorothy Dalton in
"The Teaser"

Maurice Tourneur's Production
"The Bait"
Starring Hope Hampton

*A Thomas H. Ince Production.

FAMOUS PLAYERS-LASKY CORPORATION

Paramount Pictures

Golf Played All Year On California Links.
COUNTRY CLUB AND MUNICIPAL COURSES IN RICH FAVOR WITH EXPERTS AND AMATEURS.

WORLD FAMOUS ATHLETES DEVELOPED in Superb Southland Playground

By William M. Henry





SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA'S products have of recent years been its best press agents and the present-day crop of athletes promises to make the lower left-hand corner of the United States quite as famous for its sportsmen as for its climate, fruits, films, industries and good roads.

In such sports as are peculiarly adapted to Southern California's climate the products of this little corner of the country have stood pre-eminent. Our track and field athletes, our tennis players, our golfers and swimmers have never had to feel ashamed of their records in competition with the rest of the country or with the athletes of the world at large.

For years the athletic ability which had been bred into Southern Californians remained unrecognized because of the lack of large colleges in Southern California. Stanford University and the University of California for years won national athletic fame on the strength of the performances of Southern California boys and not until recent years have our athletes remained south of the Tehachepi and called attention to the part of the country from which they sprang.

Fred Thomson and Fred Kelly, one an Occidental College boy and the other a representative of the University of Southern California, first focussed the attention of the college athletes on Southern California about eight or ten years ago. Thomson by three times winning the national all-round track and field championship and Kelly by capturing the coveted 110-meter hurdle race at Stockholm.

From that time on the athletes of Southern California began to bring fame to the Southland, beating the best in the country in open competition and widening their sphere until they took in the world.

Winners at Olympic Games.

TWO of the outstanding performances of the recent Olympic games in Belgium were made by Southern Californians although one of them, through the failure of his father to take out naturalization papers, was forced to compete for Canada. Charles Paddock, the outstanding athletic figure of the year, was America's highest point winner at the Olympic games with first in the 100-meter run and second in the 200-meter event. Earl Thomson, a Long Beach boy running for Canada, captured the 110-meter hurdle, breaking the world's record. The Thomson family continues in the limelight, Fred's younger brother Harrison, now a student at Princeton, having succeeded to the national all-round title.

It was not always thus. A few years ago when we were producing athletes of just as t caliber their fame all went to other parts of the country. Charley Parsons, in his day the world's greatest sprinter, won national championships competing for the Olympic Club of San Francisco although he won his fame first as a University of Southern California student. Forrest Stanton, one of the greatest all-round athletes in Southern California history, won his greatest fame as track, football and baseball captain for the University of Virginia. On one day he defeated Tex Ramsdell of Pennsylvania, supposedly the greatest sprinter in the world, in both the 100 and the 220 and then ran the final and winning lap on a relay team, tearing off his quarter in 48 seconds flat. And the credit went to Virginia instead of Southern California.

And so on down the long list of Doles, Mitchells, Horine, Whitteds, Bonnett, Dawson, McClure and others at Stanford, Stanton, Wood, Brooks and others at the University of California, Southern California products whose fame was seldom connected with their native heath. But now the Thomsons, Kellys and Paddocks are gathering their gold medals and bringing them back to Southern California and to win track and field honors in this part of the country is to receive recognition anywhere.

Famous Tennis Players.

MAY SUTTON and the other three, Violet, Ethel and Florence, together with Mary Browne, have written the name of Southern California across the tennis horizon in letters that can never be erased. Tom Bundy, Cliff Herd, Nat Browne, Claude Wayne and a host of other racket wielders have done about the same thing for the male contingent although they could never hope to equal the marvelous record of the women stars.

After one sensational tour through the East and a couple of visits to Europe May Sutton remained at home, only coming out of a sort of semiretirement on occasions when some other woman tennis star was discovered and touted as a champion. On such occasions Miss Sutton is wont to allow the aspirant a couple of games per set, only the mightiest of them being able to do as much as get a set from her.

Miss Sutton's place, however, has been well taken care of by other Californians, notably Miss Mary Browne, who three years in succession took the national women's championship. On Miss Browne's retirement Miss Molla Bjurstedt, now Mrs. Mallory, came over from Norway and has consistently defeated all comers ever since—except when she tried to take in too much territory and clean up on Southern California. When Miss Bjurstedt paid her two visits to California she was beaten by both May Sutton and Mary Browne.

The list of other first-class Southern California tennis players is almost too long to mention. Tom Bundy, one of the greatest court generals that the game has ever developed, held the national doubles title with Maurice McLoughlin for three years and probably would have held it a great deal longer had he ever taken the time to train. Tom's honors have been won with about one-tenth the amount of practice regarded as necessary by the average player. Simpson Sinsabaugh, Hal Braly, Allan V. Duncan and a lot of others have cut wide swaths through the eastern tennis world on the occasion of their sporadic visits. Nat Browne and Claude Wayne won the national clay court doubles title the only time they went after it and were about the hardest team to beat that ever trod a court.

Among the youngsters Cliff Herd might well be mentioned as a bright and shining light, having won the national junior title in singles several years ago. Herd didn't confine himself to the tennis courts but won national recognition as a great all-round track and field star and as a football player while at Exeter Academy. Only this past year a pair of local youngsters, Dick Hinckley and Harold Godshall, journeyed east and won the National Junior tennis doubles championship besides making a fine showing in the senior tournaments.

Many Fine Golf Courses.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA golfers have never won the national fame that might easily have been theirs for the reason that golf is quite largely a business man's game and our very best club wanglers have never had time to make an invasion of the East in any serious manner. But such stars as the Hunters, Norman Macbeth, Scotty Armstrong and others could well hold up their end in the best of competition in the East.

Southern California's golf courses are as fine as can be found in the country although our sand "greens" sometimes result in high-toned criticism by the experts from the other side of the Rockies. The multitude of splendid courses within a short ride of the centers of our cities naturally is developing a splendid aggregation of players and it should not be long before the East receives a real invasion by our club swingers.

National Swimming Champions.

SWIMMING has long been one of Southern California's long suits and our paddlers have captured national honors by the score. For years the Los Angeles Athletic Club's water polo team never tasted defeat and our divers and swimmers have been grabbing off national titles so frequently that it is only a matter of comment when they are beaten. Our Alleen Allen held the women's diving championship for a couple of years, Dorothy Burns set up a flock of world's records in the backstroke and other swimming events, Billy Williams, Clyde Swendsen and Haig Prieste have all won national diving honors, Williams the international championship in 1915.

Ludy Langer, a Redondo boy, had the misfortune of coming at a time when he had little or no competition and he set a whole series of national records for the distance swimming events in his day. He came out of retirement long enough to get into the Olympic games and take a second to Norman Ross in the 400-meter event, being nosed out by a scant foot. He trimmed Ross a number of times in his prime and while competing regularly was never really pressed.

Baseball is another Southern California sport and our teams in the Pacific Coast League grab off the pennant with regularity that is positively painful—to the other teams. Cactus Cravath, Zeb Terry, Fred Snodgrass, Art Shafer and batches of big league stars have learned the game in Southern California and then gone East to show the big leagues how it was done.

However, it is really unfair to judge any locality by its competitive athletics and although Southern California has splendid reason to be proud of the performance of her track and field men, swimmers, tennis sharks, golf players and other notables it is not in this regard that she excels.

World's Finest Playground.

THE big reason for Southern California's ability to produce competitive athletes of international class is to be found in the boundless possibilities for outdoor sports found in this region. There is no reason why we should exhaust all our pride in thinking of top-notchers when as a matter of fact it is the wonderful high average of athletic ability found south of the Tehachepi that makes our top-notchers possible.

There is probably no place on the face of the globe where the average citizen of the co- unity is as talented in athletic lines as in Southern California. Our beaches and plunges are simply alive with boys and girls, men and women who demonstrate everything from the good old-fashioned breast stroke to the latest fluttering crawl with the finesse of champions. Where the average citizen of any other community contents himself with getting his ankles damp or gets out and plays quat tag in the near-shore breakers with the aid of a pair of water wings, in this region there are more people out where it's ten feet deep than there are near the shore.

And the mermaids. Shades of Annette Kellerman! The professional beauties who cause riots on the vaudeville stages of the country attract no more attention on a Southern California beach than the common or garden variety of automobile does on Broadway. The premier actresses of the screen may draw the large salaries but the Southern California homegrown bathing girls have figures that would make Howard Chandler Christy quit in disgust if he ever came out to look at them.

Yachting and Motor Boating.

YACHTING and motor boating are rather youthful sports here by reason of the youth of the country. Until our younger men get the time to go in for these events we can hardly hope to rival the East. But even now we have a certain class of event that is unique in motor boating. Not for us the flimsy, tissue paper racing motor boats of the lakes and rivers. Southern California's motor boats are more than racing cockleshells and we are developing a rough seagoing type of speed creation that is unequalled anywhere.

The annual Around Catalina race is the classic of the year and by gradual growth we have developed displacement craft capable of combatting the rough seas of the channel and the western side of the island and still able to knock off the knots per hour. In the most recent race around the island we had three boats which averaged over forty miles an hour for the seventy-mile rough water event, an unheard-of performance.

With the offering of new trophies and the opening up of red-hot competition for them it seems certain that the Southern California events will soon rank with the great Harmsworth trophy contest and the water events of Southern Europe. The ability of Frank Garbutt's new Mystery V to bowl over the water has not yet been tested although in public competition she has made as high as fifty-four miles per hour, a new record for craft of her type.

Hiking a Habit.

THE big feature of California's athletic life is its universality. Southern Californians take their exercise as a matter of course where in other sections of the country such violent entertainment would be regarded as worthy of considerable comment. Hiking through the mountains is indulged in by literally thousands of people, young and old, every week-end and the hiking is no ramble over the smooth cowpaths at that.

The yearly trek of the Sierra Club through the mountains is a lengthy tramp over the toughest kind of going but annually several hundred of our high-priced citizens get out and make the grade and the most of them do it without so much as a grant.

In this universal habit among Southern Californians of getting out and taking their own exercise instead of watching somebody else working up an honest perspiration, is to be found the real charm of this locality and the real reason for the growing importance of its athletes in the field of open competition.

A person can't live in Southern California very long without having a burning desire to get out and enjoy the great out-of-doors. Even if he or she doesn't feel the urge from within, the wonderful opportunities that present themselves wherever he or she may turn, soon lure him into wondering if he couldn't get out and clout the little white pill around the pasture just as well as Norman Macbeth and the rest of the local golf players.

Wide Variety of Sports.

THERE is no section of the globe known to man where there is such a variety of sport possible and over such a continuous stretch of time. Here the competitive sports go by the calendar largely. We play football in the winter and baseball and track in the spring simply because the athletes in the rest of the country are forced to these seasons by the climate and we are forced to follow suit in order to compete on an even basis with them.

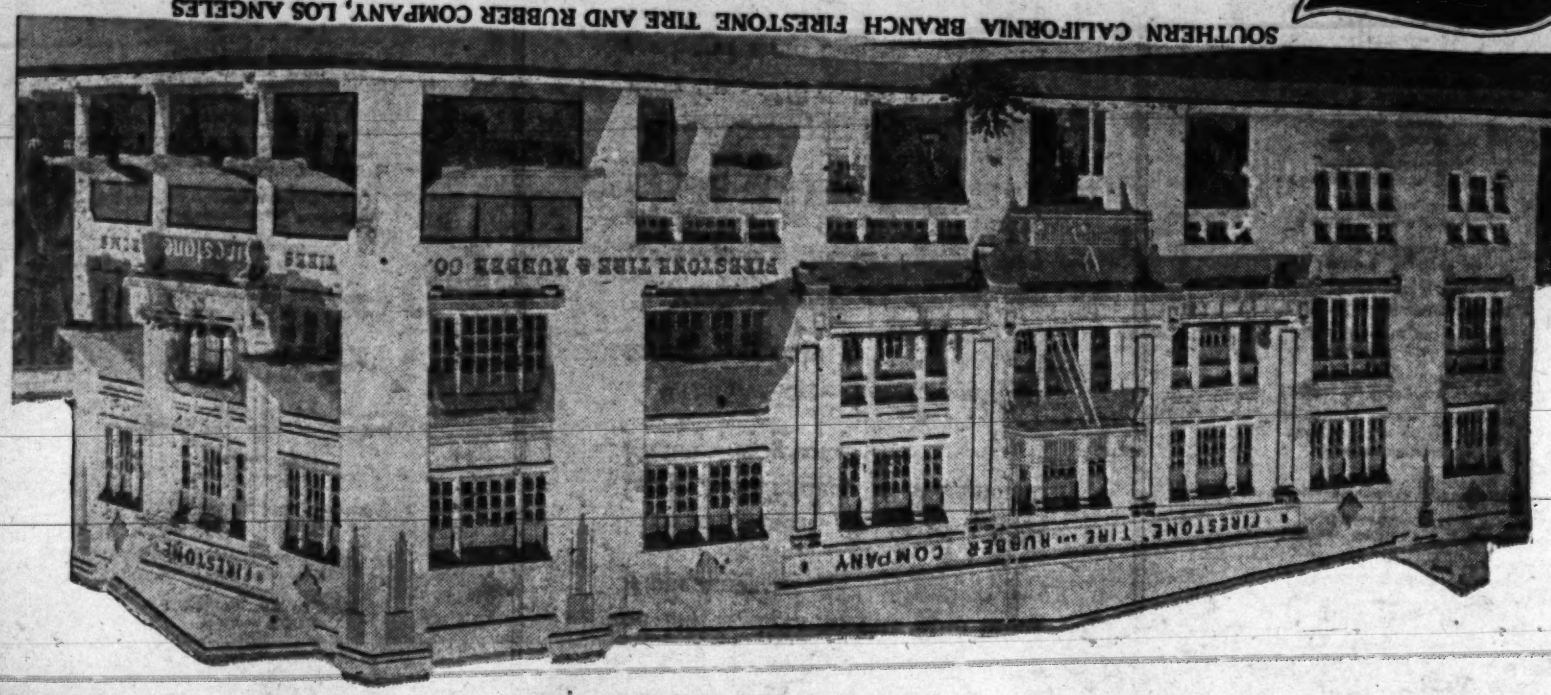
But in such sports as hiking, golf, tennis, swimming, yachting, motor boating, flying, automobiling and other activities in which there is more of amusement and less of competitive sport, we feel little or no distinction between the seasons of the year and indulge in these genteel pastimes that bring the blood to the cheeks just about twelve months in the year.

Golf clubs abound in Southern California, the whole stretch of the country around Los Angeles in particular being freckled with greens, palatial club houses and other evidences of that noble pastime vulgarly dubbed "cow pasture pool." Municipal links vie in class with those of the country clubs

(CONTINUED ON PAGE SEVEN)

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Hart Brothers' Million-Dollar New Hotel Rosslyn

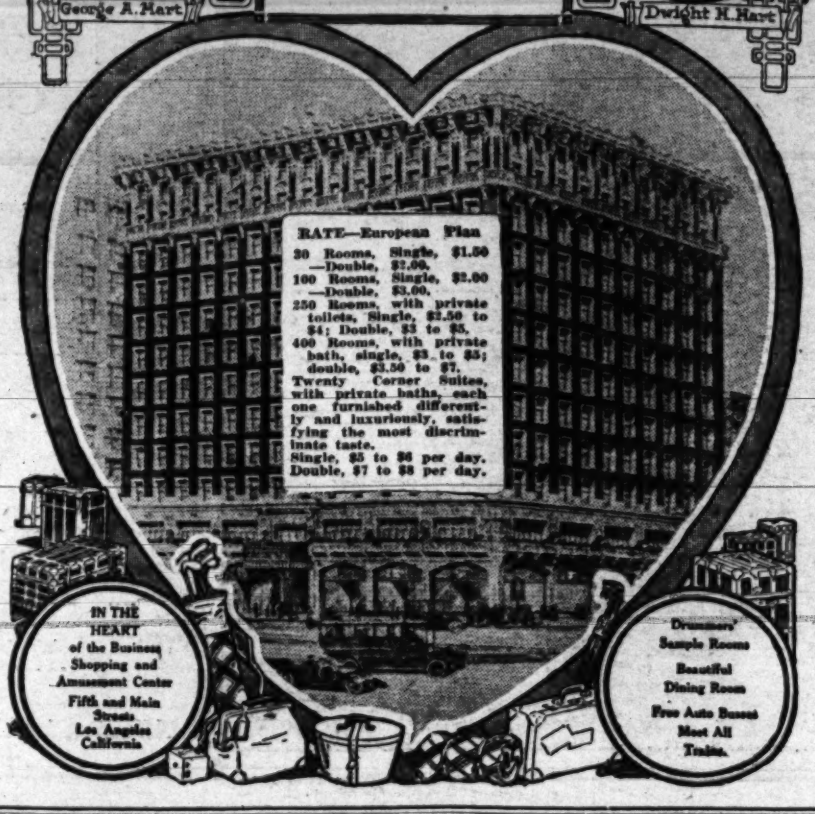

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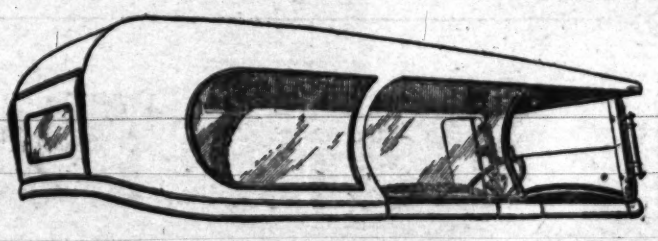
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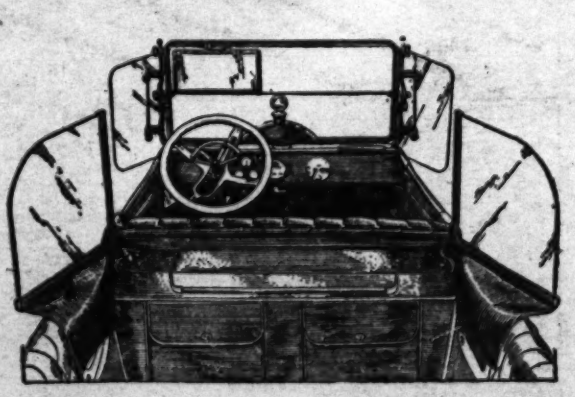
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The West Contributes to Stage Successes.

Actors and Dancers Developed Here, As Well As Photoplays, Go to Eastern Playhouses.

BY EDWIN F. SCHALLERT.

GETTING the other fellow in debt to you is always an interesting and gratifying business. Of course, he may not recognize the obligation, but then he can't deny you that feeling of satisfaction purely personal. And this helps considerably to eliminate that hard feeling

community theater idea. In even the smaller towns home resources are being used very effectively to stimulate interest in the drama. Two of the community theaters, one in the midst of the [illegible]

be was right. Even though some of his [illegible] was started in "Lombardi, Ltd." Two plays shows did not achieve the most brilliant

LOS ANGELES DAILY TIMES. [January 1, 1921.

Rolling Smoothly Along Like a Lilting Song.

California's Matchless Highway System Inspires Poetic Motion. Thousands of Paved Miles and Myriad Cars.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA is unique and famous as an incomparable outdoor region because of her climate, her scenery, her highways, and the scientific manner in which the roads are handled. Without the highways the scenery would be for the most part inaccessible; without the scenery the highways would be entirely utilitarian; without the charting, mapping and sign-posting of the roads in all directions the result would be confusion.

The southern counties contain more diversified and striking scenic attractions than any other portion of the United States, if not of the globe. Their gradual unfolding and the romance of their discovery and exploitation belong largely to the past twenty years. This metamorphosis is due, in the last analysis, to the introduction of the automobile, bringing as an enviable adjunct good roads.

Pathfinding and the establishment of trails and even highways was no new thing in California as far back as centuries ago. The traditions and even the routes of the old mission days are still traced upon our history. The trails which Fremont followed are now modern-built thoroughfares, and the footpaths trod by the Franciscan padres have broadened into main roads. But the inception of the fine concrete or asphalt causeway is of a later era, and to it is due that the varying glories of sea and seashore, mountain, valley, canyon, forest, waterfall, lake, mesa, desert, river and citrus orchard are pictured forth in panoramas of a glory heralded around the earth.

Auto Helps Pay for Its Pathway.

EVERY part of the State and practically every town or city from the Oregon line than any other portion of the United States, on the north to the Mexican border on the south can be reached by from one to three and sometimes five good automobile drives.

Of the tremendous number of cars, trucks and motorcycles owned and operated in the State, considerably over 50 per cent are in Southern California. More than half of them are touring cars, used for pleasure trips alone, due to the elegant State highways.

Over these roads, too, the most of California's products are hauled to market. Virtually all of the large ranch companies are using motors to deliver their output. The usual sight along the country roads all night or in the early morning is scores and hundreds of trucks loaded to capacity, and many of them pulling trailers laden with produce, city-bound. It is a procession that never ends.

As the ranchmen are utilizing the roads and motors for their heavy transport so are the large manufacturing and retailing concerns using the automobile for delivery. All this reaches daily to every near-by town. This is made possible only by the permanent fine condition of the roads and the fact that they lead practically everywhere.

The good roads are bringing the farmer and the city consumer closer together and in this manner aiding in the reduction of the high cost of living.

They have demonstrated that freight can be carried by auto truck for a short distance a great deal cheaper and more rapidly than it can by rail.

Besides the interstate roads there are several ocean-to-ocean highways. The Midland Trail, Lincoln and the National Old Trails are the principal of these. However the Old Spanish Trail is much favored by the overland tourist by reason of its scenic charm. This highway now is practically completed. It had its beginning as far back as the sixteenth century and opens a vista to the history of the nation when the Spanish and French were settling where is now the southern boundary of the State.

Los Angeles county heads the State list, having turned in $1,384,435.50 as net receipts from motor vehicles.

During the first six months of 1920, 62,000 automobiles from other States were driven into California. These cars average about four passengers each, meaning that nearly a quarter-million persons came hither via the overland routes in half a year. For two reasons do they come in their machines rather than by train. They know that it is possible to use their cars all the time in California, unhampered by inclement weather. And they know that the roads in California are of the best and that there is a good one leading to every place that would be considered of interest to the eastern visitor. And this figure for automobiles entering the State was below normal and due to a period of gasoline shortage.

Passengers and Freight and Many Ways.

FROM January 1 to July 31, last, the eleven southern counties paid to the State in motor-vehicle fees $2,248,405.48 net and received back their portion, to be used on the highways, $1,124,202.73. This amount is placed as follows:

County	Net Receipts	State and County Apportionment
Los Angeles	$1,384,435.50	$692,217.75
San Bernardino	97,991.64	48,545.82
Orange	114,045.48	57,022.74
Kern	108,687.58	54,343.79
San Luis Obispo	34,051.50	17,025.73
Tulare	107,873.42	53,936.71
Santa Barbara	66,699.29	33,349.69
Ventura	52,932.06	26,466.04
Total	$2,248,405.48	$1,124,202.73

Given perfect weather, paved boulevards of glassy smoothness and a major share of the finest cars, what would anybody do but take advantage of the opportunity to enjoy life a-wheel? In Southern California this ideal combination obtains all the year, every day. It inspires the poetry of motion—swift, perpetual motion. We go rolling smoothly along like a lilting song! In road building and motoring we lead the world.

Out of the dust trails of the past we have in an astonishingly short time evolved a paved highway system outranking even Europe's best in pre-war days—and these were classics. The State and the counties have expended scores of millions and the result is the most substantial and attractive network of thoroughfares extant. From the standpoints both of business and pleasure the investment is gilt-edged. And the good work is prosecuted on an increasing scale. California ever aims at completeness.

Let the figures tell their own graphic story: State highways, completed or under construction, 2443 miles, including concrete pavement, 1465 miles; macadam pavement, 203 miles; asphalt pavement, 65 miles; graded, 710 miles. Bond issues for building and maintaining highways, 1919-1920, $69,935,000, of which the State's amount is $40,000,000. In addition, motor-vehicle fees paid in from January 1, 1920, to July 31 totaled $4,646,529.23, of which half went back to the counties for road purposes.

In California there is a motor vehicle to every 6.07 persons. In Southern California the percentage of cars is even greater, so that we head the country and the world in this respect—an index to our progress and boundless enterprise. Of the 7,000,000 motor vehicles in use in the United States California has 520,000; Southern California, 275,000; Los Angeles county, 120,000; Los Angeles, 72,000. We go! Throughout America the percentage of auto vehicles is but one to 14.14 persons.

This State is in such an enviable position today as regards highways and motor transport that if the railroads suddenly were to cease operation its commercial life would continue with a good measure of efficiency for an indefinite period. These magnificent arteries of traffic for all the people constitute one of the commonwealth's greatest assets. They are the pride of the resident and the marvel of the tourist—whose number is legion. Come on!

That He Who Runs May Also Read.

THE Automobile Club of Southern California, which now has a membership of over 45,000, has sign-posted all roads here, improved or otherwise, established its signs on all roads newly constructed, besides replacing all those destroyed. This work requires the services of a special department, working continuously. This department has also sign-posted the Lincoln and National Old Trails Highways from Los Angeles to the heart of the Middle West.

It has completed the mapping and charting of these two transcontinental routes from coast to coast, and the maps will be ready this year. The club is now engaged in charting and mapping the two southernmost transcontinental routes, the Bankhead and the Old Spanish Trails, from San Diego to the Atlantic Coast. Over 71,000 signs have been placed by it during its career. This task includes posting the desert with directions both as to distant points and water holes, signs on mountain highways, signs in the wilderness, and myriad warning and directing signs in our cities and towns.

Of Roads in Southern Counties.

BEGINNING with Tulare, one of the larger counties, the Supervisors have built a superb system of paved highways from south to north, linking up all towns and cities, and affording access to magnificent scenic panoramas. The State Highway system connects up with the county's and they make a combination which is not surpassed anywhere. The Sequoia National Park, the home of the big trees, is perhaps the outstanding feature in Tulare county's book of wonders. The San Joaquin Valley is another extraordinary picture in this county. Above it the high Sierras are crowned with glittering diadems of purest snow; below, the mountain haze broods over dreaming orange and lemon orchards, fields of emerald alfalfa and broad plains where the snowy bolls of millions of cotton plants shine under summer suns. Crystal Cave is still another of the marvels, ablaze with crusted stalactites and threaded by a stream which sparkles through the cavern's labyrinthine arches.

Tulare county also claims Mt. Whitney, 14,500 feet, the loftiest peak in the United States. The mountain scenery is almost indescribably grand.

San Diego	140,231.69	70,165.85
Imperial	71,864.19	35,932.06
Riverside	70,393.09	35,196.54

San Luis Obispo county has not yet come into its own as regards roads although the State Highway, traversing it from the Santa Barbara county border to the Monterey county line to the north, is the nucleus of a splendid system. Scenically San Luis Obispo county is the first of the southern tier bordering on the sea, and in Pismo Beach and Morro Beach it possesses two of the finest stretches of shore in existence.

The ocean highway now being extended from the north down to and past San Simeon and Cambria will, when finished, become renowned. For sheer rugged grandeur this highway cannot be overshadowed. Its proximity to the tumbling rollers of the Pacific lend it a framing of wild beauty which is unforgettable. Carved by dynamite through savage gorges and over beetling heights, the road is one which fairly takes away the breath of the traveler as he winds through.

Inland there are scores of exquisite drives, that over Cuesta Grade, between San Luis Obispo and Atascadero, being particularly striking. The country around Arroyo Grande and Paso Robles also has many picturesque roads, and around Pozo, on the Salinas River, is an infinite variety of woodland, valley and mountain stream. The road from San Luis Obispo to Cambria, soon to be commenced, has numerous points of scenic attraction.

Around Atascadero the State highways wind amid immence branching oaks and through orchards of peaches, pears and apples. From Atascadero to Morro Beach there is a fine highway, and only a short drive to the sea.

Kern Blessed With a Good System.

KERN county is blessed with a remarkably good system of highways, added to steadily. The $40,000,000 State bond issue will bring some new roads to the county that will appreciably augment the value of its present mileage. The connection with Los Angeles by the noted Ridge Route marked the completion of a mountain highway which challenges comparison.

Over Walker Pass will be another landmark in highways when finished, and will give visitors to Kern county the opportunity of seeing one of the most picturesque causeways in Southern California. All through the county are romantic drives through canyon and mountain passes, and the upper lake country, as yet somewhat remote from automobile travel, will gradually be opened until all the treasure-trove of outdoor beauties shall be unfolded.

The Sierra and Coast Range mountains afford abundant opportunity for side trips from the principal cities of the county, and innumerable camping sites for vacation seekers lie in every direction.

The Kern county oil fields are in themselves a unique and wonder-provoking manifestation of nature, and will richly repay a visit and close investigation.

Santa Barbara county holds rather an "embarrassment of riches" to the sightseer. Possessed of many superb thoroughfares, chief of which is the State Highway, that traverses the county from Ventura to San Luis Obispo county, it has in addition many roads penetrating the mountains and canyons, and a long stretch of the exquisite Rincon Drive, ribboned along the shore of the Pacific. Of this celebrated drive reams have been written, but no adequate description given. Elusive as are the moods of Nature which frames it in from day to day, and from season to season, the Rincon Drive defies the attempts of word-painters to catch and hold its myriad changes and ever-evasive charm.

Then, too, there is the glamour of the days of Spanish occupation enveloping Santa Barbara. That city still holds the records and legends of the old Castilian days, and in ancient mission and yellowing manuscript the visitor can pore over stories of bygone days when Dana and his companions came round the Horn and dropped anchor here, and when the sound of guitar and castanet moved the echoes of long ago.

In every direction from Santa Barbara roads innumerable are thrust out to the foothills, canyons and distant peaks, and the most lovely drives imaginable are to be found, from only a few miles' distance, to half-day or day journeys. Beautiful, indeed, are many of these vantage points, commanding glorious glimpses of the sea, and mist-clad views of commanding peaks.

Down Through Ventura and Riverside.

WITH the southwestern coast line bordering the Pacific Ocean from the boundary of Los Angeles county to the south, to Rincon Point on the north, Ventura county includes to the north and east a large portion of the Santa Barbara National Forest, a number of auxiliary mountain ranges and peaks, and thousands of acres of as yet virgin woodland, canyon and mountain country which is remarkable for beauty and individuality. Some of the highways already constructed lead to points of special importance from a scenic standpoint, notably that to Matilija and Wheeler's Hot Springs, and the one from the Ojai Valley to Santa Paula, over Sulphur Mountain.

Over the Conejo Grade to Los Angeles is another drive of exceeding beauty. The route to Santa Barbara up the coast takes in a considerable portion of the Rincon Drive, and in Ventura county as in Santa Barbara this ocean highway has an inexpressible fascination. Walled in by mountain ranges to the right, the Pacific's long waves plunge in to the left, sometimes breaking high against the beaches, and again creeping in noiselessly and almost imperceptibly, to shimmer out over the brown sands and sink as they spread.

The valley drives in Ventura county are all enjoyable, diversified by orchards and meadows, grain fields and pasture lands. One avenue of eucalyptus trees near the city of Ventura is remarkable. It was planted in double rows on each side of the highway, and above it the trees meet and mingle across the roadway, and give a distinctive and vividly unusual picture.

Ventura county has many miles of superb highways and has lately voted $580,000 to further improve the system.

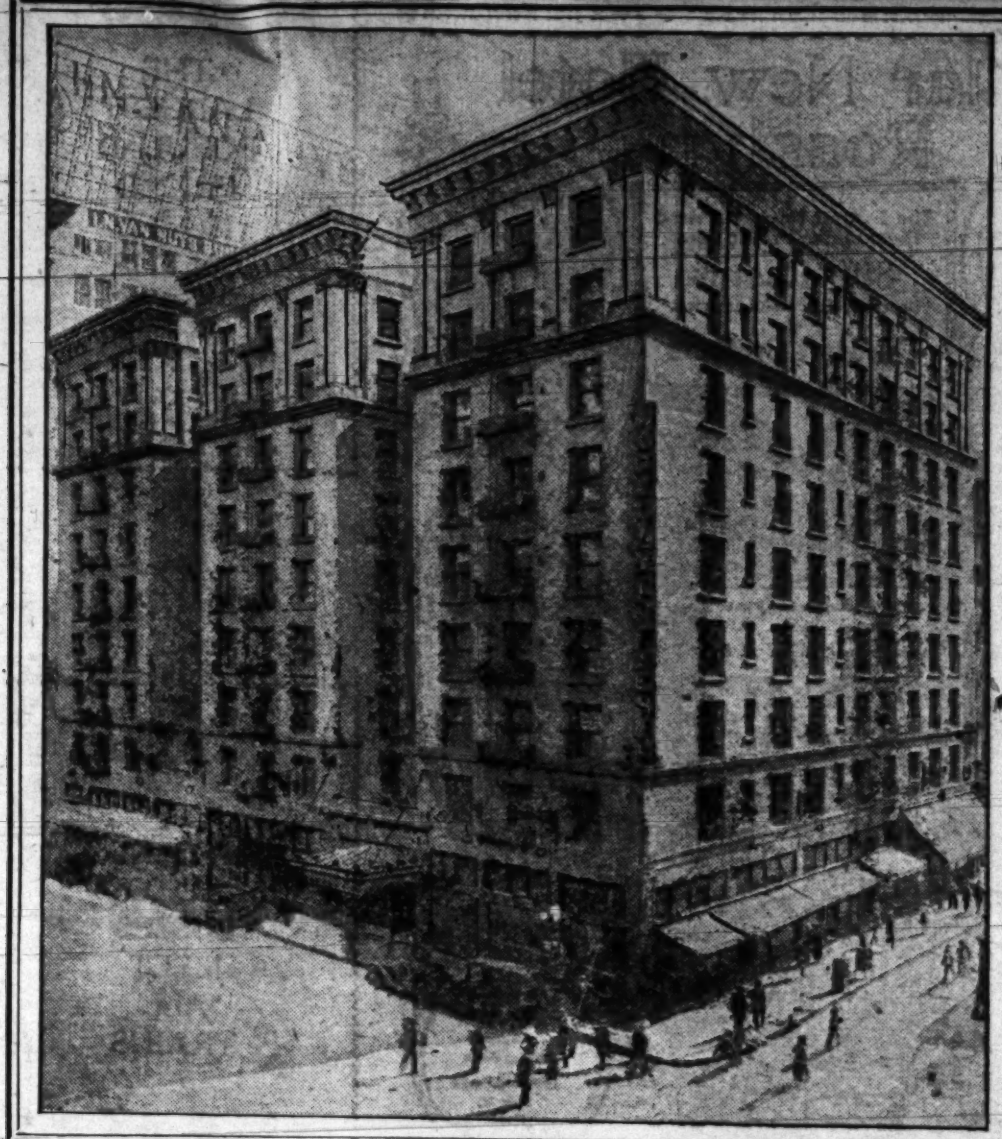
Scenically Riverside county has a wealth to offer to the visiting motorist and its highways are noted. Much of the country is mountainous. Many of the higher elevations have hot springs. Most of these have resorts attached to them and usually they are thronged with visitors.

Riverside county's highways are of large extent and of uniformly high grade. From Riverside to Wineville, Corona, Perris, Elsinore, Temecula, Hemet, San Jacinto, Beaumont and many other towns the roads branch and reach out to many points, giving visitors an abundant variety of drives. The trip to Lake Elsinore is charming, and the lake itself one of the beauty spots of the Southland.

To San Diego from Riverside is a first-class modern highway, and has rare scenic outlooks. All the mountain camps and resorts have roads that will attract lovers of Nature, and the drives through the orange-growing sections, either in blossom time or when the fruit is ripened, are dreams of delight.

San Diego county's highways are one of its most vital possessions, and it has always been a champion of good roads. One hundred and sixty miles of State highway will be built in San Diego county out of the bond issues, and both portions of this mileage will be of incalculable benefit. Sixty miles will be constructed along the coast to aid in completing the great All-Coast Highway north, and ninety miles will go toward con-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE EIGHTEEN)



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The West Contributes to Stage Successes.

Actors and Dancers Developed Here, As Well As Photoplays, Go to Eastern Playhouses.

BY EDWIN F. SCHALLERT.

GETTING the other fellow in debt to you is always an interesting and gratifying business. Of course, he may not recognize the obligation, but then he can't deny you that feeling of satisfaction purely personal. And this helps considerably to eliminate any hard feelings that might arise because you don't get credit for what you give.

Now it may seem a rather astonishing state of affairs that New York should owe Los Angeles anything—especially in the show business, in which the eastern city is regarded as the metropolis. Still there is no doubt that Gotham does. She probably wouldn't admit it, but that doesn't deter Los Angeles from believing the contrary and expanding her chest accordingly.

Naturally you will conclude that this refers to the films. Well, they may be included, to be sure, because without the western output of photoplays the Gay White Way would become rather dull cinematically. The major portion of production of pictures is still concentrated in California. And even those who have sought to transfer the industry to the eastern Coast within the past few years are in many instances returning to sunshiny locale on the edge of the Pacific.

Anyway the ability of Los Angeles to furnish New York with the necessary material for its picture entertainment is unquestioned.

But this is not all. In fact, there are other important ways in which the western city is helping to provide amusement for the eastern metropolis.

Graduates in New York.

IF YOU look over the list of newcomers on the New York stages during the past few years it is surprising how many names you will find that were long ago familiar in the West. Furthermore, there are many students, especially in dancing, who have made their debuts in New York after acquiring their training in California. It is really astonishing how large this list has grown.

To Oliver Morosco, of course, belongs a great deal of credit for enhancing the reputation of Los Angeles. It all started some years ago, when he took "The Bird of Paradise" and "Peg O' My Heart" east, and made an impression on the cold, critical, metropolitan public. Mr. Morosco had for years been running a stock theater in the West in which he occasionally broke the routine monotony by staging a new play. After he'd tried several here he hit upon the idea that what Los Angeles might like would also appeal to a bigger public. And he was right. Even though some of his shows did not achieve the most brilliant success in New York itself, they have made a capital record on the road.

The beginning of his success caused him to try out many of his plays in the West with a view to putting them on later in the East. Among these were notably, "Upstairs and Down," "So Long, Letty," "Canary Cottage" and "Civilian Clothes." Some of these pieces were so favorably received that he decided to change his headquarters to New York, while still retaining his theater in Los Angeles as a sort of test production center.

With the Morosco shows that went east went also many of the stage people of the West. The refreshing quality of new talent brought to the fore stimulated many managers to look to the West for other new players. Even musical managers took cognizance of the California singer, and a number of their names have appeared prominently, while many are included in the choruses in the opera, musical shows, and in the ensembles at the picture houses.

California seems to have been particularly successful in developing dancers. The Marion Morgan act which toured the Orpheum circuit, for instance, is composed of girls largely from this locality. In fact, Miss Morgan has during the past several seasons assembled her company in California. She herself, by the way, was connected with the teaching of dance in this State long before she had ever undertaken her vaudeville program.

The names of some California dancers have won a place in the flaring lights on Broadway, notably Una Fleming, who was one of the most talented Terpsichoreans who ever came out of the West. Another girl who has achieved prominence is Ada Norman. Beth Berri, Frances White and a number of others have scintillated in the airy fantastic. Miss White has also been a favorite in musical comedy and vaudeville, and was formerly a partner of William Rock, who for a considerable time was associated with the show game in Los Angeles.

Scanning the casts of the various theaters at the time of writing reveals a number of names that are familiar to the westerner. For instance there's Grace Valentine, who for years played in a Morosco stock company. Her vehicle at the start of this season was "The Cave Girl." Charles Ruggles is another who virtually began in the West. Leo Carillo, who was starred in "Lombardi, Ltd.," was also for a considerable time in stock in Los Angeles.

The most striking instance of all is that of Frank Bacon, who has surpassed all records as the star in "Lightnin'," the American comedy by Winchell Smith and himself. Mr. Bacon was a member of the old Burbank company in Los Angeles when the bill was being changed every week or so. In his present company are two other players, Thomas MacLarnie, and Beatrice Nichols, who were also in the West.

Marjorie Rambeau, who has been prominent in the footlight realm of New York for several seasons and is also known for her work in the films, practically had all the important training of her career in stock in Los Angeles. Florence Reed, who is also known both from her stage and screen work, was leading woman in the West for quite a time.

City's Theatrical History.

A BRIEF glance over the list reveals more than a score of such prominent players who have at one time or another been in the Los Angeles stock companies, generally for an extended period, and some of them actually gained their necessary coaching here to enable them to begin larger careers.

All this furnishes an interesting sidelight on the theatrical history of the city. It points to the fact that the audience of Los Angeles has standards that are stimulative to the development of the players. It reveals an increasing promise for the city as a dramatic educational center.

At the same time this fact has not tended to enhance the opportunities for breaking in here, because a very excellent type of talent has already been attracted, especially by the films, and the competition is very strenuous.

The performances of the stock companies are generally of a much higher average than even the larger cities outside of New York and Chicago. Ample proof of this is furnished in the fact that the play "Civilian Clothes" ran through a nine-months' season. This was a record run outside of New York. If the quality of the performance had not been good, it is doubtful whether even so delightful a comedy as Thompson's Buchanan's play would have had such an extended engagement.

A peculiarly interesting progress in the Southwest at present is the growth of the community theater idea. In even the smaller towns home resources are being used very effectively to stimulate interest in the drama. Two of the community theaters, one in the midst of the filmland colony in Hollywood and the other in Pasadena, attained a distinctive success.

The Hollywood theater has been particularly fortunate in securing prominent screen players for many of its attractions. Such people as Henry Walthall, Theodore Roberts, Frank Keenan and others have appeared in these and stock productions. So, too, have recently, Mabel Julienne Scott, of "Behold My Wife" fame, and John Davidson, portrayer of one of the principal roles in Goldwyn's picture, "The Great Lover." Many others have taken part in the stage productions, and occasionally at a benefit the names of a whole galaxy of photoplayers will scintillate.

The Pasadena Community Theater is more strictly a community project. Practically everything from the arranging of the scenery to the acting is done by people of the city who have demonstrated dramatic talent. The most unusual feature of this organization's season was the establishment of an outdoor theater where "The Merry Wives of Windsor" and other plays were performed.

Encouraged by the success of these organizations, other theaters have sprung up in the smaller communities, and these will no doubt prove excellent training schools for the people of talent, who may later seek an opportunity in the commercial playhouses.

One of the most elaborate undertakings during the past year was the staging of the Pilgrimage Play, a representation of the life of Christ, given at the Theater Arts Alliance open-air amphitheater in Hollywood. This production ran for about ten weeks during the summer and arrangements are being made to present it again next season.

This makes two pageantry dramas in Southern California at different seasons of the year. The Mission Play, telling the story of California, has been presented for a number of years in winter at San Gabriel, whereas the new American version of the Passion Play will be given in summer.

Circumstances seem to adjust themselves most favorably for theatrical progress in Los Angeles and the Southwest. The great bulwark of the city's histrionic strength is, of course, the picture colony, which, both in the audience it provides and oftentimes in furnishing players, makes possible the higher achievements. Aside from this, however, the taste of the general public, because of the fact that the population is essentially cosmopolitan, is exceedingly stimulative.

Aircraft Development in California.

Favorable Conditions Make his Region the Center of Activity in Aeronautics.

BY DONALD W. DOUGLAS.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA was naturally intended for the construction and use of aircraft and before long the fame of her highways of the skies will rival in reputation her motor-laden boulevards.

Few people here really realize the part which aircraft are playing in their lives. The drone of motors overhead no longer attracts the excited comment that it did. Business-like forest patrol planes roar across the heavens, low-flying seaplanes hum down the coast carrying naval documents, a fat, comfortable looking blimp coasts across to Catalina and none of these things attracts more than passing attention.

Nowadays a business man happens to note the date line on a letter from New York and gets something of a jolt to find that it has been delivered at his office in Los Angeles on the fourth day after leaving the Atlantic Coast, but even that saving of a day and a half or two days effected by Uncle Sam's aerial mail fails to excite him.

In fact, the various aircraft companies which have made a business of carrying passengers in Southern California are forced to admit that the novelty of aviation has almost entirely disappeared so far as Southern Californians are concerned and that even the cut price of $5 a side fails to attract much patronage.

The reason is not that people aren't interested in aviation. The real reason is that Southern Californians have accepted aviation as a cold fact and are prepared to take further developments as a matter of course. And they are justified in expecting further developments in the use of aircraft in California. Also, they are not likely to be disappointed.

Developments in commercial aeronautics in Southern California may be expected for a number of different reasons. In the first place it is a matter of official record that during 1920 there were more flights in the State of California than in any other State in the Union. A greater percentage of Californians have flown than citizens of any other State. For that reason a company starting a commercial service in California can expect better patronage than would be the case in other localities.

Again, Southern California is the very center of military and naval air activities and wherever there is development in these lines there is sure to be development commercially. The great army, navy and marine air bases at San Diego, the training stations at March Field and Ross Field, the various forest patrol stations—all these are the most active flying fields in the country and here will be tried out and put into use the very latest creations of the aerial world.

Aerial Mail Service.

THEN again there is the aerial mail service, at the time of writing, using San Francisco as its western terminus but certain within a very short time to extend its activities to Los Angeles. When one realizes the better than 90 per cent efficiency the year round of the aerial mail in flying through the rains, fogs and storms of the East it needs no wild stretch of the imagination to see a practically perfect aerial mail service in California when the activities are extended into the balmy atmosphere of this State.

For the past several months there has been constant talk of a regular passenger, mail and express service between Los Angeles and San Francisco. There have even been one or two attempts to start such a line. Probably before long such a service will be in actual operation, making at least one trip a day in each direction and possibly two, connecting with the transcontinental air mail and trans-Pacific steamships at San Francisco and carrying express and passengers in addition.

Such a line, with a mail contract as a sort of a subsidy, that is to say guaranteeing a regular income, is certain to be successful if managed in a sane way by real business men. The mail contract will pay a good portion of the expense of operation and with Californians as well educated as they are to the advantages of aerial travel, increasing passenger patronage is assured.

Two things that might seriously handicap commercial air lines elsewhere are less to be feared in California. These are excessive prices for rides and the possibility of accidents or irregularity of schedule. Really the former is the result of the latter and both, in the final analysis, are the result of bad weather conditions. Having very little such weather in California there is reason to believe that there should be little trouble from such a source.

Good Weather Conditions.

ABSENCE of bad weather means less likelihood of forced landings, though forced landings between Los Angeles and San Francisco should have no terrors in view of the splendid country over which you fly. The absence of forced landings means less likelihood of breakage and cutting down the replacements means the elimination of the greatest expense that an aerial line can have and correspondingly lower rates can be expected.

As a matter of fact the actual running expense of airplanes is comparatively low and, given the splendid weather conditions of California and an assured income from a mail contract, a commercial company should be able to carry passengers between Los Angeles and San Francisco on a four-hour schedule at a low figure in view of the saving in time.

Another factor certain to contribute to the future of aviation in Southern California is the activity in aircraft manufacturing that is developing here. Motion pictures find this a paradise for manufacturing and the movies haven't half the reason for locating here that the aircraft manufacturers have. It is safe to say that within the next few years Southern California will have assumed the same position in aircraft production that she has in motion picture manufacture—at least as far as the United States is concerned.

Aside from the wonderful climate which makes Southern California the ideal place for experimental work—it is possible to fly experimental models here all the year round—the presence of skilled labor in large quantity, the easy access to the chief source of raw material—spruce—and nearness to the place of greatest aerial activity, both civil and governmental,

Southern California was, if not the birthplace, at least the cradle of aviation. Here Curtiss did all his great development work. Here the first great aviation meet was held. The thing that took aviation away from California years ago was the absence of capital and the thing that kept it away was the fact that the war was fought nearer the Atlantic Coast. With these obstacles removed, as they have been, Southern California is certain to take once more its rightful place in the world of aviation and it is not unreasonable to believe that Southern California will shortly lead the country not only in the practical use, but in the design and manufacture, of aircraft.

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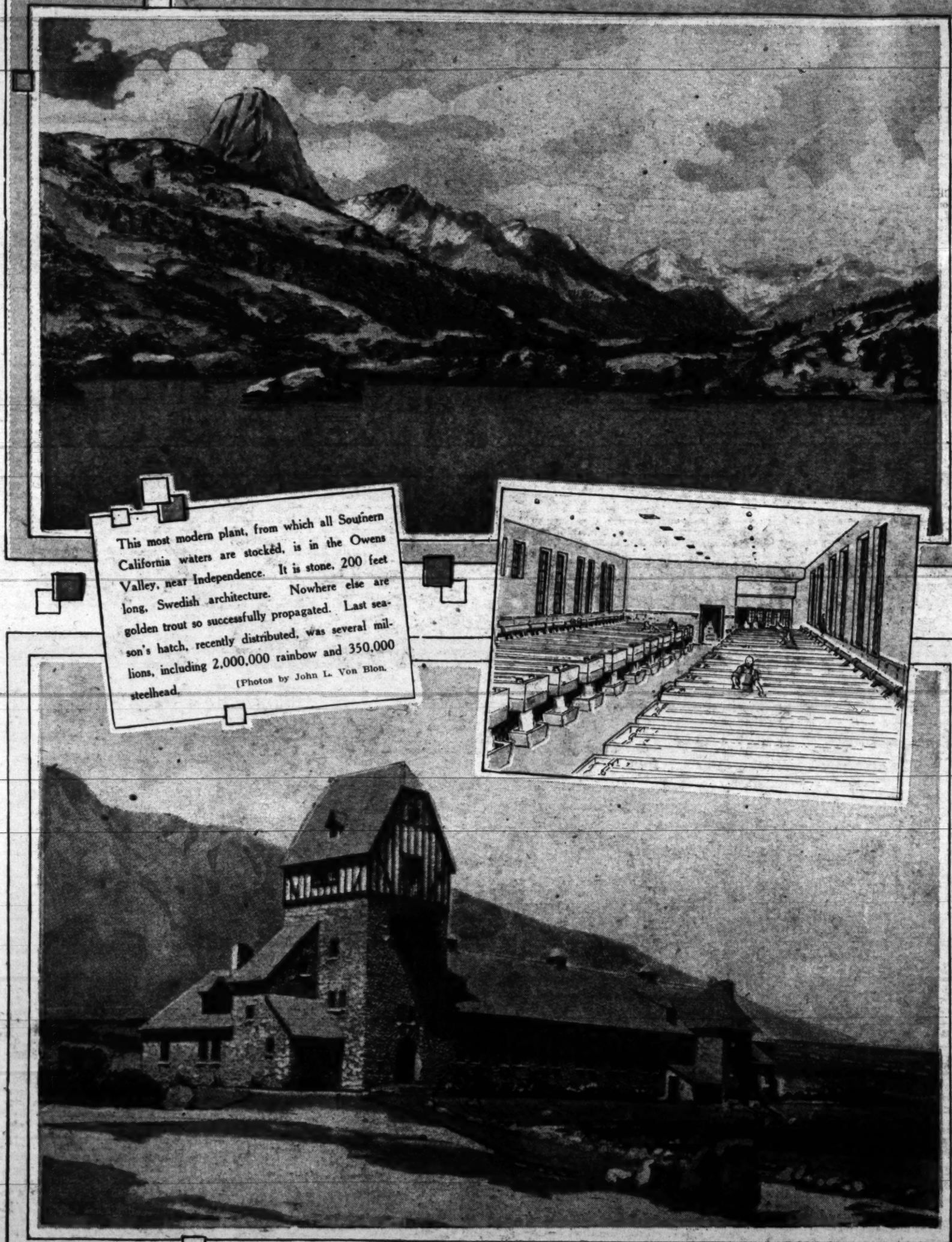
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TWO-REEL COMEDIES

Mt. Whitney Trout Hatchery Above Los Angeles.

LOVELY LAKE RAE, TWO MILES HIGH IN THE SIERRA NEVADA, THE SOURCE OF AN INFALLIBLE FISH-EGG SUPPLY

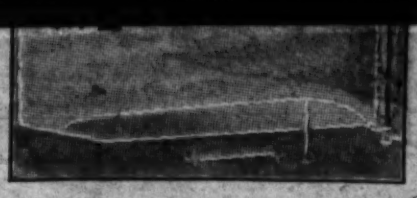


This most modern plant, from which all Southern California waters are stocked, is in the Owens Valley, near Independence. It is stone, 200 feet long, Swedish architecture. Nowhere else are golden trout so successfully propagated. Last season's hatch, recently distributed, was several millions, including 2,000,000 rainbow and 350,000 steelhead.

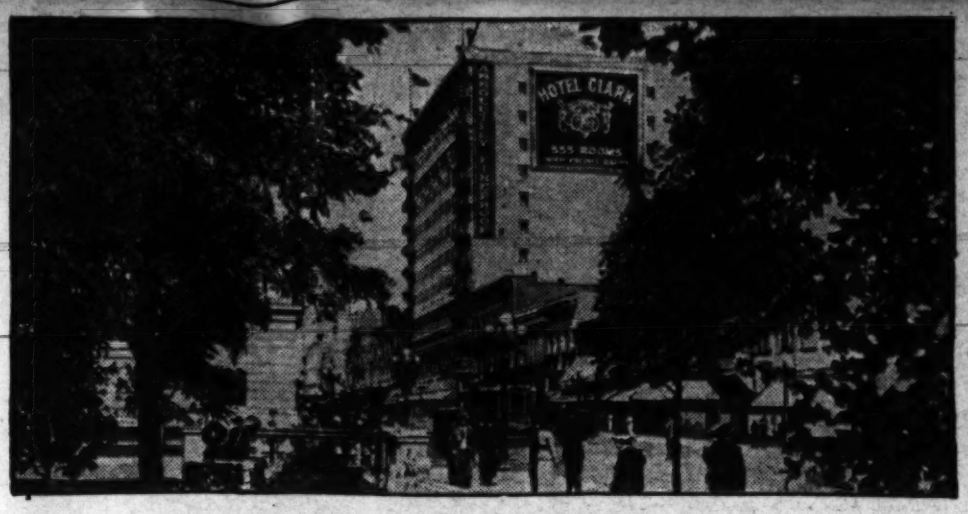
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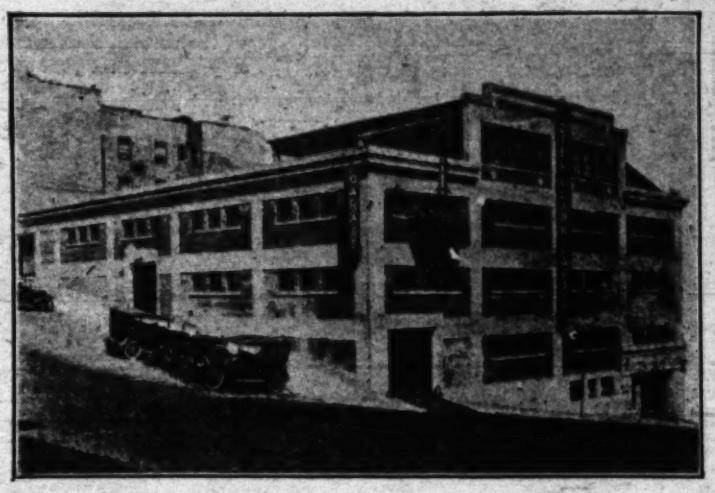
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Be-Hannesey Studio.



ARISTOCRATIC Hollywood is the home of the justly world-famous Behannesey Studio. The exact location is 1122 North Western avenue and here one may view objects of art, the most exquisite draperies and period furniture, to say nothing of the richest of rich rugs, all gathered through the personal endeavors of Mr. Be-Hannesey during his extensive travels in the Orient.

The studio activities center in supplying costumes for plays, expert advice giving in designing and arranging oriental scenes and furnishing much of the expensive stage draperies for the spoken and screen stage and lastly the giving of lectures on oriental and Egyptian art and customs.

Originally from Damascus, Syria, Mr. Be-Hannesey came to America some thirty years ago. That is to say, he accompanied his uncle to this country. In fact, as a youngster his uncle took him to most of the important European capital centers, the latter being an exhibitor of oriental drapes. With his uncle he gained much knowledge at the various larger fairs held in the United States. He decided to remain in this country and attended school for the purpose of thoroughly perfecting himself to adopt American customs and ways.

It was during the fair held at St. Louis that his extensive oriental exhibit attracted wide attention. As a result some fifteen years ago he was persuaded to bring it to California and Los Angeles. The present studio is the final result.

When Oliver Morosco first produced the play "The Arab," Mr. Be-Hannesey was called into consultation and given the contract to furnish the drapes and costumes used. Later when the producing director, the late Henry B. Harris, went down with the ill-fated Titanic the production was closed and the costumes and draperies were returned to Mr. Be-Hannesey. They have since been used in the screen version of "The Arab."

The reputation of Mr. Be-Hannesey among the motion picture studios in Los Angeles is such that his time is almost constantly given over now to the giving of advice or arranging oriental and period settings and supplying the latter. Into his hands goes every important scenario that has to do with oriental or Arabian staging. He arranges the sets and supplies from his collection the needed costumes and drapes.

The studio maintains a large library giving complete information on customs and furnishings typical of foreign countries and periods. Also it contains some 5000 stereopticon views of interiors and exteriors from all parts of the world which are used extensively by casting directors in arranging sets.

The Be-Hannesey Studio besides being one of the Southland's beauty spots is also a very vital necessity to the moving picture industry of Los Angeles. Likewise it is at all times free to public inspection.

Mt. Whitney Trout Hatchery Above Los Angeles.
LOVELY LAKE RAE, TWO MILES HIGH IN THE SIERRA NEVADA, THE SOURCE OF AN INEXHAUSTIBLE FISH-EGG SUPPLY



CALIFORNIA'S LURE for HUNTER and ANGLER

by Edwin L. Hedderly

BACKED by climatic inducements beyond compare with any other part of the country, sunshine so much of the year that rains are a welcome relief, never growing so cold even in its so-called "Winter" that out-of-doors loses its appeal, Southern California naturally appeals strongly to the sportsman.

The fame of her marine "big-game fishing" has been spread far and wide; the wonders of her rainbow trout angling are nearly as celebrated. The consistency of her duck-shooting, where fairly good shots can bag their "limits" of twenty-five birds steadily, day after day upon the better clubs, is equally well known. Nor is the eastern sportsman any longer a stranger to the fact that this once-wild West still supplies, in several species, quail that are rather more exacting of his skill than the brown "Bob-White" so popular elsewhere.

Yet, although these general "High Spots" of Southern California sports are thus well known, and constitute no small part of her attractions as a place of abode, there are many details not so generally understood; many old friends that the visitor may expect to meet in new surroundings, under different conditions, but the same old friends of the gun and rod still. These, being mostly introduced, or artificially propagated by the State Fish and Game Commission from other sections into and throughout California, are in the nature of added attractions to the naturally lavish endowment of indigenous fish and game. So, being newer, they are less advertised, and more likely to prove a very agreeable surprise to the visitor, who, coming for novel experiences and fresh acquaintances, is more than likely to stumble onto fish with which he is entirely familiar in their back-East environments. Therefore, the experience thus brought along, is, like one's favorite tackle, certain to find ready use here.

State Information Bureau.

AMONG other of its activities, the California Fish and Game Commission in the south has established a sort of "Sportsman's Information Bureau," some of whose work has been devoted to the aiding of outside sportsmen contemplating a trip to the Coast, and wishing guidance as to what they should bring. While the answer to this is usually easy—that anything useful elsewhere can find its proper field here, in view of the comprehensive variety of climatic and sporting conditions embraced even in the southern half of the State—there are manifold questions that one always wishes to ask concerning a place of which he knows only through the observations of others. The State cheerfully renders this service without charge of any sort; and sportsmen California-bent would do well to avail themselves of it, lest they part with equipment they will wish to replace upon becoming familiar with the conditions here.

California, despite her wonderful natural endowment of fish and game, saw the need of drastic measures for its protection while yet there was something left to protect. In measure, she had the "horrible example" of [illegible] the eastern commonwealths to guide her footsteps along safe and sane paths toward intelligent conservation, the unfortunate errors of others proving a valuable experience. The result has been to show one of the few instances where the bars have been put up in time. Usually, it has proved impossible to awaken public opinion to the need of protecting fish and game until extermination was imminent and the damage irreparable.

The angler coming to Southern California today will find fishing better than the Mission Indians left it. He will find the massive heavyweight wrestling games of tuna, swordfish and black sea bass better than the pioneers of rod and reel; for all of these diversions have enlisted the enthusiastic attention of wealthy sportsmen, able to indulge their hobbies along lines tending toward sympathizing and advancing the sport. Of medium marine fish—"light tackle fish," as the experts broadly classify them—even the very considerable inroads of commercial fisheries upon an ever more intensive scale of operations have failed to deprive the angler of his modest rights. Highly organized and very intensively systematized, the "heavy" and "light-tackle" branches of ocean angling are still luring many men of sufficient means to Southern California.

Trout Hatchery.

AN EASTERN sportsman naturally thinks of Southern California angling in terms of tuna and "Jewfish"—thoughts of hundreds of pounds; and if his fancy turns to fresh water, it flits about from one species of salmoid trout to another. To encounter the black bass or the beloved "Red spots" of the boyhood days on the farm is far from his expectations. Yet, both have been spread all over the favorable waters in the State by a persistent campaign conducted throughout the years by the fishcultural department of the State Fish and Game Commission, whose work along this line is probably the farthest advanced in the world. In the aggregate, countless millions of fish have been established in places barren of them before. At the same time, the indigenous varieties have been extended in their range; and within the last few seasons the conservation authorities have succeeded in their most difficult task piscatorial—that of spreading the rare and wonderful Golden Trout, peculiar to and native of the very clearest and coldest of glacier-fed streams that run off our highest peak—Mt. Whitney.

Through the establishment of the most modern and most impressive trout hatchery extant, located near that lofty mountain, and erected by the State for all time, the perpetuation of the Golden Trout has been assured. It is the sole and only hatchery that has yet made a success of artificially rearing these delicate and exacting creatures, the last word in achievement possible to the globe-trotting angler; and very fittingly, its grounds have now been parked in keeping with the enduring and majestic character of the granite building, harmonious with its primeval setting against the lofty Sierras. Right naturally, therefore, has the Mt. Whitney Hatchery, illustrated elsewhere, become a show place of sportsmen in California.

Black bass—the "Large mouths"—have been so successfully established in the reservoir lakes of the South that they now bid fair to become even more truly the "people's fish" here than in their native habitat east. The moderate climate proved particularly adapted to their rapid and enormous growth; they attain far greater size here t[illegible]n the northern lakes. Increasing with the rapidity of carp, they have actually been able to master these "water hogs" in some places; and they take the artificial fly, the manifold nightmares of the "plug-bait caster," or various natural baits with even greater avidity here than at their homes. Let no lover of the bass neglect to bring his tackle to California; for any such oversight will be the sorest of his regrets.

Surf Fishing.

THE surf fisherman of Atlantic Coast experience will miss the size and weight of his "Spotted tails" and "Stripes" here; the former does not occur, and the striped bass, although successfully introduced, does not frequent the surf here as there, preferring the brackish water of the bays; but in the mouths of the great rivers such as the Sacramento, these splendid food and game fish thrive amazingly since their introduction by the old California Fish Commission in the late 70's. Conservation be it known, is no new thing or passing fad of the hour out here in California, but a long-established, well-organized business enterprise.

Yet, though the channel bass is absent with nothing to take his place—ruddy bronzed beauty that he was—the surf-caster will here find a new, delightful modification of his favorite sport in the single-handed three-ounce "sinker-shying" game for smaller, but not less delicious, or less gamy fish. A ten-pounder is a good one, but on the light six-thread lines employed by the leading experts, the battle is as keen, nor lacking in the thrill of handling more weight upon heavier tackle.

Indeed, there is much for rod to do; with trout in mountain lakes or stream to suit any fancy, and any method of angling. It may truly be said that the variety is infinite, and whatever one's fancy may turn to, it can find abundant exercise in Southern California.

Equipment for Hunting.

THE hunter bound for Southern California need waste no time narrowing down his outfit, for anything useful elsewhere finds its work ready cut out here—the rifle in all bores, likewise the shotgun. In these days of specialism in all things, sportsmen usually run to one thing or another; but if there ever was a country for the all-around sportsman, it is the Golden State. There are but the early spring months of inaction and even through these sea-fishing remains possible. An overly liberal trout season allows nine and one-half months of fishing in the year, which is admittedly too much, welcome as the winter opening was to winter tourist sportsmen, giving them a taste of the mighty "steelhead" in tidewater, when "fresh-run" from the sea. In late summer the deer season opens, and in September come doves, here a real game bird, shot on "flights," fat, juicy, well-flavored for the table, and amply fast enough to tax the skill of best of shots. Quail and ducks become lawful game in mid-October; and from then on to the first of the year, the "scattergunner" is in his glory. In some districts January remains open for quail, and ducks and geese are legally to be had until January 31.

Even in the matter of clothing, the sportsman does well to bring his all out to the Coast. For here we have lofty mountains, where duck shooting on the sweet highland lakes may be done in the wildest of wintry weather such as contributes to occasional limit killings of the lordly canvasbacks which frequent these richly-fed waters; fat, swift blueblils and redheads; in short, the typical game of the eastern and northern wildfowler, so often utterly foreign to his preconceived ideas of the extreme Southwest.

The dog broken on "Bob White" may, indeed, be forced to learn his lesson all over again out here in California; but learn he can, and once broken to follow and hold the speedy, elusive "Artful dodgers in blue," the educated setter, pointer or Airedale is really no less serviceable here than in the wooded covers of the brown bird. Owing to the drier nature of the country and the pungent dust of the sagebrush, noses are blunted a bit, but no man need give away his dog on departing from eastern quail country just because someone tells him that the California bird "doesn't lie to a point"—for he does, and that right closely when properly handled by hunter—and dog.

Goose and Duck Shooting.

CALIFORNIA'S goose shooting has long been famous; never has the sporting world shown its equal. While limits now by Federal regulation are shrunk to the reasonable eight birds per day, such limit never was imposed because of any apparent need in the great river valleys of this State, for geese are still plentiful to pestilential proportions.

In the northern portion of the State, and in fact well down into Southern California, may still be enjoyed such mallard shooting as the old settlers in the prairie country



so delight in teasing the younger generation in the telling about. It is doubtful if anybody, anywhere, ever had better mallard shooting than can be enjoyed right now on the upper Sacramento River in the rice-growing country. Although it is cultivated rice and not the wild rice of the Middle Western waters, and does not grow where the ducks are hunted mainly, the modus operandi is similar; shooting over decoys in little openings in the "tules"—Spanish for cat-tail bulrushes—"calling in" one's birds. Thus played, with a fast-handling, hard-hitting little "twenty" in hand, the bagging of one's "limit all blue" with a back-load of geese thrown in, is an experience for a lifetime; yet, some privileged fortunates enjoy it twice a week in that wonderfully favored country.

In general, the shooting of Southern California is of the prairie-slough order, with sprig (pintails) the predominating high-class duck—frequently, very "high." Of teal, wigeon, gadwell, spoonbills—the shoal-water "puddlers" generally—the bulk of the shooting will be made up; and it presents nothing particularly novel to the newcomer excepting its unusual consistency throughout the winter, which is usually a decided and agreeable surprise to those used to getting their sport from occasional "flights" of birds in migration, here for a day, and gone tomorrow—a hit-or-miss proposition.

In the mountains, grouse; in the sagebrush flats of a few parts of the State the huge sage hen are still to be shot. In short, California is a land of varied attractions for the sportsman; and while limits are moderate, the seasons are as long as the enormous demands made on our wild life admit. Deer are still plentiful in many parts of the State, although reduced near the great population centers. Bear have become rare, probably all but extinct in the South. Of predatory animals there are altogether too many, despite laws that aim to encourage their destruction. Recent high prices of furs have helped to bring the "varmints" within bounds, however, and the effect has been manifested by a very apparent increase in the game in many places.

World Famous Athletes Developed in Southland.

Continued from Page 2.

and literally thousands of golfers trample around the vicinity from the earliest streaks of dawn right through to the fall of evening.

Tennis, likewise, is an all-year-round pastime and it is no uncommon thing to have the game played right through the winter, tournaments and all. The prevalence of the cement courts in Southern California makes it perfectly simple to struggle along, rain or shine, as a cement court dries as quickly as the sidewalk after a rain and doesn't remain in a soggy condition like grass and dirt courts do.

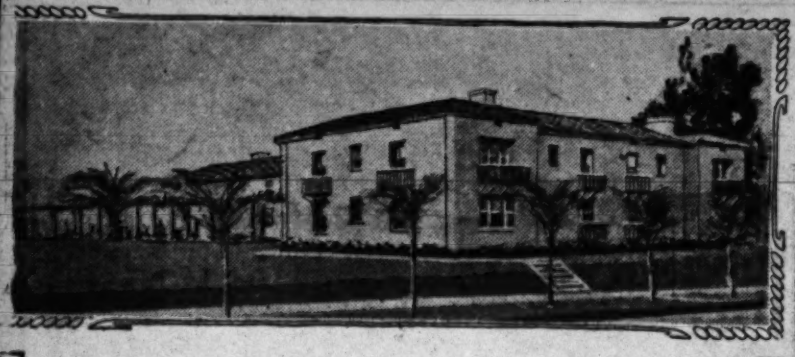
Swimming is another all-year-round sport and while the water is a trifle chilly for the timorous souls who go in only two or three times a year anyhow, the hardened natators who live at the beaches all the year round find the water on New Year's day just about right for a first-class plunge.

Fishing is one of the very best things that we do all the year round, the finny monsters of the deep off Catalina and San Clemente being famous all the world over for their tremendous size and the fight that they put up. Tuna weighing over 100 pounds are not at all uncommon and giant swordfish, sea bass, tarpon and other big fellows are landed with remarkable frequency on the lightest of light tackle.

The Southern California mountain streams are likewise full of gamy trout during season and our famous mountain pools, Big and Little Bear lakes, are allowing standing room only when the season is on. Hunting of quail, doves and ducks is mighty good in Southern California and the deer season finds hundreds of sportsmen dashing through the underbrush and shooting the atmosphere full of holes, not infrequently returning with some pretty good-sized bucks.

One of the factors which tends to increase the popularity of outdoor sports and make it easy for the general public to partake of them is the great network of good roads which lead to sportsmen's paradises which without these roads would be seldom if ever visited. It is possible to reach pretty nearly all the best hunting and fishing spots in the State by means of concrete boulevards and it goes without saying that the country clubs and tennis courts are mighty accessible to all.

With such advantages and the wonderful Southern California climate it is not at all surprising that a vast majority of the inhabitants indulge in some variety or other of outdoor sport. It is equally manifest that with such a large number of people taking part in athletics and sports under such ideal conditions, we should develop outstanding leaders in many of these lines of endeavor. It is not too much to expect that the number of Southern California athletes who nick their names in the halls of fame will be increasingly large as the years go by.



Two of the four bungalows now completed for the Ambassador Hotel Company.
MYRON HUNT, Architect.

H. P. MORAN CO.

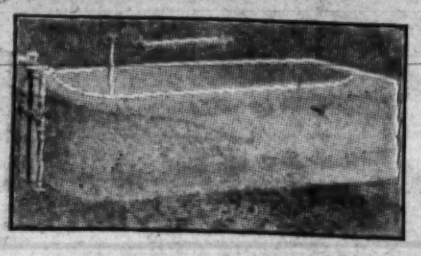
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LOS ANGELES

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The Bathroom is the most important room in your House.

It is going to last as long as the House itself.
It can be the source of continual comfort and pride—OR
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All your Friends sooner or later see your Bathroom.
NONCO Plumbing Fixtures, whether moderately priced or the most expensive, are the Embodiment of Perfection, both as to Quality, and the combined beauty and simplicity of design.

The new Ambassador Hotel, the ultimate in Hotel efficiency and luxury, reflects the superior quality of NONCO Fixtures.

Whether or not you contemplate building, we would like the pleasure of receiving you at our Display Rooms that we might explain the Perfection of NONCO Plumbing Fixtures.

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Display Rooms, 724 Terminal Street
In the Wholesale Terminal.

HENRY DECORATIVE MARBLE COMPANY.

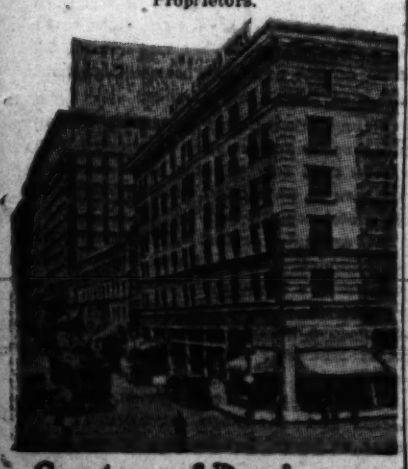
The Henry Decorative Marble Company, 31 West Washington street, Los Angeles, furnished the Terazzo Mosaic used in the casino corridors and the flight of stairs from the latter to the spacious Ambassador Hotel ball room. The floors of the new hotel are also constructed of this material.

The Henry Decorative Marble Company makes crystallized granite, decorative marble, artificial stone, terrazzo and marble mosaic, Travatine and Caen stone and magnesite composition. This concern has thirty years of experience back of it in making Scagliola and it specializes largely in crystallized granite and Terazzo Mosaic.

King Edward Hotel

LOS ANGELES

WALTER E. SMITH
AND
THOMAS L. DODGE
Proprietors.



Center of Business

N. E. COR. 5TH AND LOS ANGELES STS.

MORGAN, WALLS & MORGAN.

The pioneer architects, Octavius Morgan, John A. Walls and O. W. Morgan, are still holding their own. They have built up a clientage of more than forty years' standing, the result of reliability in every sense of the word. In early days their practice was general, covering residences, schoolhouses, churches and business buildings. Their practice today is largely office buildings, theaters, bank buildings, hotels and warehouses. A few of the buildings erected by them of late are the W. P. Story Office Building, I. N. Van Nuys Office Building, W. I. Hollingsworth Office Building, W. G. Kerckhoff Office Buildings, Garland Theater and Office Building, the Savoy Hotel, the Los Angeles Stock Exchange Building now in course of erection, and many others.

This firm are really pioneers, but they have kept up-to-date. They did the architectural work for I. W. Hellman and his estate for fifty years. They built the first Farmers and Merchants National Bank Building in '70, the second one in '76, and the third one in 1900, and additions and extensions in 1915. For the Van Nuys-Lankershim Estate they serve as architects for the grandfather, the father and the son. They designed the first real theater, the old Childs Opera House in 1882, and the last legitimate house, the Morosco Theater, Broadway. They are real pioneers and have kept up with the procession.

THE MOST POPULAR DINING PLACES IN CALIFORNIA.

California is a wonderful mecca for the tourist—the State is rapidly becoming more and more of an all-year-round resort. Those who visit California have to eat and Boos Bros. have certainly provided splendid places in which to satisfy the "inner man."

People who have traveled all over the world, as well as "home folks," have nothing but good to say about Boos Bros.' dining service—they say "The food is good," "Variety almost limitless," "The best of vegetables," "The choicest of meats," "Finest of fruits," "Dainty salads and desserts," and with all a "Spirit of good cheer."

There is said to never have been a day since they started in business that they have not made some improvements.

Boos Bros.' kitchens are models of efficiency—they are equipped with every modern device—tile floors, tile walls and tile tables help to keep their kitchens sweet and clean.

Four dining-rooms are maintained in Los Angeles and two in San Francisco. During the summer they have one at Avalon, Catalina Island.

It is not an overdrawn statement to say that tourists remain longer in California on account of Boos Bros.' splendid service.

HOTEL HOLLYWOOD.

Located in Hollywood, the beauty spot of Southern California, the Hotel Hollywood has built up a large patronage through its system of catering to comfort and pleasure of the guests of the house.

The hotel has 150 rooms and caters to people who desire and appreciate service and courtesy. It is located in Hollywood only a few minutes from the heart of Los Angeles and convenient to the Los Angeles Country Club, the Annandale Country Club, San Gabriel Country Club, Long Beach Country Club and the Hollywood Golf Club.

The management desires to have the departing guest feel as though he were leaving a hostelry that is homelike in atmosphere and one that makes the departing guest long for an early return to this hotel of courtesy and service.

For reservations during the winter season wire or write the Hotel Hollywood, 6811 Hollywood Boulevard, Hollywood, Cal.

THE BLUEBIRD CAFE.

The epicures and joy lovers of Los Angeles and vicinity recognize from personal experience that the popular Bluebird Cafe, centrally located in the basement of the Hayward Hotel at Sixth and Spring streets, is an attractive place to secure the best of food prepared just right, and where a full measure of entertainment may be had.

Gus Mann is the genial proprietor and manager. He has met with wonderful success in his enterprise, having made the name synonymous for uniform courtesy, superior service and ideal feasts, the cafe being kept open from an early hour until 1 a.m. In charge of the cuisine is an Alsatian chef who is claimed to be a marvel in the art of meeting the wants of the fastidious patron. Beautiful in its appointments the Bluebird Cafe has become the gathering place for many business and professional men as well as actresses and motion picture stars. Eight skilled musicians comprise the famous Bluebird orchestra. Mr. Mann prides himself on perfect service and high quality of food for his patrons.

Good Electrical Installation Comprises:

KNOWLEDGE EXPERIENCE AND GOOD WORKMANSHIP

plus the best of materials. Those in a position to know demand their installations based on these requisites. Many of the more particular installations in this vicinity have been planned and installed by

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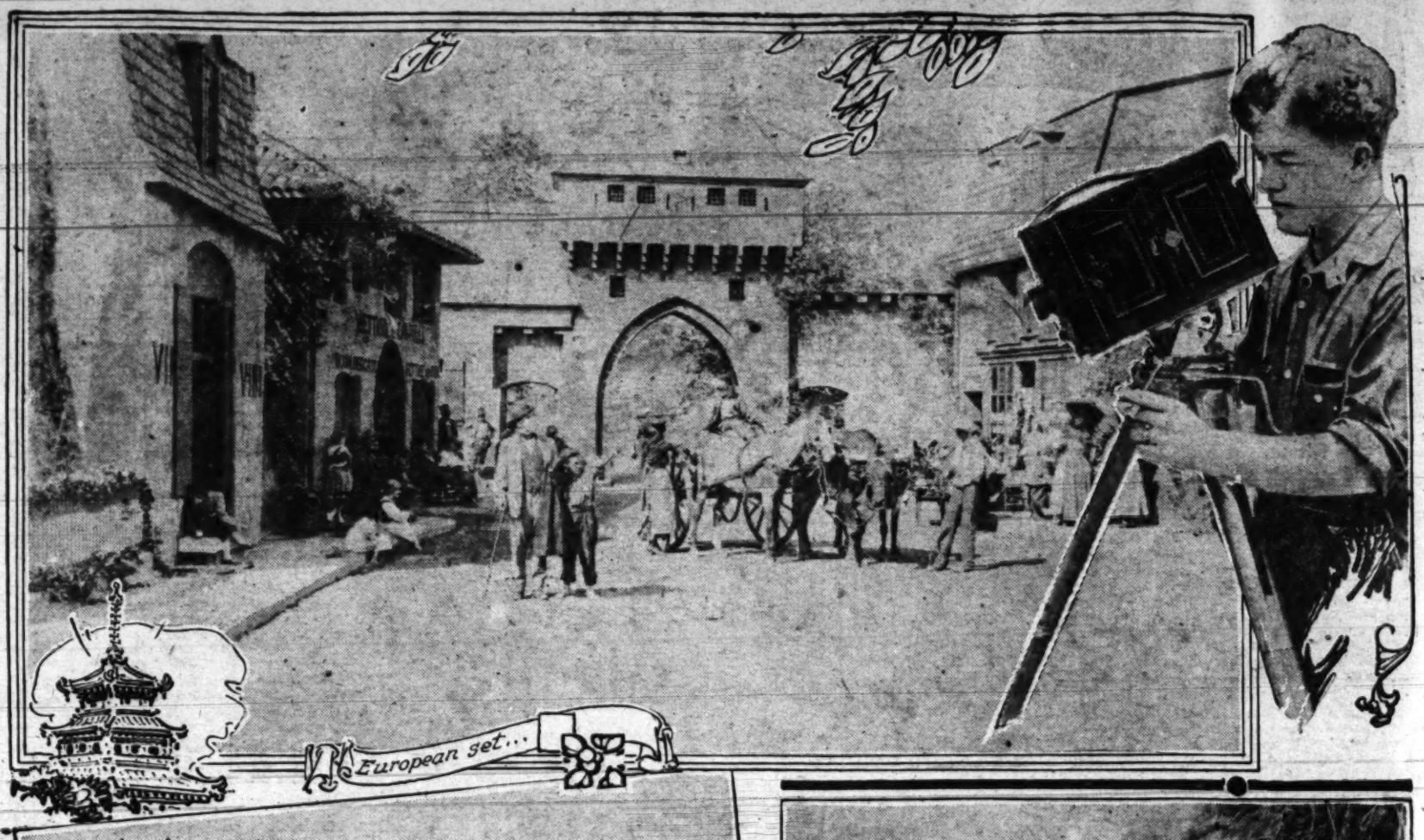
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Los Angeles, Cal.
CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM
Los Angeles, Cal.

AMONG THOSE COMPLETED

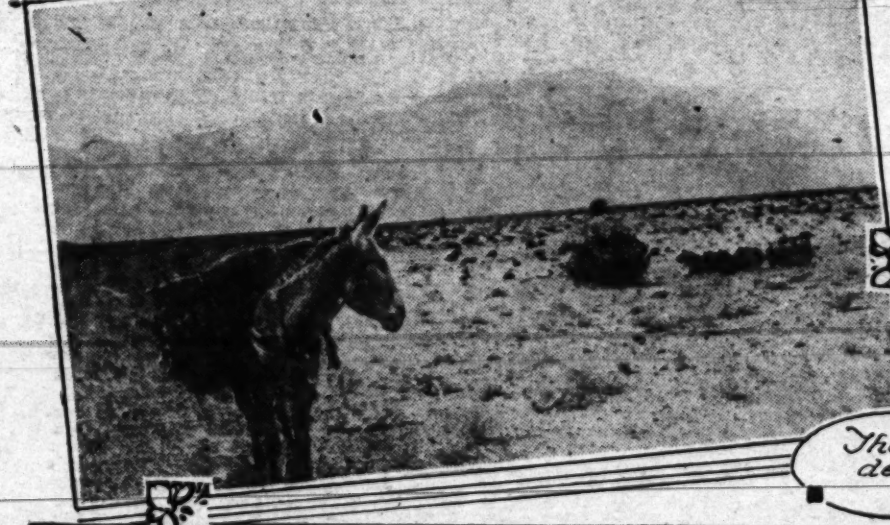
CAMP KEARNEY
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Southland's the Stage for World Plays.

LOS ANGELES AND VICINITY PROVIDE SETTINGS FOR ELABORATE CINEMA PRODUCTIONS.

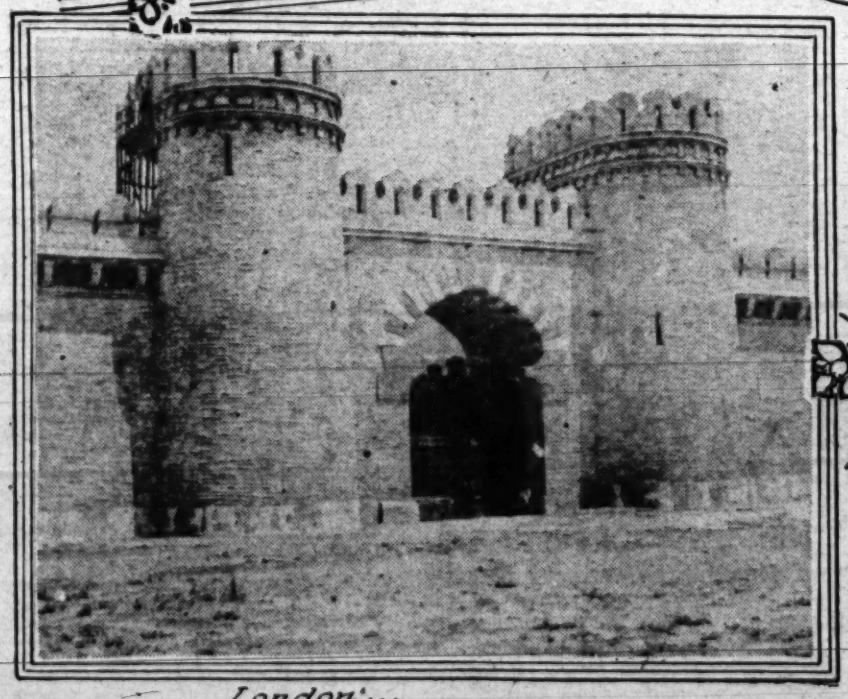


European get...



The desert ..

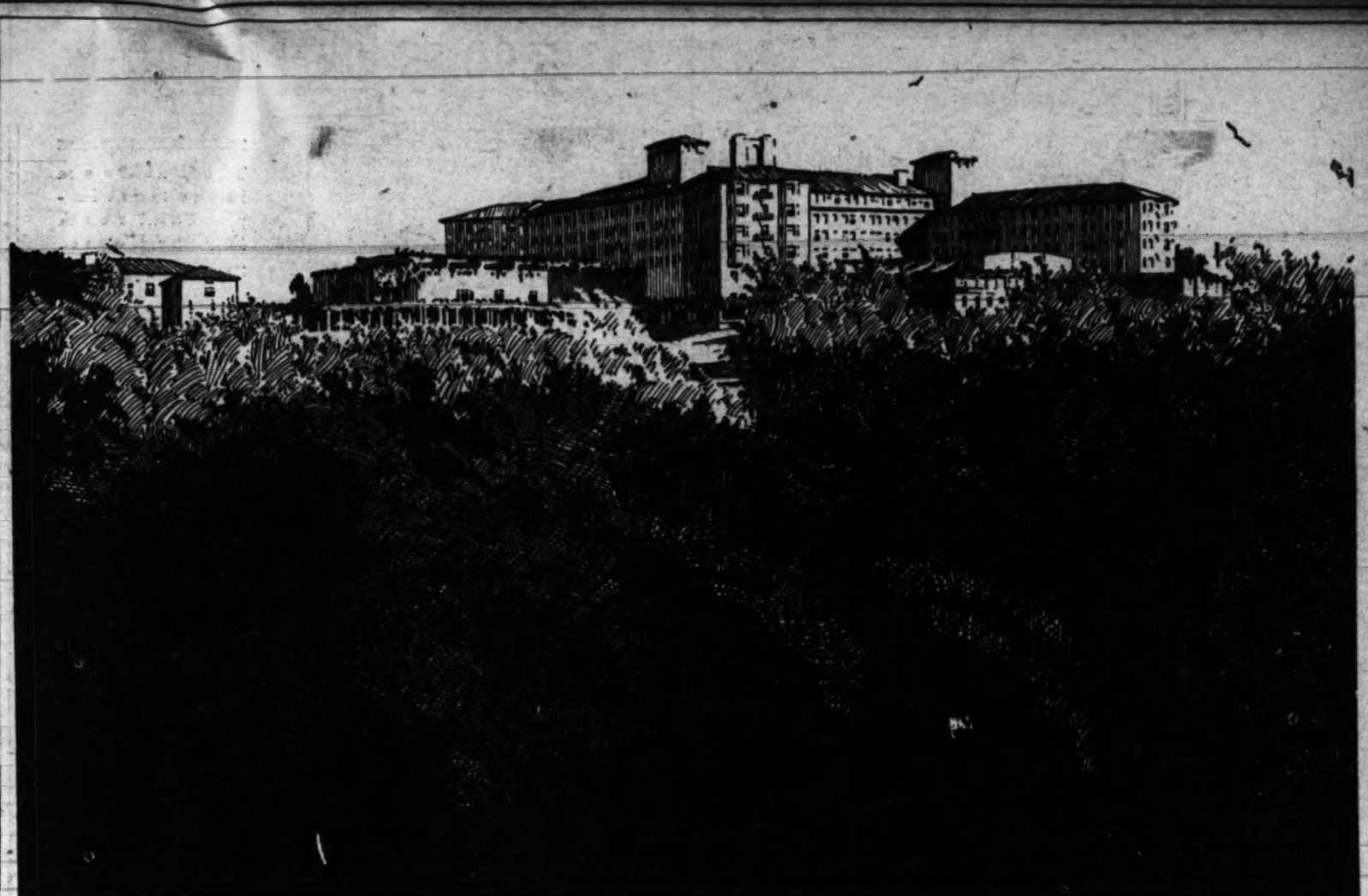




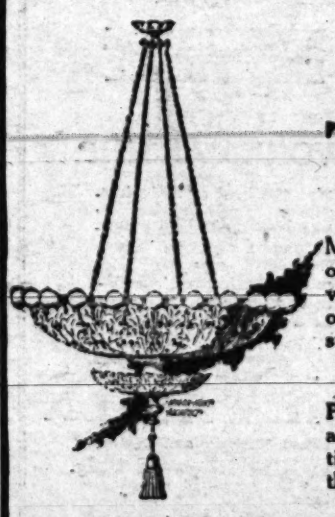
London'...



Among the roses...



THE LOS ANGELES AMBASSADOR HOTEL MYRON HUNT, Architect



THE LIGHTING FIXTURES in the **AMBASSADOR HOTEL** were designed and installed by the **FORVE PETTEBONE COMPANY** in co-operation with Messrs. Myron Hunt, Architect, and without a doubt constitute one of the most vital assets to the practical and decorative requirements of such a creditable structure.

The **FORVE PETTEBONE COMPANY** build **LIGHTING FIXTURES** that are in perfect harmony with the decoration and proportion of the rooms in which they are installed.

We have made many creditable installations, among them being the Alexandria Hotel, Grauman's Theater, California Theaters of Los Angeles and Venice, and many of the most artistic homes of Los Angeles and vicinity.

Our designing department with our many years of experience is at YOUR SERVICE. A call from you will bring our representative.

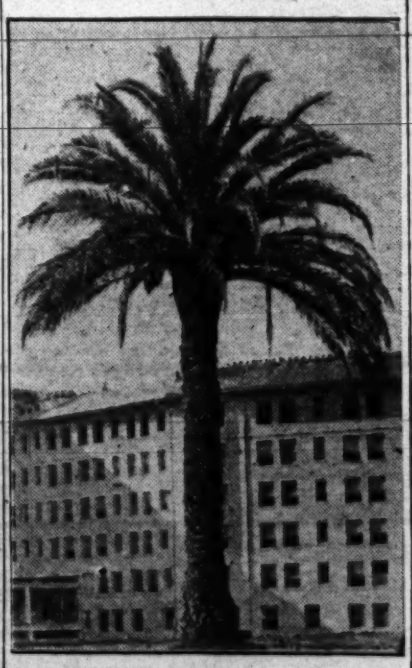
We combine efficiency with courtesy, prompt service and a thorough knowledge of our business.

Visit Our Studios

The Forve Pettebone Co.
512 South Broadway
Los Angeles, California
SECOND FLOOR

Howard & Smith.

PERHAPS nothing will add more to the attractiveness of the splendid Ambassador Hotel when completed than its landscape architecture. This very important detail is being developed by Howard & Smith, one of the leading institutions of its character in the United States.



ONE OF THE TWO BIG PALMS GRACING THE SEVENTH STREET APPROACH TO THE AMBASSADOR HOTEL.

Twenty-two acres of ground is included in this commission—the drives and walks, grading, the use of shrubbery most adaptable and every other phase of plant and shrubbery decoration.

Old palm trees weighing tons have been moved from former locations to grace this acreage; so have orange trees in full bearing been brought from South Pasadena. There will be hundreds of palms about the grounds, large and small. All have been and are being removed from various parts of Los Angeles.

Two big palm trees, whose age is fifty years, were removed from the site of the new Brownstein-Louis Building at Eighth and Figueroa streets. Strangely coincident with the moving is the fact that they were planted from seed by Mr. O. W. Childs, who was then one of the most prominent bankers and business men in Los Angeles. Later they were sold to Mr. J. Gregg Nichols, and recently, after fifty years, they were moved under direction of Mr. O. W. Howard, nephew of Mr. O. W. Childs, and in whose honor Mr. Howard was named. The name of this palm is Phoenix Canariensis, native of the Canary Islands.

Among other things something like two and three-quarters miles of window boxes will be used for window plant decorative purposes in connection with the Ambassador Hotel commission.

It is estimated by Mr. O. W. Howard, who has complete charge of the landscape development in connection with the Ambassador project, that it will require two years of constant work to fully develop the wonderful landscape effects which will finally prevail.

Howard & Smith, nurserymen, seedsmen, florists and landscape architects, Olive street, at Ninth, Los Angeles, is one of the most important factors in the landscape development of the Southwest, and cover every branch of landscape architecture ranging from the city lot to the large estate, and from formal gardens to the reforestation of mountainsides.

Southland's the Stage for World Plays.

LOS ANGELES AND VICINITY PROVIDE SETTINGS FOR ELABORATE CINEMA PRODUCTIONS.

Reproducing Other Days and Other Lands.

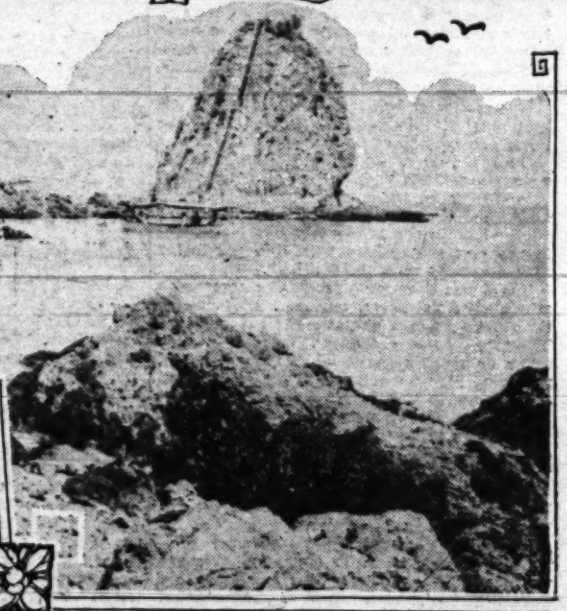
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA'S SCENERY USED TO ADVANTAGE IN FILM MAKING.



THE MOUNTAINS...



WINTER SETTINGS.



THE OCEAN...



The Tropics



THE ORIENT





The Ambassador Golf Club...

The firm conviction that the new *Ambassador* will become an important factor in the great progress of Los Angeles has been the dominant motive of the *Ambassador* Hotels System in establishing here this five million dollar hotel.

The *Ambassador* hopes, through the high character of its accomplishments, to materially aid in further centering attention upon this forward-seeing community.

Only with such intention achieved will the *Ambassador* Hotels System take a real pride in the position of this hotel among the many great institutions of Southern California.

The Ambassador Hotels System

Operating

THE AMBASSADOR, NEW YORK CITY
THE AMBASSADOR, ATLANTIC CITY
THE AMBASSADOR, SANTA BARBARA
THE AMBASSADOR, LOS ANGELES
THE ALEXANDRIA, LOS ANGELES



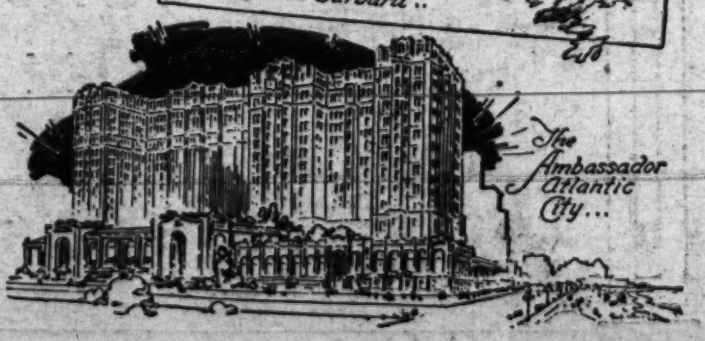
The Ambassador New York...



The Alexandria Los Angeles



The Ambassador Santa Barbara..



The Ambassador Atlantic City...

Los Angeles the Hub of the Cinema World.

Tenth of City's Population Produces Nine-Tenths of All Motion Picture Plays.

ALTHOUGH practically 10 per cent of the population of Los Angeles finds profitable employment in the motion-picture industry and many people coming here expect to find the municipality "movie-mad," such is the magnitude of the city and so diversified its industrial occupations that the other 90 per cent of the population knows little or nothing of the activities of the 60,000 local inhabitants of Screenland.

Upon arriving in Los Angeles tourists immediately begin looking around for studios, actors, actresses and cameramen, evidently believing that the city's streets are overrun with them and that pictures are being taken on every corner at all hours of the day.

And they may be pardoned for entertaining such ideas because of their having heard that Los Angeles produces 90 per cent of the world's motion pictures. The trouble with them is that they do not know that Los Angeles is the largest city in the United States, in point of area, having 365 square miles of territory within its limits, and is amply big enough to accommodate a motion-picture industry a thousand times as large as it is at present.

Although the motion-picture business is one of the biggest industries here and the value of its annual output is in excess of any other industry, it by no means dominates Los Angeles. Regarded as an art by theater patrons, the production of motion pictures is found to be a highly organized, well systematized, more or less cold-blooded, unromantic business in Los Angeles. The industry has located itself in several highly desirable sections—Hollywood, Culver City, Universal City—and pursues the even tenor of its ways, undisturbed by the clatter of the city's swirling vortex of industry, and the city is not perturbed by it.

Scores of Studios.

IN THE city limits of Los Angeles, or just outside the municipal gates, there are between sixty and seventy studios, in some of which as many as ten and twelve companies, all working on different productions, may be found any day of the year.

Los Angeles has representatives of all branches of this business whose ramifications are countless.

To begin with, there are hundreds of scenario writers making their homes here. A majority of them are free lances, men and women who prefer writing and selling their plots to the highest bidder instead of identifying themselves with one particular film company at a fixed salary.

There are dozens of producing companies which own neither a studio nor a splinter of scenery, nor a camera, for that matter. They purchase scenarios, employ a star actor or actress to delineate the principal role, and give an order to a studio to grind out the production.

Then there are a number of studios which produce no pictures of their own, but maintain large staffs of highly trained technical men, which, like the building, are rented to those who desire to produce pictures. In many other cases the mere building can be rented and the producer can bring in his staff of experts, actors and directors.

But the great majority of the pictures are produced by the large companies which maintain their own studios, laboratories, cutting-rooms, projecting rooms, mechanical and electrical shops, and build cities over night for the staging of a single picture. These companies afford employment for most of the 60,000 men and women engaged in the industry, because they are constantly producing pictures and must maintain large groupes of performers.

Also a Distributing Center.

BESIDES having practically a monopoly on production, Los Angeles is also a large distributing center for the dissemination of pictures to exhibitors throughout the country. There are exchanges here to which a producer can take his film and sell it, pocket his money and give himself no further concern, except to gather in royalties. In other instances there are to be found distributing offices where many copies are made of the original picture and these copies are sold broadcast. And Los Angeles sees hundreds of "first run" pictures—by which is meant the pictures are thrown upon a screen in Los Angeles and witnessed by large audiences here before they are exhibited in any other city. To make a long story short, Los Angeles is in the motion picture business "from soup to nuts."

About 20,000 of the 60,000 motion picture folk are regularly employed, that is permanently on a studio pay roll. The other 40,000 find intermittent employment but it is regular enough to give them an income considerably in excess of what they could earn in any other line of endeavor.

Practically all of the well-known stars of Screenland make their homes in Los Angeles. Some of them have palatial estates, while others live in modest dwellings. Contrary to the general opinion, the "movie people" are quite human and simple in their tastes, so far as living and recreation are concerned. Many of them, however, have a weakness for jazzy transportation facilities and it is not an uncommon sight to see a pink automobile followed by a pale blue one, and a purple or black and white checked limousine trailing a vivid lavender or orange colored sedan. The motion-picture stars in Los Angeles own perhaps the handsomest, most ornate and expensive automobiles in America.

The weekly pay roll of the whole motion-picture industry in Los Angeles is more than $750,000. The value of its annual output is difficult to determine, but $200,000,000 would be a conservative estimate. In some cases the producers spend $500,000 to turn out a picture which "flivvers" after a few weeks, while in other instances the production makes a hit and runs and earns money for the producer for several years.

The atmospheric, climatic and scenic perfection found in Los Angeles permits of production 365 days a year, and it is estimated that at least three-quarters of a million feet of finished film are shipped from here every year. There are about 20,000 motion-picture houses in this country and most of them are showing Los Angeles-made films every day and night. Therefore the volume of production here must be maintained at a tremendous level.

Stories of enormous salaries paid to picture stars have served to create the impression that everyone identified with the industry receives the income of a millionaire. The skilled laborers employed are usually paid higher than the regular scale to insure obtaining the best workmen that it is possible to get. The technical experts are well paid and some of the stars receive fabulous sums for their work. In addition to their huge salaries they receive royalties on pictures they make. One star is paid $2000 a day for every day she works before the camera. Another received $10,000 a week. Good character actors are compensated at the rate of $300 or $500 a week. For "walking on" or participating in a mob scene, spectators who visit the studios are paid $5 or $10 a day.

Auxiliary Industries.

AUXILIARY industries in large numbers have grown up in Los Angeles around the motion-picture business. Some of them are unique. One firm operates a glass factory for the manufacture of artificial flowers, foliage and other articles made of glass used in film productions. Another shop manufactures crockeryware from a light porous material that breaks easily so that the comedian may be whaled over the head with a jardiniere, urn, vase or piece of statuary without suffering injury. Artificial food is made in large quantities for use in cinema productions, while there are many shops for the making of special costumes, shoes and other articles of wearing apparel deemed necessary to give a faithful portrayal of the attire of a given period.

Giant strides were made by the motion-picture industry during the year just past. Not only were more pictures than ever turned out, but they were on an infinitely higher quality and standard than during any previous year. A number of the actors and actresses who had become famous, severed their connections with the companies by which they were employed and started their own producing companies.

The heads of the larger companies were able to make contracts with some of the foremost writers and playwrights of today to write screen productions. All of these literary celebrities are already in Los Angeles or are under contract to come here soon and make their homes in Los Angeles for a time at least. Among them may be mentioned J. M. Barrie, Edward Knoblauch, Bernard Shaw, H. G. Wells, G. K. Chesterton, Rudyard Kipling and Sir Gilbert Parker. Practically every well-known American writer now has some connection with Screenland, having either a contract or an agreement to write a given number of scenarios in a year.

Business Grown to Maturity.

"OPTIMISTS of the motion-picture industry have been proclaiming so long that 'motion pictures are in their infancy' that the statement has become bromidic. And what is more, the very growth of the industry has made the bromid untrue," says Abraham Leher, vice-president of the Goldwyn Producing Company.

"This business of ours has outgrown its swaddling clothes; it has become quite an adult; strong, healthy and vigorous, but still growing and still learning.

"I can remember when writers, artists, or business men entered motion picture production, they felt as though they owed an apology to their friends. The more credit to those pioneers who blazed the way! Now every time one picks up a newspaper he sees where a distinguished author, a well-known artist or a college professor has been welcomed into the cinema fold.

"By way of illustration, I may be pardoned for mentioning some of our own list of authors. There are Rex Beach, Rupert Hughes, Maurice Maeterlinck, Mary Roberts Rinehart, Gertrude Atherton, Gouverneur Morris, Basil King, Leroy Scott, Booth Tarkington, E. Phillips Oppenheim and Cynthia Stockley. The editorial department of the Goldwyn studios is headed by J. G. Hawks, author of many original screen stories and versed in all the practical details of production. Thompson Buchanan, author of 'Civilian Clothes' and other stage successes, is associate editor. On our staff we have also Elmer L. Rice, author of 'On Trial;' Charles Kenyon, who wrote 'Kindling;' Cleves Kinkead, author of 'Common Clay;' Clayton Hamilton, dramatic critic and for many years professor at Columbia University; Louis Sherwin, New York dramatic critic; E. A. Bingham, J. E. Nash, Gerald C. Duffy and Arthur F. Statter, all of whom have made a thorough study of screen technique.

Photoplay Production.

"AS BEFITTING the country's fifth industry, the making of motion pictures has now been placed on a business basis. Hit or miss methods have been replaced by system and careful elimination of waste. Before a photoplay goes into production now we know within a few thousand dollars what it will cost. Before the camera begins to turn we have selected all our exterior locations, the art department has carefully studied the requirements of the scenario, and the whole machinery of organization is functioning smoothly.

"Each studio has its staff of trained executives whose job it is to see that 'sets' are ready by the time the director is ready for them, that no time is wasted in lost motion, and to generally co-ordinate business management with artistic production.

"The quality of pictures has improved tremendously in the last year. We have come to realize the importance of presenting good stories which logically and faithfully portray human life. Vast strides have also been made in such mechanical matters as lighting and photography.

"In its early development the screen indulged more in improbabilities than probabilities, more in exaggeration than truth. But I believe we have reached the stage where producers are honestly trying to convey truthfully dramatic phases of life. I know we have, for every week I see several photoplays which rise to this level.

"Most recognized authors and playwrights who have taken up the study of moving-picture technique have learned a truth in respect to moving-picture possibilities, which is, that the pictures offer to an author the opportunity to express his own ideas in his own personal way just as the spoken play, the novel, and the printed story do.

A Separate Art Created.

"THE motion picture constitutes a separate art just as distinct as sculpture, the drama or painting. The screen is another medium for conveying thought and emotion and is just as effective as its sister arts. Each has advantage over the other. For instance, the drama has the spoken word, but it is confined to three or four narrow scenes, whereas the motion picture has the world for its scenic scope. A novelist may write several pages in description of a landscape, but he cannot conjure up for his reader a picture one-tenth as vivid as that presented by the motion picture camera.

"An author can create his own characters on the screen as on the printed page. Witness the present venturings of Booth Tarkington into the picture field. Mr. Tarkington's 'Edgar' has in Mr. Tarkington's own whimsical way become on the screen what 'Penrod' was in the magazines. 'Edgar,' in other words, 'gets over' to an audience of moving-picture fans, who rejoice in the characteristics and adventures of the typical American boy. And it might be noted that there is no melodrama, no 'hokum' in these serials. They are simple direct sketches of life as it is.

"Which brings up the thought that just as the speaking stage was once the mouthpiece of the old wild "melodramers' as well as the high thought of a Bernard Shaw, so the moving pictures are now prepared to please the taste of all."

THE SECOND GOLD TREK

Success of Motion Picture Workers Surpasses That of '49ers.

BY ROBERT BRUNTON.

I SUPPOSE it will startle you somewhat when I state that Bancroft, Canfield and numerous other historians of the West were wrong when they maintained that California had only one gold rush era—that of '49. Nevertheless, I think there is proof for the assertion that a second and far greater gold rush is now under way in Southern California, the motion-picture industry supplying the mines and the entire nation furnishing the miners.

It is estimated that 100,000 people took part in the first famous trek to seek wealth in California. Some of these found gold and many didn't—chroniclers write that the amount mined between the years of '48 and '54 averaged only $800 per capita. During this latest stampede, which began in 1911, and has been gaining momentum ever since, more than 60,000 actors, writers, clerks, electricians, carpenters, architects, artists, painters, photographers, technical experts, stenographers and business men have crossed the plains to stake out claims in Screenland. All of these have acquired positions which return them from $1400 to $100,000 a year, and places are rapidly being made for many thousands more.

Fourth Largest Industry.

THE extent of the film industry in Southern California is greatly underestimated in other parts of the country. The industry itself is the fourth largest in America, and 90 per cent of the entire world's supply of screen plays are made in or around Los Angeles. This city has no less than fifty-three active film studios, turning out an average of 2800 productions a year. Estimating that the average cost of these pictures is $35,000—which is conservative—we come to the rather startling conclusion that $98,000,000 is spent annually by motion-picture producers in Los Angeles. And calculating that this $98,000,000 returns its investors a profit of 20 per cent—which is also conservative—you can readily appreciate the analogy to the bonanza days of '49.

Newspapers and magazines no longer refer to the motion-picture population of Los Angeles as its "film colony." The industry has expanded to such dimensions that it is now a part of the life and spirit of the city. Actors and studio people have built homes, joined clubs and societies, contributed to local charities, participated in elections—become citizens in every sense of the word. A band of painted Indians marching down Hill street in full war regalia now attracts no more attention than a yellow laundry cart. Whirring cameras and busy groups of film players have ceased to be a novelty to Angeleno passers-by—as a great many of the passers-by are screen folk themselves.

Unhampered by Strikes.

ACTORS, directors and producers are not the only ones sharing the prosperity of the new gold rush. Film mechanics and laborers are excellently paid, and it should be said to the credit of screen producers that there has not been a strike or serious labor disagreement in the industry since the erection of the first studio. During the restless period of reaction which followed the war—when strikes were as common as Petrograd uprisings—not one man among the thousands employed in Los Angeles studios walked out! It is this fair treatment that is bringing hundreds of workers from less equitable industries to California.

Unlike the halcyon '49 period, it is doubtful if the new gold strike will ever play out. Each year brings a sweeping expansion of the film industry; new capital and talent arrives on every train. I am of the opinion that before many years photoplay manufacturing will develop into the largest industry in America.

Harold Lloyd Comedies
CONSISTENTLY GOOD
1914—1920

THE
Angelus
HOTEL

Los Angeles Possesses the Largest
COSTUME
and PROPERTIES
SUPPLY HOUSE
in the World
The history of the Motion Picture

SID GRAUMAN.

"Amusement enterprises must not only cater to the wants of their patrons, but must anticipate them. In the management of a theater, the selection of a program, the choice of music—in all of these things great care must be exercised."

These are a few of the ideas voiced by Sid Grauman, owner of the palatial million-dollar theater at Third and Broadway, the Rialto near Eighth on Broadway, and who has two theaters in process of construction. One of these latter is at Sixth and Hill streets and the other in Hollywood. Mr. Grauman's remarkable successes with the million-dollar and the Rialto theaters have attracted nation-wide attention.

Among the things which have been responsible for the enormous patronage of both houses, consistently week in and week out, are the prologues originated and staged by Mr. Grauman himself, the uniformly excellent music and the pictures, which are of a consistently high standard.

The prologues represent much careful thought and planning and are notable because of their originality, the careful attention to detail and the beautiful lighting effects. These, combined with the artists, result in productions that have won national attention.

The music, with the regular symphony orchestra concerts as the star feature of Sunday, under the baton of Misha Guterson, have won a firm place in the hearts of music lovers and theater-goers of Los Angeles.

The pictures are the best that money can buy, and represent the work of the best artists of the screen.

Discussing his policies Mr. Grauman says:

"The motion picture has reached a stage where no one questions its value as an educational and as an amusement factor. Motion pictures form the recreation of nine-tenths of the people of this and other cities because the prices are within the reach of practically every pocketbook.

"The great strides made in the production of films, the constantly increasing amount of money spent on the big productions, and the critical tastes developed by audiences of recent years have resulted in photodramas the like of which have never before been seen.

"The creative genius of some of the world's greatest writers and actors, the vizualization of famous novels of today and yesterday assure the amusement loving public that at high-class theaters they are certain to find rest, recreation and amusement of the highest possible type."

MARKWELL & COMPANY.

Engaging in business in Los Angeles as diamond brokers in 1903 under the firm name of Markwell & Lukens, the firm was reorganized in 1907 as Markwell & Co., which is the present style of the firm, and is under the management of A. L. Markwell. The company is regarded as one of the most progressive institutions of its kind in the city, and makes a specialty of service.

Money is loaned on diamonds, jewelry and silverware, automobiles and other articles of value at a low rate of interest. The firm also buy and sell diamonds, jewelry and personal property. All collateral property left with the firm is placed in the safe deposit vaults of the Citizens National Bank, thus giving insurance against robbery. The offices are in Suite 300 National Bank Building, and they are handsome and attractive.

In August, 1920, Markwell & Company became the authorized dealers for the Overland Automobile Company, giving excellent sales service. The auto sales service is at 1534 West Seventh street.

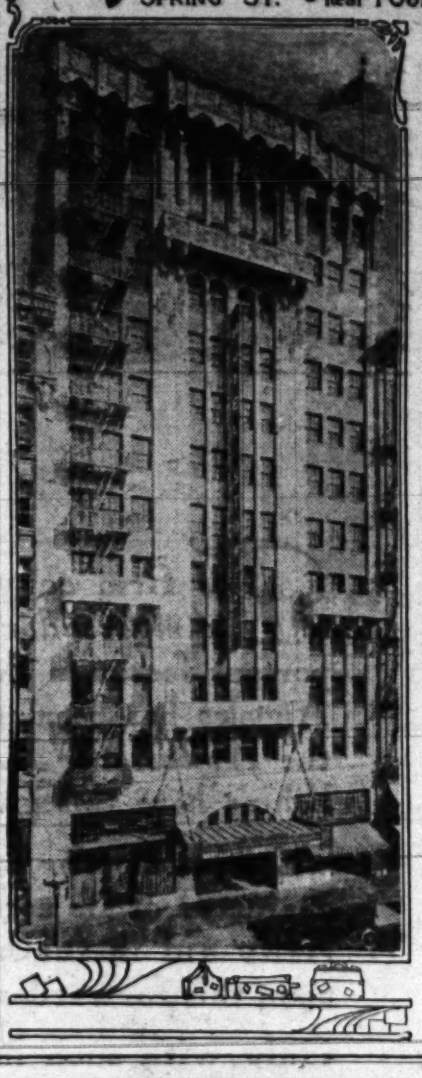
GOOD FELLOWS GOTTO.

The popular Good Fellows Grotto, located centrally at 441 South Main street, M. J. Dujumovich and G. P. Arnerich, proprietors, has been in the same location for fifteen years, the management catering constantly to those appreciating quality of food and service; 500 patrons daily, increase of 150, is the present record. Members of Good Fellows Grotto firm are patriotic and public spirited and have hosts of business and personal friends.

LOS ANGELES BASEBALL CLUB.

Every season lovers of the national game find splendid entertainment at Washington Park where the athletes of the diamond pull off some of the tightest and prettiest games witnessed in any section of the country. The Los Angeles Baseball Club, of which Mr. John F. Powers is president, leads in the sport and always stands near the top and often at the peak of the list. All Pacific Coast League players visit Los Angeles and add to the pleasure of the game. President Powers is the owner of much valuable real estate and is regarded as one of the wealthiest baseball magnates in the country.

Hotel Stowell
SPRING ST. near FOURTH, LOS ANGELES, CAL.



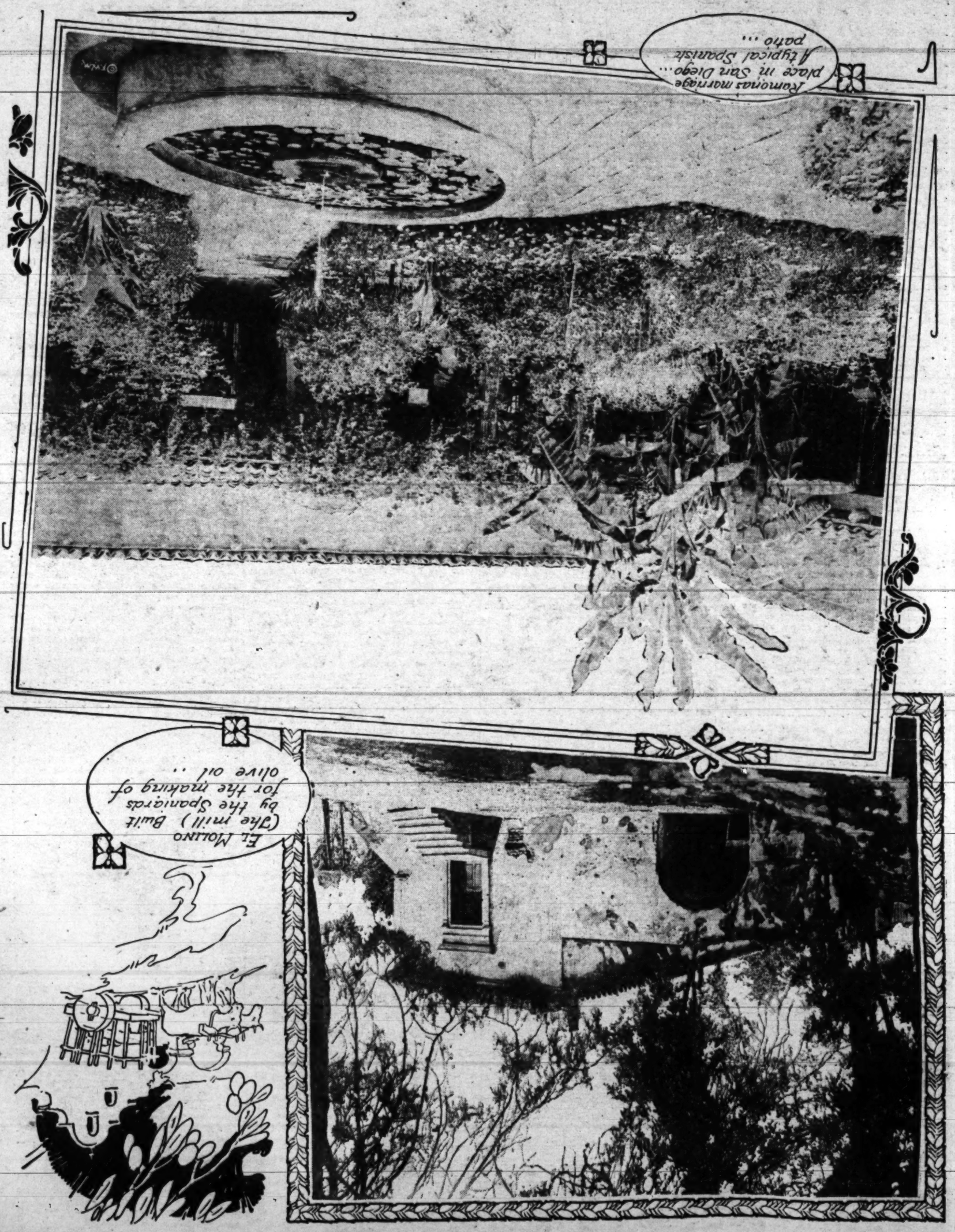
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—Fireproof Construction
—Every Room having Private Bath and Running Ice Water.
—Courteous and Efficient Service.
—Our Excellent Cafe
—Convenient Garage Facilities

Hotel Stowell
414-16-18 So. Spring St.
Los Angeles

"Rest easy at the Stowell"

MEYER & HOLLER
MILWAUKEE BUILDING CO.
ARCHITECTURE
ENGINEERING
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LOS ANGELES, CAL.



Los Angeles the Hub of the Cinema World.

Tenth of City's Population Produces Nine-Tenths of All Motion Picture Plays.

ALTHOUGH practically 10 per cent of the population of Los Angeles finds profitable employment in the motion-picture industry and many people coming here expect to find the municipality "movie-mad," such is the

Practically all of the well-known stars of

"This business of ours has outgrown its

"The quality of pictures has improved tremendously in the last year. We have come to realize the importance of presenting good stories which logically and faithfully portray human life. Vast strides have

CONSISTENTLY GOOD
1914—1920

Harold Lloyd Comedies


Harold Lloyd

Hal E. Roach

Hal E. Roach Studios
Culver City, California

THE
Angelus
HOTEL
Located at Fourth and Spring Streets
LOS ANGELES

One of California's Best Hotels

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P. Paris, President
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Los Angeles Possesses the Largest
COSTUME and PROPERTIES SUPPLY HOUSE
in the World

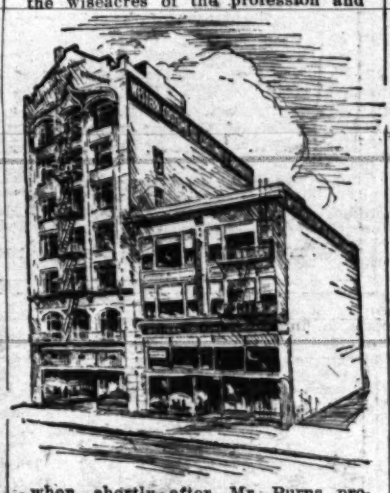
The history of the Motion Picture business furnishes no better illustration of the tremendous progress of this, the third largest industry of this country, than is exemplified by the business success of the Western Costume Company.

The progress of the Western Costume Company is little short of marvelous. In the short space of seven years this organization has grown from an idea, to its present unique position in the film world, under the leadership of that well known Motion Picture Pioneer, Mr. L. L. Burns, who, from its inception to the present moment, has ever been its guiding hand.

The success of the Western Costume Company is but an additional tribute to the genius of this one man.

There has been much newspaper comment in the last year on the striving for technical perfection upon the part of Motion Picture Producers. As an illustration of how thoroughly in touch Mr. Burns is with the pulse of Motion Picture progress, it will be of interest to state, that Mr. Burns placed the various departments of the Western Costume Company in the hands of trained technical experts, some four years ago.

This innovation, at the time of its inception, was ridiculed by many of the wiseacres of the profession and



when, shortly after, Mr. Burns provided a free research library for the use of the entire profession, many thought he had committed the supreme folly. The almost unanimous adoption of the above methods, upon the part of the Motion Picture Producers, is a compliment to the foresight and sagacity of Mr. Burns.

A trip through the huge plant of the Western Costume Company is a veritable education in itself. One may find the most diversified collection of weapons in this country. The collection of furniture, bric-a-brac, utensils, etc., is well worthy of a place in any museum, and the stock of costumes the most complete in existence. A list of productions the Western Costume Company has supplied is very nearly a catalogue of the greatest Motion Pictures of the last seven years.

The Western Costume Company occupies twelve floors in two of the largest and most up-to-date buildings on Broadway and is beyond doubt the only firm that supplies completely, from its immense stock, the many diversified needs of the Motion Picture Theatrical, Masquerade and Carnival businesses.

In the last few months Mr. Burns has perfected arrangements with various foreign firms to the end, that the picture industry may be assured that the well known slogan of the Western Costume Company, "Service Always" will take on a new and added significance, for it will now be possible for the producers to obtain, through the foreign department of the Western Costume Company, any and every imaginable necessity procurable in Europe, Asia, or Africa.

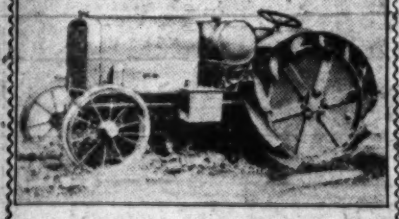
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Designed by SUMNER P. HUNT AND S. R. BURNS, Architects, Laughlin Building.

SID GRAUMAN.

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Money is loaned on diamonds, jewelry

Hotel Stowell
SPRING ST. Near FOURTH. LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Scenic Perfection Obtainable in California.

Locations Typical of All Parts of the World Easily Found in Los Angeles or a Short Distance From It

"YOU can find scenery in Southern California that is typical of any foreign land and of any section of the United States except New York City."

Chinese street scenes, exact in every detail, are reproduced five minutes from Broadway in the heart of Los Angeles, for there is a Chinatown with its narrow

As Revealed by "Close Up" of Screenland.

Tracking the Movie to Its Lair, It is Found to Be the Product of Highly Organized Business Instead of an Art.

MOVIELAND! Wonderland! Here it is that marvels are accomplished daily; where cities are erected over night, where the smiles, tears, heartaches and joys of everyday life are woven into the warp and woof of the motion picture fabric for the entertainment of the public.

When viewing a production the average "movie fan" thinks only of the author and actors—the former for creating the plot and story, and the latter for animating the thought of the author. Most of the credit for the success of a production goes to the author and actors, but little thought is ever given to the vast army which is entitled to an equal meed of praise. In times of war it requires about six men to support every effective man on the line of fire, but in the motion picture industry it takes from twenty to thirty men to support each actor.

The average studio employs between 700 and 1000 people permanently. This figure does not include the extras hired for small parts, atmosphere and mob scenes. Of this 700 or 1000 the regular actors are in the minority. Among the majority are classed the carpenters, the electricians, seamstresses, plasterers and other tradesmen.

In the average studio there are about twelve companies employed at all times making pictures. To keep these twelve companies busy large numbers of carpenters and other mechanics are required. One studio alone built in one year, Italian, Russian, Southern, Alaskan, Spanish and western street settings totaling in actual cost $140,000. Beside these settings this same studio builds on an average about 110 temporary stage settings a week.

A few figures were submitted by one of the local studios and serve as a fair average for all of the large studios of Southern California, as they show in a general way the magnitude of the motion-picture industry.

This studio was erected at an original cost of over $500,000 and since its erection another $100,000 has been spent for additions and improvements. It has a total of 35 buildings, 100 dressing-rooms, 75 offices on the ground floor housing twenty-two busy departments, subdepartments and branches.

Automobiles owned by the company average 2000 miles daily and the laboratory has a capacity of 200,000 feet of film every twenty-four hours. The studio has a commissary that accommodates 2500 people weekly. The casting office has the names of 5000 local players on file, together with all information regarding their physical assets, their ability and experience. In the office an average of 3960 telephone calls are handled daily by two operators on sixty-two connections and eight outside trunk lines.

These figures were furnished by one studio. Multiply this about seventy times for the other studios operating in Southern California and you have in a general way the scope of the motion-picture industry hereabouts.

Casting the Picture.

WHEN a story is purchased by a studio for production, it goes first to the scenario editor, who writes the continuity or scenario of it. When he has it in scenario form it is sent to the casting department where the actors and actresses to play the various roles are chosen. The average studio has four men employed in the casting department, a director and three assistants. The director interviews the high-salaried stars and players. He signs them on long-term contracts and engages them for certain parts in certain pictures. His assistants attend to the hiring of the extras and players of small parts or "bits."

The casting office of the average studio has tiers of filing cabinets with the names and photographs of people who are engaged in playing in the motion pictures. There are nearly 10,000 people so employed in Los Angeles and as nearly all of them have their names and photographs on file in each studio, an idea of the number of pictures on file in the casting department is obtained. The cards show the weight, height, color of hair and eyes, and give a brief outline of the qualifications of each person so that the men in the department have only to consult the files and have at their finger tips all of the data required in casting a picture.

When a picture is received to be cast, these files are consulted by the director and his assistants and then a consultation is held to decide which of the people whose photographs are on file should be hired for the picture.

The men in the casting department have to visualize in their minds just the type that should be used in the various roles and then some one of that type is sought in the files. Not only do the casting director and his assistants discuss the qualities and ability of the player, but the production director and the story writers are called in also. When the cast for a picture has been decided upon the men and women are summoned to the studio for a conference. The number of people hired by the casting department for a picture ranges from twenty to several thousand, as in the case of mob scenes.

Costuming Department.

IT HAS always been a source of wonder to the movie fan where the beautiful gowns and period costumes used in the movies are obtained. Speculation has been rife as to whether the stars and lesser actors furnished their own costumes or whether they were furnished by the studio.

Of course the stars in some of the modern pictures provide their own gowns as they have many beautiful ones that are suited to their personality and the part that they are playing, but the great majority of the costumes used in the pictures are furnished by the studio and to do this a large wardrobe room is maintained.

This wardrobe room is usually in charge of an expert designer, costumer and seamstress. Under her supervision are the seamstresses, numbering from five to fifty, and the hairdressers who arrange the coiffures of the actresses according to the period they are to represent. The head of the department must inspect every costume before the actor or actress appears on the "set," to see that the costume fits properly, is in good order, suits the period that is to be represented in the picture and last, but not least, if the colors of the costume will "take," for in motion pictures it is the camera and not the human eye that must be pleased.

As each picture requires on an average about 400 costumes the immensity of the task set for this department to successfully produce a picture will be seen. Combined with the number of costumes needed in a picture there are the changes and alterations that must be made. Every week this department turns out on an average about twenty-five new costumes for current pictures. These costumes after the completion of the picture for which they were originally made are either stored away for future use or, if they are unavailable on account of style or material, are broken up and the parts used in other costumes. Nothing goes to waste, every part of every costume is either remade, dyed or cut up and used in another costume.

The "dressing" of the picture is one of the most important tasks of the production and a part that will not allow mistakes or carelessness, for should one costume be not true to style or period in any degree the entire picture would be ruined.

Building the Sets.

THIS is another important work in the production of the motion picture of today. At first thought the impression would be that a master carpenter or mechanic would direct it, but in most cases the work of erecting the sets is in charge of an artist. Of course these artists have nothing to do with the actual work of the erection of a "set" for that is left to the carpenter and mechanical force. The artists, however, design each set, all the draperies, furniture and a dozen little things that stamp the set as of the period it is to represent.

The force in this department consists of the artists, expert set dressers, a property and furniture buyer and renter, draughtsmen, blue print man as well as carpenters and other mechanics.

About forty drawings of each set are required by the production office and when completed they are inspected and passed on by the art director, scenario writer, director of the picture, his assistant, the cameraman and the head of the construction office.

For the work of supplying data regarding the style and furnishings of different periods and places a reference department is maintained where on a minute's notice any information of this sort may be obtained. This department can tell whether or not a cuckoo clock or a small French chime would be more appropriate in a room. It also looks after the date on everything so that a production of the eighteenth century would not be dressed with objects typical of the nineteenth.

Handling the Juice.

WITH the advancement of the motion-picture industry the science of electricity as regards lighting effects has advanced. The day of "diffusers" and sunlight rays are past, for in nearly every case all scenes with the exception of exteriors are made under artificial lights and in many cases outside scenes are made under lights. Especially is this so of night pictures, a great many of which are taken by all studios at present.

The average studio employs a force of about twenty-five expert electricians at all times. The current is brought over high-tension wires in 60,000 volts and "stepped" down to the required strength for studio lights. The studios are equipped with motor generating plants on the ground, substations, stage switchboards and individual setting boards. An average of fifteen lights are used on a setting and as these require constant shifting, focusing, renewing and attention it is necessary that a number of electricians be in constant attendance during the filming of each scene.

Probably the least heard of and one of the most necessary departments of a motion-picture studio is the hospital. Practically every studio has a complete hospital on the "lot" with a trained nurse and an assistant constantly in attendance.

The hospital cares for everything from a headache to injuries received in the mechanical department of the studio.

The Editorial Department.

AT THIS time it might be well to say a few words for the editorial staff, the people who prepare the story for the screen, write the continuity and dramatize the story.

Each studio maintains a corps of trained writers, expert readers and clever dramatists who handle the scenario work of the company.

Every studio in addition to its regular staff of writers has on its contributing staff several writers of international note who contribute stories to the studio exclusively for dramatization.

In the editorial department are the scenario editors who supervise the cutting of the pictures and the arranging of the completed film into continuity. This is a very important work. It is the duty of these scenario editors to witness the projection of the picture as it was filmed and then take the film and have it cut and arranged in sequence.

The title writers are also in the editorial department and after witnessing the running of the titleless films, write in the titles after referring to the notes made by them during the running of the picture.

The Business of Films.

THE business management of a studio is a most important job. When the motion-picture industry was in its infancy the business end was run in a haphazard way with no efficiency, no system and in many cases with not even proper accounting. Today the business management of a studio is on a par with that of a bank or similar institutions.

A staff of auditors, time-keepers, clerks and stenographers is maintained and every cent disbursed by the company is kept track of. Not only the money paid out in salaries, but that paid out for raw material, the money received from the sale of by-products of the studio is accounted for to the cent.

The money disbursed by the average film company during a business month is equal to the entire fortune of many men who are accredited as being vastly wealthy and a close track of the expenditures while being necessary is one of the most stupendous jobs of the entire industry.

Trained business men of known ability are in charge of this department, many of these men having received their training in the larger financial institutions of the country.

It is to the men in this department that the greatest credit for the financial success of the motion picture industry should be given, for without their business ability and training, all of the art, mechanical and technical perfection of the industry would be as nothing.

Maintenance.

IN THE maintenance department are the gardeners, plumbers, watchmen, gatekeepers, stablemen and numerous other people used in the work of running the studio. These people are not actually employed in the making of pictures but are necessary in that they maintain the value of the property owned by the production company and care for the stock that is actually used in the pictures.

As each studio owns several trucks, touring cars and other vehicles for use in the various departments besides renting from fifteen to thirty cars daily for taking actors, directors and others to and from locations, it is necessary that a department for the maintenance of the cars be kept. This department is in charge of a transportation director who attends to the renting of cars, the purchasing of supplies for them and oversees the repair shop for making repairs on the company cars.

The total mileage averaged daily by all cars in the actual employ of a studio is about 2000 miles, or almost half way across the continent.

Film Laboratories.

HERE is where the film is transformed from "raw stock" to beautifully colored and emotionally living pictures. The laboratory is equipped with machinery and appliances whose value runs into hundreds of thousands of dollars. There are huge drums for the drying of the films, revolving in heated rooms. The developing tanks are larger than an average size bath tub.

There are a number of expert developers and photographers employed constantly in the laboratory, all working under one director, who inspects every film before it leaves the laboratory.

It is in the laboratory where all the film cutting is done by experts who match the negative with the positive that has been sent down from the scenario editors who have made the picture conform with the story.

When a negative is complete it is sent through for release printing. When it leaves this department and is printed, the picture is then ready for release and the next step is exhibiting it to the public.

Musical.

AN INNOVATION in filmland is the music department at the studio. This department maintains a staff of musicians who make the stars laugh or cry as the director dictates. This orchestra is equipped to play anything from the latest jazz to the classics. Music is always used in scenes such as dinners, dances, receptions or parades where in real life music would be required. It has also been found that the actors react more readily to music in scenes requiring the exhibition of emotion. Music conducive to that desired emotion is played by the orchestra off stage.

After having taken all of these steps in the studio the picture is now ready for exhibition and is sent to the distributors who furnish them to the exhibitors throughout the country.

The fact that every man and woman employed in any department of a studio is the best obtainable in that line is what has placed the motion picture industry where it is today—rated as the fourth industry of America, with headquarters in Southern California.

The progress the industry has made in the past ten years undoubtedly will continue until making motion pictures has become one of the leading industries in the United States. California will always be the home of the motion-picture industry on account of its scenic and climatic advantages over any other part of the country and will always be thought of as synonymous with the motion picture industry.

The Finest Weather.

The United States Weather Bureau says Los Angeles has the most nearly perfect weather of any city in the world. Based on records for forty-three years kept by weather experts, Los Angeles can say that during that period only 1 per cent of the days has indicated a temperature as high as 100 or as low as 30. Only thirty days on an average is there any fog here and only twelve days a year without sunshine.

There were only seventeen days which showed a quarter of an inch of rain or more and only forty-one days of the year that have rain. March, the rainy month, averages three inches and June, July August and September indicate only a trace of rain.

The lowest wind velocity of any large city in the country is a blessing of which Los Angeles may boast, according to Weather Bureau statistics which have been collected in a novel weather chart and calendar issued by the Chamber of Commerce for tourists and residents.

The chart shows that the highest wind velocity occurred thirty-eight years ago and reached a maximum of forty-eight miles an hour. Heat prostrations in Los Angeles are practically unknown as there are only twelve days in the year, on an average, when the thermometer rises above 90 degrees and the highest relative humidity is 89, occurring in July.

Carlsbad by the Sea

"Where Winters Are Like Summers"

CARLSBAD CLIMATE

Compiled from official records of H. D. Brodie, Observer for Oceanside-Carlsbad District.

	1914		1915		1916		1917		1918	
	Mx. Deg.	Min. Deg.	Mx. Deg.	Min. Deg.	Mx. Deg.	Min. Deg.	Mx. Deg.	Min. Deg.	Mx. Deg.	Min. Deg.
January	78	41	75	40	69	34	70	38	74	39
February	83	43	75	38	74	37	72	39	82	40
March	95	46	80	40	75	41	69	36	84	42
April	86	49	72	47	78	45	74	39	84	44
May	72	50	81	44	70	44	73	46	75	50
June	83	54	73	54	73	50	75	50	76	56
July	78	62	78	58	74	55	74	62	74	60
August	78	59	84	58	76	53	75	57	79	56
September	80	54	74	52	78	56	84	55	91	55
October	96	54	72	44	82	43	81	48	84	53
November	91	48	78	41	78	40	95	44	80	42
December	70	42	77	36	73	34	80	40	81	35

Where winter and summer are all mixed up. The most equable climate in the world.

Water is obtained from wells in the San Luis Rey River bed, where the Water Company owns riparian rights. It is pumped into cement reservoirs and delivered from there under pressure to the land.

One share of water stock in the Mutual Company is allotted to each acre of land purchased, giving to the land buyer a proportionate ownership in the Water Company, and water for both irrigation and domestic purposes at cost. This water system is pronounced by the best engineers as being most modern and economic.

"CARLSBAD PEAS NEVER FREEZE"



CARLSBAD, situate 83 miles south of Los Angeles, 38 north of San Diego, on main line of Santa Fe, and paved State Highway, on a high bluff overlooking the sea, is the fastest growing district in San Diego County.

The climate cannot be equaled in the United States. The soil is a sandy loam, and as shown by the enormous crops, is highly productive. The water system, built by one of the best engineering firms in the West, cannot be excelled.

By reason of the mild, even climate, CARLSBAD ranchers produce many crops out of season, and these have been so profitable, that in many cases on record, they have excelled returns from orange groves in the best districts.

The First National Bank of San Diego, California, in their publicity campaign on San Diego County, make this statement in the "San Diego Sun" of March 9th, 1920: "About 800 acres are now being used for vegetables at CARLSBAD. The growers average between $500 and $600 an acre, gross receipts. This new agricultural colony is producing over $400,000 a year now, and it is growing, there being more land with water available at that point."

Late lemons, avocadoes, almonds, figs, grapes, peaches, etc., grow to perfection at CARLSBAD, but the large, quick returns are being made by growing green peas, summer and Italian squash, chili and bell peppers during the winter months. No other district, so far as known, has been able to do this. These out-of-season crops have produced $500 and more an acre for a five-month crop period, and two crops are grown each year.

Think of ranching where the winters are warm and the summers cool, close to the Sea! It is a paradise, indeed, and one that is giving up gold to those who labor intelligently in it.

Irrigated land, all cleared and ready for planting may be had in parcels of from 1 to 40 acres, one share of water stock in a Mutual Water Company to go with each acre sold. Prices and terms are most reasonable.

For maps, climatic charts, prices, etc., call on, or write,

OFFICERS:
WM. H. KERCKHOFF, President.
H. W. KELLER, Vice-President.
F. H. TOLLE, Secretary and General Manager.

SOUTH COAST LAND CO.,
E. M. CLAUSSEN, SALES MANAGER
712 GARLAND BUILDING, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

COAST LAND COMPANY,
712 Garland Bldg.,
Los Angeles, California.
Please send me, without obligation on my part, full information on CARLSBAD-BY-THE-SEA.
Name .....
Address .....

Del Mar —Where the Ocean and the Mountains Meet. California's Most Beautiful and Picturesque Resort—on Paved State Highway and Main Line of Santa Fe.

SURF BATHING

LARGE, TEPID SALT WATER PLUNGE

9-HOLE GOLF COURSE

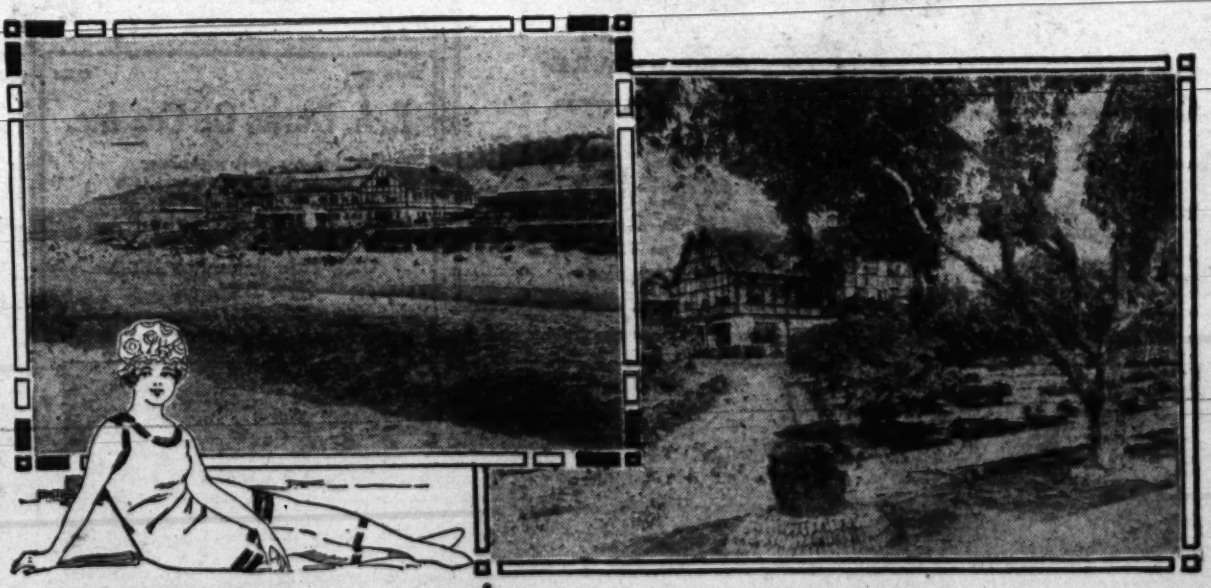
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HIKING

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HUNTING



BEST and SAFEST BEACH ON PACIFIC COAST.
THE HOMESEEKER IN CALIFORNIA WILL FIND HIS HEART'S DESIRE AT DEL MAR
RENTALS AND BUILDING SITES ARE REASONABLE

The Stratford Inn at Del Mar offers a hospitable welcome to the traveler. Conducted on the American plan, its service is modern and excellent in every respect. Correspondence invited.

Phone Broadway 5395

SOUTH COAST LAND CO., Owners

712 GARLAND BUILDING
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Scenic Perfection Obtainable in California.

Locations Typical of All Parts of the World Easily Found in Los Angeles or a Short Distance From It.

"YOU can find scenery in Southern California that is typical of any foreign land and of any section of the United States except New York City."

This statement is made by A. Reithe, location manager for the Brunton Studio of Los Angeles. To prove the verity of his statement he produced numerous photographs taken in different sections of Southern California that are in practically all cases exact duplicates of certain localities in the Old World.

From the Mexican border on the south to the Oregon State line on the north, scenery corresponding to that of almost any section of Europe or Asia may be found with little trouble. This fact is in a great measure responsible for the growth of the motion picture industry in Southern California.

Typical Arctic scenes may be found near the Big Bear and Little Bear lakes only a few miles north of Los Angeles. The traveler may plunge from the semitropical scenery of Los Angeles into the icy splendor of the Swiss Alps after a journey of only a few hours. Another short trip will take the searcher to the heart of the Sahara Desert as typified by the Mojave Desert.

The present day patron of the motion picture is an exacting critic and demands that pictures be geographically and technically perfect before he will accept them as classics of the film art. Realizing this, it would be impossible for the producers to present pictures with the geographical scope of the motion picture of today if it were not possible for them to reproduce scenes from all parts of the world, near the studio.

Impossible Made Possible.

IT WOULD be impossible for the producers to release many pictures with the action taking place in Southern Italy were it necessary to send a company of actors and a technical and mechanical force to Italy to film the picture. That would be practically out of the question from a financial standpoint, but when a company can be sent to the Santa Monica Mountains, only a few miles from Los Angeles, and pictures taken with scenery that is an exact replica of Southern Italy for a background, that's different.

Pictures with the action taking place in Palestine and the Holy Land would be an impossibility if it were necessary to send a company to the Holy Land to film the story, but so long as it is possible for a motion picture director to take his company to the San Fernando approach of the Topanga Canyon grade and produce the picture amid scenes that are typical of Palestine and the Holy Land, the dramas of Palestine will be produced.

Of course pictures supposedly taken in foreign lands could be produced in the studios with "sets" built by the stage carpenters to represent locations in foreign lands but they would be such gross imitations that they would never be received by the critical public of today.

Point Fermin at San Pedro on a foggy day and looking toward Catalina Island is the same in almost every detail as the Bay of Naples as seen from Capri, with Catalina Island representing Mt. Vesuvius across the bay. This spot has been used in numerous picture plays that have the story woven around the Bay of Naples and the island of Capri.

To produce an Egyptian picture the sand dunes of El Segundo and Hueneme, only a few miles from Los Angeles, are utilized to good advantage by the film companies. Chatsworth, a short distance northwest of Los Angeles, almost barren of rocks and timber, is an exact likeness of the desert of Northern Africa and Morocco and as such has been used times innumerable by the picture producers.

Where are the pictures of Old Spain taken? They are taken almost anywhere on the Mojave Desert near Barstow, Cal. Not only is the natural scenery of this vicinity like that of Spain but there are also many examples of old Spanish architecture in this vicinity erected hundreds of years ago by the first Spanish settlers of California. They were erected to keep alive the memory of home in the hearts of these homesick pioneers in a new country and are standing today as monuments to the hardihood of the first settlers of California, the land of sunshine, flowers and happiness.

To take part in an Alpine drama being filmed in the heart of the Swiss Alps with the actors and directors working in several inches of snow and for these same actors within a few hours to be walking under the palms and inhaling the spicy fragrance of the semitropics seems impossible, yet it is done every month in the year by the members of Southern California's film colony.

Every month scenes for pictures depicting life in the Canadian north woods or the Swiss Alps are taken within the borders of California and in most cases within a few hours' ride of Los Angeles.

The scenery around Idyllwild, Big Bear and Little Bear lakes is typical of the Swiss and Bavarian Alps and pictures are being taken in these regions by the film companies of Los Angeles, to be used in dramas of the north, practically every day.

When a scene depicting the Canadian Northwestern Mounted Police pursuing a fugitive from justice across the trackless snows of Northern Canada is thrown upon the screen it is true in nine cases out of ten that the picture was taken of actors living in Los Angeles and that the scene of the pursuit is not the frozen wastes of Northern Canada but a "location" in the mountains of California near Big Pine. Another true prediction is that, if the actors are to remain in the mountains for several days, each night after they have completed the scenes for that day they dine and sleep in a hotel as well appointed as any metropolitan hostelry. These mountains are covered with snow practically the year round and are similar in contour and general geography to those of the Canadian Northwest. But unlike those of Canada, they are utilized by the pleasure-seekers as summer resorts and by the film studios in dramas of the Far North.

Hawaii—who has not dreamed of at some time spending months roaming over this Island of Dreams, breathing in the fragrance of its tropic flowers and reveling in the seductive languor of Aloha Land? There are only two places in the world where this is possible. One place is Hawaii and the other is Southern California. There are spots in Southern California that seem to be a part of the Hawaiian Islands transplanted to California for the benefit of those lovers of beauty who have worshiped the wonders of Hawaii from afar. It remained for the location man of the motion picture studios to find these spots and present them to the public through the medium of the motion picture drama.

Back in the Santa Monica Mountains, about ninety minutes' auto ride from Los Angeles, is a palm village constructed by motion picture companies for use in the production of Hawaiian pictures. It is an exact replica of some of the smaller villages of Hawaii. It was built in these mountains because the scenery in the vicinity holds a close resemblance to the mountain scenery of that island. Certain parts of the beach near Los Angeles are also used by the studios in their Hawaiian pictures for the same reason.

Chinese street scenes, exact in every detail, are reproduced five minutes from Broadway in the heart of Los Angeles, for there is a Chinatown with its narrow streets, overhanging balconies, oriental stores and observing all of the customs of China.

San Diego with its shipping and lumber industries furnishes the settings for dramas of the lumber country, while the big cement plant at Crestmore, near Riverside, is utilized in many mining stories, resembling as it does in its general layout a large mine.

Most marine scenes are taken off Balboa, where a ship purchased by motion picture companies to be used in pictures requiring a full-rigged sailing ship is anchored.

One Vain Search.

THE giant elm tree under which George Washington received the papers making him commander-in-chief of the Continental army can be found in replica in the San Fernando Valley. This tree is an almost exact likeness of the historic elm and was recently used by a film company to represent it.

There is only one bit of scenery that is not found in California, and that is scenery typical of New York City. In no part of California does the architecture resemble that of America's metropolis. Location men for almost every motion picture company in Southern California have searched in vain for a brownstone house that could be used in pictures of New York. It is necessary when a brownstone house, such as those erected in the early days of New York, is required, for the mechanical force of the studio requiring such a house to erect it.

While the scenery of California is typical of almost any part of the world, there are a few things typical to California that are found on almost every "location" used by the motion picture companies; they are the pepper, palm and eucalyptus trees. These trees are typical of California and are growing in all parts of the State and many a scene that is typical of Italy or some other country of the Old World cannot be used on account of the presence of one type or the other of these trees.

Scenic conditions such as exist in Southern California contribute largely in making the motion picture industry what it is today and it is to these same scenic conditions that Southern California owes the fact that it is at present the center and practically the home of the motion picture industry.

FILM CAPITAL OF THE WORLD.

Los Angeles the Center Because Better Pictures Can be Taken in Southern California.

"GO WEST, young man, go West." When Horace Greeley handed out this bit of advice he also gave away the secret of producing superior motion pictures.

About ten or twelve years ago a cameraman traveling with a film company remembered Mr. Greeley's advice and came to Southern California to make a picture. He made a discovery here which revolutionized the production of motion pictures and droves of cameramen followed him to the home of the Eternal Twins—Sunshine and Flowers.

What the cameraman discovered was that he could obtain better pictures in Southern California than in any other section of the United States. He discovered that none of his films were damaged by static, a slight exposure of the film caused by friction inside the camera, which places images resembling the skeleton of a leaf on the film. In every other part of the United States the films were made murky, but in Southern California they came out as clear as a crystal.

This friction is caused by dust in the air. The atmosphere in Southern California is almost entirely free from dust because it is practically washed daily by a slight mist from the Pacific Ocean.

Another reason advanced by scientists as to why the cameraman was not bothered by static while in Southern California was that there is less electricity in the air here than in any other spot on the globe. This is proved by the fact that there are fewer electrical disturbances here than in any other place in the world except Southern Italy.

News of the cameraman's discovery spread like wildfire among his fellow craftsmen, most of whom were then located in the East. It was decided to establish a studio in Los Angeles. This was the Selig Studio, under the direction of Francis Boggs, the pioneer of all Southern California picture producers. The Selig Studio served as the nucleus around which the motion picture industry grew to mammoth proportions.

Incoming cameramen made a number of other important discoveries after arriving here. Principal among them was the fact that in Southern California the sun shines brighter, clearer, more steadily and longer than in any other part of the United States and that this was, therefore, an ideal location for the production of pictures in great numbers.

Another feature contributing to Southern California's popularity with the picture producers was the fact that almost any conceivable kind of scenery was available, irrespective of whether it be for a scene in a blistering, sun-baked desert or one depicting the tortures of a northern winter.

Along the Southern California coast can be found locations resembling those of almost any country in the world, while the tropical foliage of the South Sea Islands abounded only a few hours distant from locations similar to those in Alaska.

All these conditions, combined with the fact that the spirit of the picturesque West was still alive to a certain extent in Southern California, served as a magnet to attract producers of motion pictures to this locality, until today more than 90 per cent of the world's output of "movies" are made in Southern California and most of them within the city limits of Los Angeles.

Thespians Were Wary.

WHEN the motion-picture industry first migrated to the West there were few well-known stars identified with it. The first-class actors of the legitimate stage would not condescend to affiliate themselves with the screen because the making of motion pictures was considered merely as an experiment and one foredoomed to failure. The consequence was the first motion picture actors were second-raters from the legitimate stage and rank amateurs possessed of some little ability.

Not only were the first pictures crude in effect and technique but the acting was decidedly poor and the plots outlandish. The amateurs were trained until their work was smooth, natural and lifelike. Then the producers turned their attention to perfecting the mechanical and technical end of the industry. Such rapid strides were made in this direction that it was not long before practically flickerless motion pictures were produced. It was at this time that the slang name for motion pictures was changed from "the flicker show" to "the movies."

With the increase in popularity of the motion picture as an entertainment, and the perfection of the process by which it was produced, actors from the legitimate stage manifested a willingness to take part in screen productions. Under the benevolent conditions prevalent in Southern California what was regarded as destined to be a failure turned out to be a prodigious success. First the stock of actors transferred from the legitimate stage to the screen and later they were followed by the internationally known stars of the drama. With the transfer of the stars, salaries increased until at present the motion-picture stars are the highest paid of all actors.

Today there are more actors and actresses of international fame connected with the motion pictures and living in Los Angeles than in any other part of the United States.

EXHIBITORS AID PRODUCERS.

Beautiful Theaters and Lavish Presentment Help Picture Industry.

LOS ANGELES, besides being the center of the picture-making industry, is also the center of exhibition of these silent dramas. The picture houses of Los Angeles in many instances exceed in grandeur and comfort the theaters housing the legitimate drama. No expense is spared by the exhibitor in improving his theater both in regards to comfort and the class of entertainment offered the public.

Most of the leading picture theaters of Southern California, and Los Angeles in particular, render an excellent musical program during the intermission between shows and it is not infrequent for the management to have one or possibly two good vaudeville acts booked before the feature picture is run.

It is in no small way that the exhibitor has aided in the advancement of the motion-picture industry. By always trying to improve the theater and arrange new features for the pleasure and entertainment of his patrons the exhibitor has assisted in creating a demand for motion pictures that will always prevail.

Another reason for the popularity of the motion picture is the fact that aside from being a mere amusement it has developed into an educational feature second to none. Schools and churches are rapidly realizing and taking advantage of this educational value of the motion picture and using it in every possible way.

The motion picture is being used in the schools at present to teach botany, history and current events. In the churches it is becoming more and more apparent that people will accept a sermon in picture form more readily than they will in any other way. It is also being used by the churches for lectures on the Holy Land. This use of the motion picture by the churches is only a development of the stereopticon views.

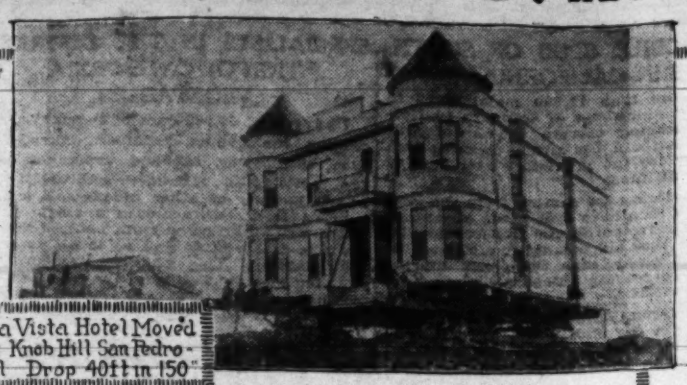
The theater-going public are realizing, too, the fact that through the motion picture it is possible for them to see the dramatization of novels and stories too elaborate for production on the stage.

Carlsbad by the Sea
"Where Winters Are Like Summers"
CARLSBAD CLIMATE
Water is obtained from wells in the San Luis Rey River bed, where the Water

KRESS HOUSE MOVING CO. INC



Moving Largest Non Reinforced Cobblestone Arch in USA



Alta Vista Hotel Moved off Knob Hill San Pedro - Cal Drop 40ft in 150'

THE accompanying pictures are examples of some of the high-class engineering done by the Kress House Moving Co, in Southern California.

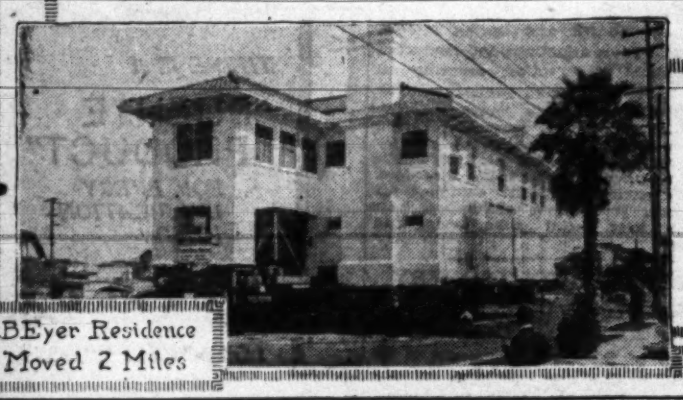
The fact that these large buildings were moved great distances without the slightest sign of a crack in the plastering is evidence of the engineering ability and carefulness of the operatives of the company.

This company does not operate in Southern California alone but covers the entire country west of the Rockies and is without doubt the largest company doing this kind of work west of Chicago. As an example of the work done in States other than California the company offers the following facts; they have moved several brick buildings for the Santa Fe in Williams, Ariz., and others for the Bird Motor Co. of Phoenix.

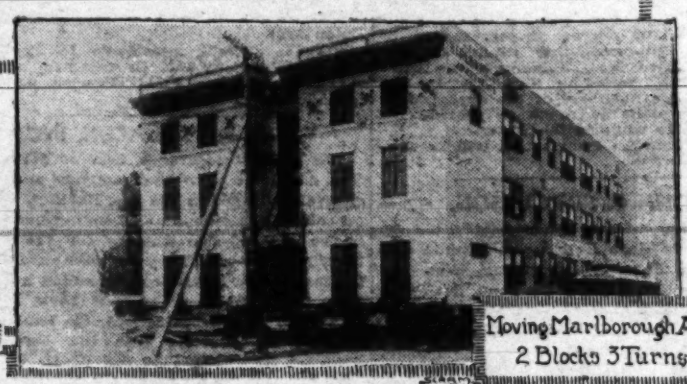
After the earthquake experienced in Inglewood and vicinity, Mr. George R. Kress, president and general manager of this company, was made chairman of a building committee of three to inspect and repair the entire damage done.

One of the most remarkable feats of this type of engineering was accomplished recently by the company. It was necessary to move the gateway arch at Forest Lawn Cemetery owing to the fact that streets were to be widened at that point. As the arch is a non-reinforced cobblestone affair and the largest of its kind in the United States, it was thought that it would have to be wrecked and rebuilt. The Kress House Moving Co. completed the task of moving it intact in ten days.

This company is located at 749 Maple avenue, Los Angeles, and will be glad to furnish estimates on the moving of any structure no matter how large or how small.



C.B.Eyer Residence Moved 2 Miles



Moving Marlborough Apts 2 Blocks 3 Turns

FOR TWENTY YEARS CALIFORNIA'S FOREMOST PHOTOGRAPHER.

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LONG BEACH
RIVERSIDE

THE LARGEST STUDIO WEST OF CHICAGO

Fred Hartsook Photographs INC.

Orpheum Bldg Los Angeles

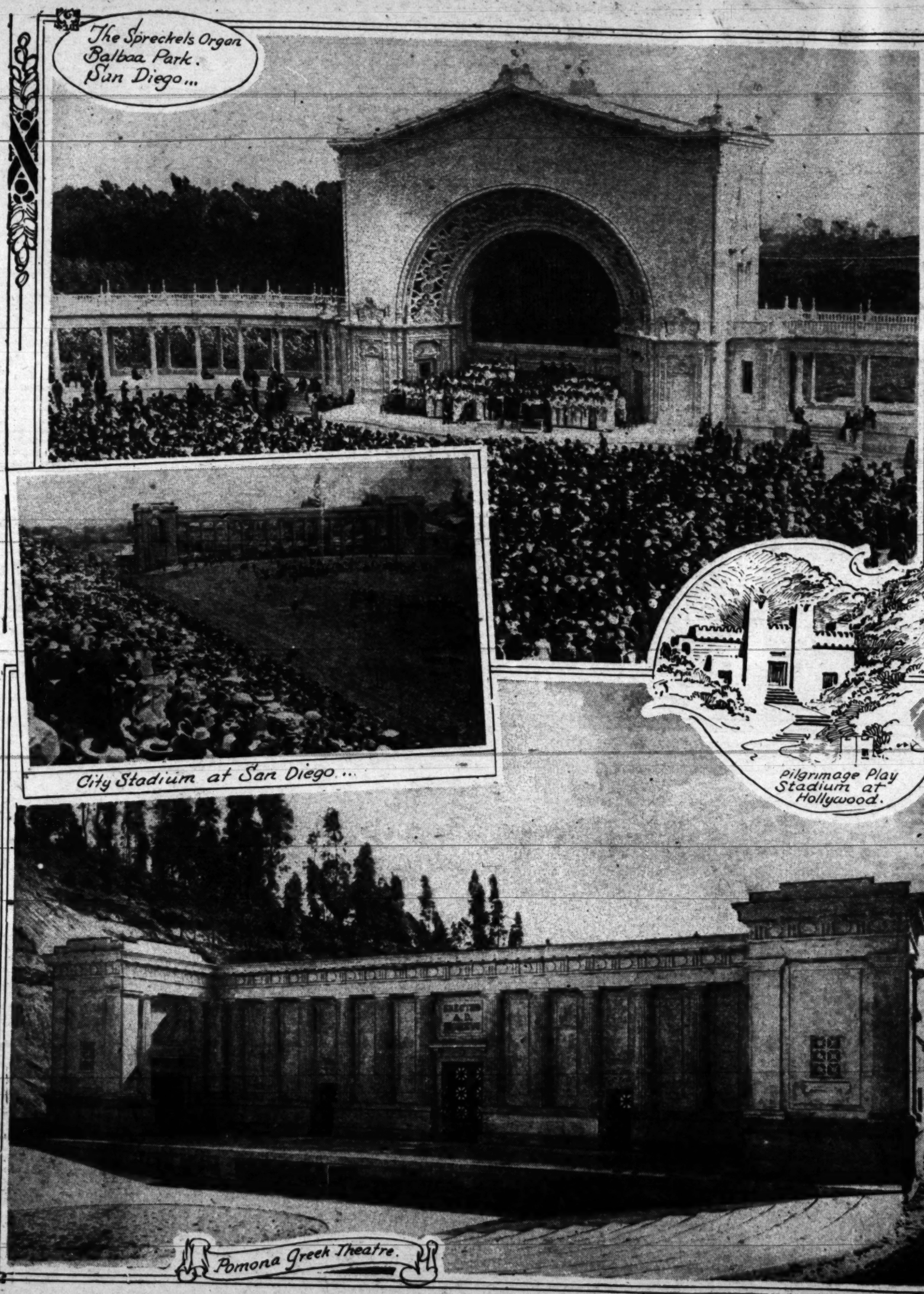
THE LARGEST STUDIO WEST OF CHICAGO

A CHAIN OF FIFTEEN STUDIOS IN CALIFORNIA

Playhouses in Nature's Choicest Settings.

SOME OF CALIFORNIA'S OUTDOOR THEATERS. MANY OTHERS ARE PLANNED.

The Spreckels Organ Balboa Park. San Diego...



City Stadium at San Diego...



Pilgrimage Play Stadium at Hollywood.

Pomona Greek Theatre.

Advertisements—Business Announcements, Enterprises, Real Estate, Commerce.

[Under this general heading appear on this and succeeding pages of the Midwinter Number various authorized business announcements, together with descriptions of industrial and building enterprises, the nature and responsibility for which are shown in the notices themselves.]

AUTOMOBILE CLUB OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

With more than 72,000 metal signs in place on the highways of Southern California and leading thereto the Automobile Club of Southern California declares that it is ready for the greatest winter touring season of all time.

More motorists are coming from the East this season than have ever taken advantage of the improvement of the transcontinental roads, and they are coming to stay months instead of weeks, says the club's touring bureau after reading a flood of letters from eastern motorists.

Road information is being hurled to inquirers from the club at an unusual rate and the glories of California roads are being painted in no uncertain terms. It will be made apparent throughout the nation that in the southern counties of this State will be found the winter paradise for touring which has been predicted in past years.

The club has recently completed the signposting of the National Old Trails and the western section of the great Lincoln Highway in preparation for the motorists who will wish to drive their own cars west instead of ship them.

The fact that these roads are now posted is considered a powerful factor in inducing auto owners to seek the Pacific Coast. In Southern California itself, thousands of new signs have been placed on hundreds of miles of new road in the last year and this will be in the nature of a pleasant surprise for eastern visitors who have not been west for twelve months.

Insurance at cost will be tendered all visitors of any degree of permanency in Southern California this winter by the great Interinsurance Exchange of the Automobile Club, providing those visitors see fit to become members of the organization which has done so much to provide for their welfare while in the State.

Touring bureau information will be supplied as always.

JOHN C. FERGUSSON.

Occupying offices handsomely fitted up in Suite 206 Haas Building at Seventh and Broadway, John C. Fergusson, who has been established as a diamond dealer in Los Angeles for more than ten years, is recognized as a diamond authority, fully acquainted with conditions of the market in the East. He keeps in close touch with all branches of his business and pays the highest prices for diamonds and other precious stones. Mr. Fergusson also in connection with diamonds and jewelry buying from estates and individuals, makes a feature of diamond appraisements.

ARCHITECT AND STRUCTURAL ENGINEER.

The firm of Edward Cray Taylor, architect, and Ellis Wing Taylor, structural engineer, began its practice of architecture and structural engineering in the spring of 1911 and continued until the outbreak of the World War, when both members of the firm entered the United States service.

Mr. Edward Cray Taylor, who is a graduate of Columbia University, was in command of a company of engineers, spending seventeen months in France. After the signing of the armistice he continued his study of architecture at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, in Toulouse, France.

Ellis Wing Taylor, who is a structural engineer graduate of the University of California, has specialized in reinforced concrete work since his graduation. During the war he commanded one of the United States submarines.

At the close of the war this firm moved into its present location in the Merritt Building. As examples of their work the firm offers the Vegetable Oil Products Building at Los Angeles Harbor, Moon Automobile Sales Agency on South Figueroa street, A service garage for Teddy Tetzlaff, the First Christian Church at Porterville, store and office building for Gray Bros., Venice, Cal., and numerous other buildings throughout Southern California.

ZELLERBACH PAPER COMPANY.

The Zellerbach Paper Company, located at 113-123 North Los Angeles street, has been actively identified with the growth of Los Angeles for over twenty years. It is one of the eleven divisions at different points on the Pacific Coast and is one of the largest and most complete paper organizations in the United States.

J. Y. Baruh, general manager of the Zellerbach Paper Company, assures prompt attention to all orders for paper and stationery supplies and quick deliveries are promised to any part of the territory covered by the company. A complete line of paper supplies is always carried in stock.

BRESEE BROTHERS.

Established in 1892, with present location at 355 South Figueroa street, the firm is widely and favorably known as one of the oldest in the city in point of continuous business. Possessing the best of facilities in all departments of the undertaking business, Bresee Brothers never fail to satisfy their patrons, with charges reasonable at all times. Ernest H., P. W. and M. A. Bresee are the directors.

SPECIALISTS IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF CALIFORNIA VEGETABLES.

Upwards of 40,000 cars of vegetables, including cantaloupes, potatoes, onions, lettuce, cauliflower, cabbage, asparagus, celery, artichokes, tomatoes, rhubarb, peas and a number of other products, are now shipped from California in a single year. These vegetables come from many different districts in the State and go to all parts of the country. The packing, assembling, shipping and marketing of these perishable commodities to best advantage requires skill, knowledge, experience and organization.

For eighteen years the California Vegetable Union has been engaged as a marketing organization handling the vegetable products of California exclusively, serving the farming corporations, growers' associations and individual growers in all sections of the State and building up trade relations with the consuming and distributing centers in all parts of the country. It specializes on vegetables and its name has become synonymous with California vegetables in the minds of the trade. Its selling organization is unequaled; its force of seasoned vegetable men is the best that can be employed; its record of success is the natural consequence. It meets the grower's requirements as a distributing agency, it handles his marketing problems with best results, it gives him service which he could not get from a younger, smaller or weaker concern.

The officers of the California Vegetable Union are:

Thomas O'Neill, president; F. P. Fay, vice-president; W. F. Cronemiller, secretary and treasurer; F. B. Reynard, general manager.

WREN & VAN ALEN, INC.

The general insurance firm of Wren & Van Alen, Inc., has been actively and exclusively engaged in the fire, liability, compensation, automobile and bonding business in the city of Los Angeles for the past twenty-five years. They represent eight of the largest fire insurance companies, among them being the Home of New York, Hartford Fire, Royal, Springfield, St. Paul and the Great American, also the Hartford Accident and Indemnity Company, which company writes all forms of casualty insurance and surety bonds.

Twenty-five years ago when Walter J. Wren, founder of Wren & Van Alen, Inc., engaged in the insurance business practically the only form of insurance written was fire, and as the values were very small in Los Angeles at that time, most insurance agents solicited and wrote their own policies without any help, while today it is customary for the larger insurers to buy eight or nine different forms of insurance, such as fire, earthquake, use and occupancy, rent insurance, sprinkler leakage, liability, automobile, compensation, riot and civil commotion, and fidelity bonds.

The above firm, which is located at No. 735-37 Security Building, handles all the above forms of insurance in a scientific manner, as they employ a large force of expert insurance help.

WM. H. LESSNER & SON.

"Lessner, diamonds only—for diamonds, only Lessner," is the slogan of William H. Lessner & Son, diamond merchants, Suite 407 Title Guarantee Building, Fifth and Broadway. William Lessner, the founder of the firm, has been established in business for eighteen years, and is widely known as one of the best judges of quality and beauty of diamonds.

Due to the increased demand and trade in diamonds the manufacturing jewelry department has been discontinued, and William H. Lessner & Son now deal in diamonds, mounted jewelry and platinum mountings.

EDWARDS & WILDEY COMPANY.

Founded sixteen years ago by Godfrey Edwards and Otto G. Wildey, and incorporated in 1906, this firm has made consistent and steady progress until today its gross assets approximate $1,000,000. It is recognized as one of the leading real estate and fire insurance firms in Los Angeles. Much of the firm's attention is turned to the development of its own properties, and it owns attractive residential subdivisions n Eagle Rock, Glendale and Hollywood. In addition to the main offices in the Black Building, the company maintains five branches all of which transact a large business in their respective localities.

WOODWARD & BENNETT LIVE STOCK CO.

The Woodward-Bennett Company and the Woodward & Bennett Live Stock Company are owned and operated by John A. Woodword, president and treasurer; E. J. Bennett, secretary; George H. Woodward, vice-president, and Gideon J. Woodward. They are meat packers and live stock operators; they are large feeders of sheep and lambs, having some 10,000 head of very fancy lambs in their feeding yards now. They will also feed several thousand dehorned Wyoming and Idaho steers this winter.

They are native Californians and are the best-known men in the live stock game on this Coast. Mr. John A. Woodward, president of the company, is considered the best authority on sheep in California, having handled thousands of them in all parts of California.

The plant is located in Vernon, Los Angeles, where they maintain a completely quipped packing plant and stockyards.

EDWARDS, WILDEY & DIXON CO.

This comparatively young construction company was organized several years ago to take over the building department of Edwards & Wildey Company. It soon became a large factor in the construction field and today is considered one of the most efficient and well-financed organizations operating in California and Arizona. It specializes in public buildings and heavy construction work. The completed work of the firm for 1920 will approximate $5,000,000, including many school buildings, hospitals, hotels and theaters. L. E. Dixon is the chief construction engineer. The other members of the firm are Godfrey Edwards and Otto G. Wildey.

BRISTOL BATHS AND BEAUTY SHOPPE.

The Beauty Baths and Beauty Shoppe, on the lower floor of the H. W. Hellman Building at Fourth and Spring streets, phone 12247, is an establishment conducted under medical observation, assuring all patrons of cleanliness and sanitation. The management specialize in heavy massage and reducing. Complete courses are given in Turkish and electric baths, body massage, corrective exercises, electric appliances for nervous and rheumatic disorders. The beauty parlor is fully equipped for special scalp treatments, shampoos, hair dyes, waterwaves, facial packs, dyeing and manicuring.

THE BENNETT-MONTGOMERY HARDWARE COMPANY.

The Bennett-Montgomery Hardware Company is one of the largest concerns of its kind in California, and perhaps in the United States. They are dealers in builders' hardware exclusively. They have been in business for three years, selling to jobbers, architects and contractors. Their selling capacity keeps one local brass foundry busy, besides handling the agencies of P. & F. Corbin Hardware Company and of Norwalk Lock Company. They are located at 403 East Third street.

CLARK CEMENT AND CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION CO.

The Clark Cement and Concrete Construction Co., with offices at 1216 Haas Building, Los Angeles, and owned by W. A. Clark and H. K. Koebig, is one concern of this type that is doing business on a large scale in the city.

Organized to give prompt and efficient service to architect, builder or owner, the company has stricken the word "procrastination" from its trade dictionary and stands ready at all times with scores of the best artisans, mechanics and laborers in the city to build foundations, walls, walks, high-class residence work as well as put in cement roadways and reinforced concrete construction work.

SIERRA PAPER COMPANY.

The Los Angeles branch of the J. W. Butler Paper Company of Chicago, known as the Sierra Paper Company, was established in 1908, and since beginning business has trebled its force and more than doubled its space. The Butler Paper Company has branches in all parts of the country.

The offices and stockrooms are located at 130 South Los Angeles street. The board of managers comprise S. R. Whiting, C. T. Hockemeyer, Allan D. Dunlop.

"Butler Brands" and "Warren's Standard Printing Papers" are leading popular brands.

PIERCE BROTHERS & CO.

One of the best-known groups of business men in the city is the Pierce Bros. & Co., undertakers, 810 South Flower street, where the equipment is complete in every department. W. H. Pierce, the senior member of the firm, came to Los Angeles in 1883, and a few years later joined with one of his brothers in establishing the firm's business. Mr. Pierce was member of the City Council for four years. Fred E. Pierce was a member of the State Legislature for one term, and for many years Rev. C. C Pierce was pastor of a leading Baptist church. Frank I. Wheat, member of the company, is an active assistant in the establishment.

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The Spreckels Organ
Balboa Park.
San Diego...

Playhouses in Nature's Choicest Settings.
SOME OF CALIFORNIA'S OUTDOOR THEATERS. MANY OTHERS ARE PLANNED.

Theatres and Stadiums in Sylvan Dells

by Howard C. Keeley



"THE play's the thing!" said Shakespeare, who apparently laid more stress upon the drama than upon the manner in which it was produced. Southern Californians are of the belief that the stage is as important as the play, and they realize that there are certain kinds of plays which cannot be advantageously presented in the modern theater.

The historical pageant, in particular, requires more space than the biggest theaters provide, and some pageants call for sylvan settings to heighten the effect and add a touch of realism which cannot be had in the theater. It takes atmosphere to give an audience the proper interpretation of such a drama as "The Passion Play" of Oberammergau or the "Light of Asia," which was produced in Hollywood two years ago.

Realizing that such performances are heavily dependent upon atmosphere for their success, and appreciating that the mild climate of the Southland lends itself to the successful production of open-air entertainments, Southern Californians have created a group of Greek theaters and stadiums the equal of which probably cannot be found outside of ancient Greece.

Some of these outdoor theaters were financed with sufficient capital to make them elaborate in design and gigantic in scope, while others were developed from meager beginnings, being built up by small public and private contributions, but all of them reflect a wholesome appreciation of the artistic and mark their communities as being progressive in civic development as well as esthetic in taste.

Northern California is justly proud of her Greek theater at Berkeley. Southern California is justified in being equally as proud of the Greek theater in Ganesha Park at Pomona, which grew out of an unsightly gravel pit. The open-air theater in a sylvan glen near Claremont is another good example of community spirit.

San Diego is deserving of a great deal of credit for her activity in this direction. Since John D. Spreckels gave the city its magnificent pipe organ in Balboa Park, the city has built in that same park, not far from the high school, a $150,000 stadium, capable of seating from 30,000 to 50,000 persons, and boasting of a quarter-mile cinder track for athletic tournaments. Another noteworthy open-air stadium is the "Pilgrimage Play" theater in El Camino Real Canyon at Hollywood. This structure is one of the most unique in the country. It seats only 1000 persons but it is admirably suited to the purpose for which it was designed.

First Greek Theater.

FIRST of all the Greek theaters and outdoor stadiums in Southern California was the one at Pomona. Six or eight years ago J. M. Paige, superintendent of parks in Pomona, scooped out the side of a hill in Ganesha Park one summer to get gravel with which to build roads in the city parks. The hill in question was considered a useless one, hidden in a clump of eucalyptus trees at a remote point in the beautiful woodland plot.

When Mr. Paige began hauling gravel out of the hole his sole ambition was to get a lot of good gravel close to the road-building job, but as the men scooped away in the pit, lowering the supply and leaving a gigantic excavation in the side hill, the park-master discovered that the great earthen bowl afforded wonderful acoustics. After some discussion the senior class of the high school erected a temporary stage there and used it in presenting their annual class play. From that time forward it was a settled opinion that the gravel pit should be used as an outdoor theater.

The first step taken in that direction was about five years ago, when the senior class of the high school turned over to the City Council of Pomona a fund amounting to about $150 with the request that it be made the nucleus for a Greek theater fund. A year or so later W. J. Wilton and W. L. Wright, public-spirited citizens and prominent members of the Chamber of Commerce, set out to raise enough money by private subscription to build a Greek theater in the gravel pit. They started the campaign by making large personal contributions to the fund.

Nobody knows just how much money has been spent on the project—probably $25,000, it is said. The work was done in several installments, and between 300 and 400 Pomona Valley people are said to have donated to the enterprise, but at any rate the desired end was accomplished, and Pomona now has one of the finest Greek theaters in the West, located in one corner of her picturesque woodland park, of easy access from the highway.

The theater building is made of reinforced concrete. Its stage is over 100 feet long. Architecturally it is truly magnificent. There are numerous dressing-rooms within the structure. The orchestra pit is so arranged that a track runs around it. This makes it possible to drive a team of horses between the spectators of the front row and the orchestra musicians. The structure was designed to accommodate chariot races, the teams to be driven around the orchestra circle and across the stage. The seats for spectators are made of cement, step-like, and reaching back up the side of the huge bowl, so that there is sufficient elevation to make each seat desirable from the spectator's point of view.

Used for Mass Meetings.

DURING the war Pomona used her Greek theater for all manner of mass meetings, because it is the only place in the city where thousands of people can be brought together. It can accommodate 5000 or 6000 persons. All of the high school entertainments are presented there and the community has lately formed what it calls the Ganesha Players' Organization, which will from time to time present pageants or similar public entertainments there, as well as promote therein such things as concerts by artists of international repute. Concert singers who have had an opportunity to sing there declare that the Pomona Greek Theater offers acoustics which are unsurpassed. The Ganesha players look forward to the presentation of many noteworthy entertainments there during the coming years.

It took community spirit to create this splendid improvement. High school pupils worked with picks and shovels, city teamsters toiled with scrapers, and citizens in moderate circumstances went down in their pockets and dug up $5 and $10 bills with which to pay for the material used in the building. Little wonder it is, that so much civic pride centers around it and so much community interest is attached thereto.

Only a few miles from Pomona, the people of Claremont, where Pomona College is situated, have created their own little Greek theater in what is known as Blanchard Park, a short distance from the town and college. It occupies a site among the live oak trees of the foothills, which was frequently used by the college students, years ago, for informal entertainments. From year to year trifling improvements were made and conveniences added, until the idea of building an out-of-door auditorium in this natural amphitheater took shape among the alumni and students. The class of 1910 subscribed a sum sufficient to secure an architect and build the stage. Myron Hunt of Pasadena was engaged to make the plans. The complete scheme calls for an extensive and beautiful building, the essentials of which—the stage, the orchestra and the diazoma—were put in permanent form several years ago.

The remainder of the structure was at that time erected in temporary form, the outer wall of the auditorium being built of boards, with space between them and the diazoma filled with temporary wooden seats. These, with the orchestra seats, give the theater a total capacity of about 4000. Later on, by the expenditure of small sums of money from time to time the work may be economically carried to the adequate and harmonious completion which is contemplated, when the stadium will be a beautiful and essential part of the exceptionally fine equipment of Pomona College.

The distinctive features of the theater—which it is hoped can always be retained—are the charm of the primitive sylvan setting of the stage, with its background of live oaks, and the wide and unobstructed view of the mountains a few miles to the north, both of which are unrivaled in their beauty.

Outdoor Pipe Organ.

ONE of the finest, most costly and at the same time most useful outdoor attractions in the Southland is the four-manual pipe organ, gift of John D. Spreckels to the city of San Diego. It is located in Balboa Park, overlooking the city, its picturesque harbor, and the Coronado beach. In many ways this is one of the most interesting musical instruments ever constructed. It is unique in being the largest organ ever constructed for open-air entertainment. The uniform climate, skill in designing and voicing of the pipes combined to make its construction a great success.

After the organ was completed Mr. Spreckels had Dr. Humphrey J. Stewart of San Francisco visit San Diego to officiate at the opening recital, and the city employed him at a yearly salary to play one recital each afternoon for the entertainment of the many visitors who visit the park each day.

The instrument was built by the Austin Organ Company of Hartford, Ct. The building, which is of reinforced concrete, was designed by Harrison Albright of San Diego. One can readily understand that the tone of an organ when inclosed by the walls of an auditorium which reflect and confine its tones can be made satisfactory without any special trouble; but it is a different proposition when the organ speaks into open air without any confining walls either in width, height or length.

The difficulties were overcome by providing the structure with ample opening to throw the tone of the instrument outward with the least possible obstruction. A weatherproof curtain closes down in front of the organ during the night to protect it from cold air or inclement weather.

In the building of the organ as well as in its designing, the makers used higher pressures and generally a large scale of pipes, which were voiced to produce a greater volume of tone than any organs constructed for regular purposes. The organ is of four manuals and pedal, there really being five distinct instruments capable of being used separately or collectively at the will of the organist from a movable console, which is connected with the organ merely by a cable of electric insulated wires.

The console itself is especially interesting, as all its mechanism is operated by electricity, no pneumatic work or air pressure being employed. This obviates the possibility of trouble from dampness or variations of temperature.

The tonal effects of the instrument were a surprise even to its builders, for the tones of the massive organ can be heard a great distance from the park. Even the softer characteristic stops of the instrument, such as strings and solo reeds, can be distinctly heard at a distance of 1000 feet.

The immense quantity of wind used in the instrument is furnished by an electric blower located in a special chamber at the rear of the building. An expert tuner keeps the instrument in the same perfect condition as when it was turned over to its builder for the entertainment of music lovers.

Originally the organ cost $100,000, and although it was given to the city outright, the annual expense of tuning and playing, amounting to about $7000, is borne by the donor.

The stage is large enough to seat comfortably a band of 100 pieces, or when standing, twice that number in a chorus or pageant. There is seating capacity in front of the organ and along the sides for more than 10,000 persons. Over 25,000 have on occasions enjoyed special recitals and other entertainments provided in connection with the instrument, the overflow crowds being seated in the beautifully parked grounds adjacent to the pavilion. Entertainments and daily recitals at the Spreckels organ pavilion are free to the public. The afternoon recitals at the pavilion are of unending pleasure to residents and visitors.

The Pilgrimage Play.

A DISTINCT novelty in outdoor theaters sprang into being here last summer when a group of Los Angeles and Hollywood players created and staged "The Pilgrimage Play." After originating a great drama founded upon the life of Christ the group of authors, artists and actors undertook to finance its production, and succeeded in obtaining the support of several wealthy easterners whose financial backing really made the production possible.

El Camino Real Canyon in Hollywood's foothills was selected as the most suitable site for such a production. A stadium was planned, but contractors said it would cost $50,000. The promoters of the enterprise finally decided that an adequate open-air theater could be built for less money, and they succeeded in carrying their plans out most successfully. The actual cost has never been announced, but it is said to have been less than half the earlier estimates. The stadium accommodates 1000 persons and is in every way equal to the organization's requirements.

The structure was patterned after buildings in the cities where Christ spent His earthly days. The auditorium is of heavy frame construction, and the front and sides of the building are covered with composition board. The little box office in the foreground is also sided with the same material.

In front of the stadium is a large stage in the side hill and at different points on the hillsides in the canyon there are smaller stages upon which minor scenes in the great biblical drama are enacted. There are fully a dozen of these side-hill stages, all floored with gravel. The auditorium is all of lumber construction. Its limited seating capacity affords every person in the audience an excellent opportunity to see and hear. The stages are lighted by great electric arc lights concealed among the shrubbery on the hillsides of the canyon.

San Diego City Stadium.

THE most noteworthy, because it is the most pretentious of all the open air stadiums in Southern California, is the city stadium in San Diego. It is located in a natural amphitheater site adjoining the high school grounds, in Balboa Park, not far from the beautiful Harbor of the Sun.

The marvelous outdoor meeting place was started in 1913 and finished in 1915. It was built of concrete and steel at a cost of $133,000. It is situated in a picturesque canyon on a hillside 300 feet above the level of the bay, and a view of the ocean and mountains is obtainable from every seat. It seats 30,000 persons comfortably, and when President Wilson spoke there, there were 50,000 people in his audience.

The stadium is a gigantic proposition, accommodating a quarter-mile cinder track which is used the year round for all sorts of athletic events. The inner area affords a fine field for baseball and football games. In 1916 the great Western American Athletic Association meet, featuring scores of events and hundreds of entries, was held there, and last winter a spectacular chariot race took place there on the cinder track. San Diego makes almost constant use of the stadium for pageants, conventions military displays and athletic contests. It is maintained by the city, under the supervision of the Board of Park Commissioners.

Several other Southland cities have open-air meeting places in their public parks, where pageants are frequently staged, and one or two are contemplating the construction of Greek theaters such as those at Pomona, Claremont and Berkeley. The idea is growing decidedly popular, perhaps for the particular reason that the even climate of Southern California makes it possible to hold public meetings in the open air almost any afternoon or evening in the year.

To Make a Roamin' Holiday in California.

Hidden Beauty Spots and Charms in Infinite Variety for Hikers of the Southland.

BY RAVEN CHARLES SUNDT.

IN THE kingdom of Southern California there are more devotees of pedestrianism in proportion than can be found anywhere else in our broad domain. One wouldn't think this possible where so many golf courses and tennis courts snare their daily thousands; where deer, duck, doves, quail and cottontails entice the hunter; where fishing may be practiced in all its branches from the finny monsters of the world-famous Catalina deep-sea fishing grounds to the dainty rainbows of the mountain streams; and where may be found the greatest collection of automobile highways ever assembled in one region.

Hiking, nevertheless, has numerous devotees. For Los Angeles serves up in its environs such a menu as never was offered elsewhere to those who have the wanderlust. Here the traveler may wander all day through the mountains, or along stretches of sandy beach; or explore the caves and cliffs of rockbound shores. He may stand on top of the Sierra Madre and look out across most of Southern California and a whole lot of the Pacific Ocean and see the island of Catalina stretching its dark length like a dragon sleeping on a sea of silver.

Or he may take a boat to that same island, and climbing its peaks, may look back across a world of water and see the snow-clad ranges of the mainland lifting their heights above the purple haze of distance.

From the Palm to the Pine.

IN THIS southern land the hiker may go in a day from the palm to the pine and back again; may walk through the scented orange groves on his way to the fields of snow in the mountains above; may listen to the roar of old ocean, or to the dainty tinkle of a mountain brook, as his fancy dictates. Truly, if variety is the spice of life, Southern California is the land of spice.

And the dwellers here make good use of their matchless opportunities. Nearly every big business house has a hiking club made up of employees. The Y.M.C.A. and the Y.W.C.A. marshal their junior members in small armies and chaperon them into the mountains. The Boy Scouts find plenty of real scouting.

The Southern California section of the Sierra Club now numbers 1000 members. Read this club's raison d'etre, its object in existing: "To explore, enjoy and render accessible the mountain regions of the Pacific Coast; to publish authentic information concerning them; to enlist the support and co-operation of the people and the government in preserving the forests and other natural features of the Sierra Nevada Mountains." Besides its annual excursion of a month's duration into the wilds of the High Sierras, this club runs a schedule of local excursions the year round, and maintains its own lodge in beautiful Santa Anita Canyon.

A new organization called The Roamers has just been formed along much the same lines as the Sierra Club, and doubtless others will spring up from time to time. Let them come; there is lots of room on the trails.

For Autoists and Hikers.

THERE is a certain map published in Los Angeles. It is labeled "Automobile Road Map of the Los Angeles Region." They might as well have labeled it "Map for autoists and hikers," for the latter use it just as much as their brethren who go on wheels. In fact, the autoist glances at it; but the hiker pores over it, as a cat might pore over a catalogue of mice. It's a mighty cute map with a scale of miles down in one corner, an arrow pointing north, and everything.

Paved roads are shown by red lines; dirt roads by black. Little lines of chicken tracks mean poor roads; the rambling, broken lines are trails. Electric and steam lines are indicated also, but they don't mean much in the hike. The lower half of the map has all the red lines. That is the flat, level country, the great alluvial plains of the Los Angeles River and the San Gabriel River and the Santa Ana River. Here the auto highways go everywhere, while the r g is good.

But the top half of the map is black; black lines for the countless streams in countless canyons; broken black lines for the numberless trails; black dots for the high peaks and for mountain camps and far-hidden mountain ranches. This is the Kingdom of the Mountains. It is the hiker's paradise. Here the San Gabriel range and the San Bernardino range of the Sierra Madre rear their bulwarks in triumph, holding the fort against the civilization at their feet, so near and yet so far.

At only two places have the red lines penetrated into the land of the black lines. Once where the Ridge Route to Bakersfield winds its sinuous way across the mountains; and again where a highway goes through Cajon Pass to Victorville and all the country beyond.

But the blacks have invaded the kingdom of the reds. As if the main range did not offer enough for the most fastidious hiker, one will find smaller mountain ranges, hills and various kinds of high places scattered about the map and all having their own peculiar lure for the lover of the great out-of-doors. These lesser hills, while they lack the forests and streams of the greater mountains to the north, are the haunt of the seekers after crimson holly berries at every Christmas season and each spring finds them covered with a variegated carpet of all the wild flowers California has to offer.

O'er Mountains and Cliffs.

THERE are the Santa Susana Mountains and the Santa Monicas, small mountains which never grew up; the Sierra Pelona; the Verdugo Hills; the San Pedro Hills, with their high cliff shores; the Puente Hills; the San Jose Hills; the San Joaquin Hills, down below Balboa; the Santa Ana Mountains; the Elsinore Mountains, and away in the east, nearly off the map, the San Jacinto Mountains.

Don't attempt too much the first time. There are plenty of short trips; short, but big in scenery, big in everything but distance. For a beginning one might go to Hollywood some afternoon and from the head of Vermont avenue take the trail to the top of Hollywood Mountain. The poorest walker can make it in half an hour; and the most reserved person will exclaim at the view, a view showing Hollywood and Los Angeles at one's feet in little checkerboard squares, a jumble of mountain ranges in all directions and a red sun sinking into the waters of the Pacific away off in the west. For a second attempt go to Laurel Canyon, also in Hollywood, and take the trail to Lookout Mountain. Another short climb and another wonderful view. If the climb doesn't take your breath away, the view will.

A Foothill Hike.

FOR a more ambitious trip go to the foothill town of Sierra Madre and take the Sturtevant trail. A five-mile hike will put you in the heart of the canyon of the Big Santa Anita with its camps, its many mountain cabins, its Muir Lodge, headquarters of the Sierra Club, and its big waterfall. The trail is one of the best in our local mountains, and has an advantage rarely met elsewhere. And that is, that whether you are going in or returning, the last half of the journey is down hill. We recommend this trip to all beginners.

Now perhaps you would like a hike along the ocean's shore. Go to Point Fermin at San Pedro and climb over the rocks at the foot of its bold cliffs, up the coast toward White's Point or Portuguese Bend, if you would see something different. Or walk in the opposite direction until you come to the giant breakwater that guards Los Angeles Harbor, and walk out on it to the light-house at the end. It took ten years to build this sidewalk for you and when you return to shore you will have covered five miles for the round trip.

Beach and Highland Trips.

BUT for the finest beach scenery on this or any other coast, go to Balboa Beach, ferry across to Corona del Mar, and with your lunch and camera stroll down the shore in the general direction of Old Mexico. Here volcanic rocks are piled in wild disorder, and arches, columns, pillars and cliffs hurl back in sheets of spray the giant combers that come dashing in with the force of battering rams. If you have two days to spare go clear through to Laguna, seven miles below, and return the next morning.

By this time your muscles should be hardened for a real mountain trip, and you could probably try Mt. Wilson and get away with it. With the trip, that is; not the mountain. The trail is seven and one-tenth miles in length. The first half of it is long, and the last half is steep, so don't try to go up and come back the same day. Go up some afternoon and evening. You will use them both up before you arrive. Take a "bug" along. That is hiker's slang for a candle stuck in a tin can. It's a simple arrangement, but it throws a beam like a searchlight, and a dark trail is no joke. After the climb you will sleep like a log in one of the cosy cabins and next day after viewing the wonders of this 6000-foot locality you will have the choice of four return routes. Return by the short trail; by the longer trail via Sturtevant's Camp; a hike down the auto road, or lastly go across to Mt. Lowe, have a dinner at the famous tavern and either ride down the incline railway or reach the lower world by hiking down the sunset trail, the lone tree trail, or Millard's Canyon trail.

Four miles back of Mt. Lowe lies Opid's Camp. This is in the true wilderness. Barley Flats, five miles beyond, is the home of many deer. From here the trail leads to Pine Flats, Chilao, Pacifico Mountain, Mt. Waterman and Mt. Islip, all names to conjure with in hiking circles.

Through Arroyo and Canyon.

SOME Saturday afternoon you will want to go to Pasadena and proceed up the Arroyo Seco and sleep that night at Switzer's Camp. Next morning climb Strawberry Peak. This is the one mountain in all the Southland that most closely approaches the High Sierras of the northern country in general appearance and position. It will give you some true Alpine climbing before you reach the top. While in this part of the world you should visit Colby's ranch for real isolation and, if it is in the fall, for the apples and grapes grown there.

Above the town of San Fernando you will find Pacoima Canyon, by many thought to be the most beautiful of all. You will want to go here again and again and your return can be varied by coming out Lopez Canyon, or the Little Tejunga, or by going over the divide and down into Bear Canyon, Placerita Canyon and out through Wilson Canyon.

The Santa Susana Mountains have something to offer the hardy hiker. Go to the town of Newhall and inquire your way to Rice Canyon and follow it up to Knibbs' Peak. This peak was named for Mr. H. H. Knibbs, author of "Overland Red," who found the locale for his novel in this immediate vicinity. Some hardy spirits from the Sierra Club discovered this peak and one windy, sunny day in spring a group of them met the author and his wife at the summit and the peak was named with due ceremony. Few people from Los Angeles have ever stood on this elevation, but it is destined in time to be one of the famous view points of earth.

Hidden Beauty Spots.

MANY beauty spots of fairy charm lie hidden away in the Santa Monica range. A trip up Sullivan Canyon and a return through Rustic Canyon is a delight in the spring when the wild gooseberry hangs out its crimson blossoms and new leaves appear on the sycamores. Then there is the Topanga Canyon country and Crater Apple Ranch, a camp on the floor of an extinct crater of some old volcano; and the crags and goat buttes and the wild gorge of Malibu Creek, famed for scenery and trout; and Mathewsen Lake, a bit of Scotland in California; and Sandstone Mountain and Boney Mountain. The latter two were visited last spring and found to be burned black and clean of brush by fires of the year before; but as is always the case, the burned area becomes a garden of wild flowers, and botanists who visited the place declare that never in any one day's trip had they seen so many varieties of flowers, nor found them growing in such profusion.

And before you leave the Santa Monicas try the trip over Saddle Peak. But don't go without someone in the party who has "been through the mill" or you will never find your way. You must fight your course along a brush-grown trail to the top, and after enjoying one of the world's most wonderful views, you'll have desperate going down the other side of the range. I only hope that when you go you will have the good fortune that one party had, to find on the beach at evening a roaring bonfire and hot clam chowder waiting and autos to take you home in the moonlight.

Some "Don'ts" for Amateurs.

I TOLD you not to make this trip without a guide, and I'll mention several other trips not to take. Don't come down from Mt. Lowe through Eaton's Canyon; it is rough, wild and woolly. Most of the way there is no trail, and where there is one you wish there wasn't, and when you get on it you wish you had stayed at home with mother that day. For the trail—so-called—is about three inches wide and it's smooth and slick, and if you fall off it's 1000 feet down to the first stop, and no cushions down there to light on, either. Yes, I'm going over it again some time, for Eaton's is the most picturesque canyon in Southern California.

And don't try to find Devil's Canyon. I'll not tell you where it is for fear you would go there; some people will try anything once. Of course if you have a week's time and a good guide, and a pack-horse piled high with grub and blankets, go ahead, the trip will be worth the trouble, especially if you like solo trout-fishing rather than fishing in crowds.

Rolling Smoothly Along Like a Lilting Song.

Continued from page 4.

necting up with the Imperial Valley, that agricultural empire to the east.

San Diego county will be found to have a number of the finest and most picturesque of motor highways. The road along the coast to Oceanside is, with the inclusion of the celebrated Torrey Pines Grade, of surpassing beauty and interest. Vistas of seascapes here will remind the traveler of scenes on the Mediterranean, memories of Naples, or Grecian glimpses from the harbor of Athens.

How Los Angeles Highways Reach.

RADIATING in every direction from the populous center, the highways of Los Angeles county spread in interlinked and intermingled groups and systems throughout its entire length and breadth. From the map it would seem as if the roads almost usurped the major portion of the country. From seashore to back country, from canyon to beaches, from foothills to mountain top the roads reach, draw away, intersect, connect, bear to the north, south, east and west, carry the traveler to almost any point by a dozen different routes, and literally checker the entire country in a maze of polished, splendid paths of traffic.

And this marvelous system leads to some of the most wonderful scenic visions ever unrolled. The coast line of the county is unequaled in the number and dazzling effects of its beach resorts, some already cities of commercial importance, all of them crowded nearly two-thirds of the year by visitors from all parts of the world. Canyon drives of ruggedness and individuality, mountain roads to peaks, forest drives where half-hidden streams slip silently past the overhanging sycamores—all are held up by Nature's mirror to the passing motorist. On many highways are avenues of stately eucalyptus trees, like emerald plumes pendent from the skies. For many miles stretch orchards of oranges, lemons, grapefruit, olives and other fruits, and the sturdy trunks of acres of English walnut trees flank many a roadside.

There's Only One Around the Rim.

THE Rim of the World Drive, San Bernardino county, has the greatest circular scenic highway conceivable. The peculiar conditions which make it so must be seen to be understood. It is more like something alive than a mere inanimate roadway. Its rises and fallings will remind you more of a gigantic bird in flight than of a man-made highway. The views from some of its tottering heights are appalling. The most stupendous effects gained by skyscraping architecture appear like crawling ants compared to the stern and rockbound cliffs that rise beyond, and the vistas over miles of level plains that bank suddenly against the sea.

Two hundred miles of a boulevard system linking up every city and point of interest with the State Highway and the Pacific shows what the people of Orange county have done. The roads there are models of excellent construction, added to steadily. The entire western boundary of the county rests on the ocean. Its beaches are among the most beautiful between Alaska and Lower California. Laguna, Balboa, Newport, Hunting, Sunset and Seal beaches are names to continue with.

The old Mission San Juan Capistrano is one of the show places in the county visited annually by thousands of tourists.

Miracle of Water Brings Roads, Too.

WITH the tapping of the Colorado River and the transformation of a desert into the now-famed Imperial Valley, the rise of Imperial county became a meteoric demonstration of the magic alchemy of irrigation. Today the new county has nearly 400 miles of improved roads, and has passed a county bond issue of $1,500,000 for additional highways. The $40,000,000 State Highway bond issue provides for still more, among others the vitally important road from the Imperial Valley centers of business and population to Los Angeles. This route will, with the highway leading to San Diego, provide Imperial county with close connection with two seaports and furnish a home market for every ounce of product.

Inyo and Mono counties have a lure for the traveling motorist which includes scenery of infinite variety. Owens Valley is in the former and also Death Valley,

ANNUAL MIDWINTER NUMBER 19

Advertisements—Business Announcements, Enterprises, Real Estate, Commerce.

[Under this general heading appear on this and succeeding pages of the Midwinter Number various authorized business announcements, together with descriptions of industrial and building enterprises, the nature and responsibility for which are shown in the notices themselves.]

AUTOMOBILE CLUB OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

With more than 12,000 metal signs in place on the highways of Southern California and leading thereto the Automobile Club of Southern California declares that

SPECIALISTS IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF CALIFORNIA VEGETABLES.

Upwards of 40,000 cars of vegetables, including the famous Imperial Valley products, are shipped annually from California to the markets of the United States and Canada. Of this number the Earl Fruit Company, with headquarters in Los Angeles, ships a large proportion. Its specialty is the distribution of California vegetables, and it has developed a system of distribution which is unique in the history of the industry. Its shipments are made by

FOR SAGGING FLABBY CHINS

They will also feed several thousand dehorned Wyoming and Idaho steers this winter. They are native Californians and are the best-known men in the live stock game on this Coast. Mr. John A. Woodward, the

Motor Routes in Southern California--A Network of Smooth Boulevards From Mountains to Sea



California Counties have spent millions in roads in addition to 2400 miles built by the State. There is a motor vehicle to every six persons in the State.

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Los Angeles Times

PART V. ANNUAL MIDWINTER NUMBER. 32 PAGES

January 1, 1921.

Price 15 cents.

Motor Routes in Southern California--A Networ





ork of Smooth Boulevards From Mountains to Sea



The great Southwest

SINCE the days when California's gold attracted the people from all lands and climes travelers have come in legion to the broad expanse of the Great Southwest and have found here conditions which have made dreams come true. They have come as tourists, adventurers, homeseekers and searchers after health—every hope of the human heart has brought inhabitants of other climes to the Southland—and few have left through disappointment.

The wonderful coast line of the irresistible Pacific, the scenic grandeur of the mountains, the perfection of the climate have ever been attractions few could equal. In recent years unprecedented agricultural development and unheard of commercial and manufacturing growth have doubled and tripled the alluring advantages until today the Southwest holds forth inducements equal if not superior to any section of any land under the shining sun.

The ports of Los Angeles and San Diego have each year grown in importance until during the twelve months just closed they have taken rank with the foremost in the West and each day ships laden with the products of the world steam into port either from the Panama Canal and the south from the treasure laden lands of the Orient. The government has aided much in harbor development and has made the southern coast an important base for a goodly share of the Pacific Fleet of America's navy. Thousands of seamen are quartered off San Pedro and San Diego, and millions are spent for their care and subsistence.

The important citrus industry was never more prosperous or held forth more promise than now and new crops of great value, the most important of which is cotton, are being grown in greatly increased quantities. From the Imperial Valley, where the finest grade of the long staple qualities is grown, into all counties of the San Joaquin Valley, cotton has found its way and the time is near at hand when California's crop will exert a great influence in the markets of the world.

Oil in quantities undreamed has rewarded the efforts of the prospectors, and every day in the fields near Taft and Bakersfield, in Los Angeles and Orange counties new wells are completed and new locations opened for the drill. In practically every other section of the Southwest experts have reason to believe the elusive fluid can be found in paying quantities, so that development in this line is known to be one of the greatest industries of the future.

New irrigation projects are soon to make available broad acres of rich land and add to the market gardens of the world. Experiments in many kinds of tropical and semi-tropical fruits are proving great successes which all in turn will add to the riches of the Golden State.

Here where Nature has builded her finest playground, man has added the material things which provide the comforts that make life worth while. Thousands upon thousands have come to enjoy life in the mountains, near the sea, in the citrus groves and amid the forever blooming gardens, yet but a fraction of the resources of this wonderful country has been developed.

Pasadena.

PASADENA, the "Crown City," has in the past year shown the most emphatic growth in its history. Without sacrificing any of the things for which it, as a community, has always stood, Pasadena has grown tremendously—in population, bank clearings, building, business, beauty.

New hotels, new houses, new apartments, new bungalows, new theaters, new business blocks have arisen, almost without number, yet there are no indications of a perceptible lull in this splendid progress.

The midwinter season finds Pasadena thronged with more winter residents and tourists than ever before in its history. And they find the city better equipped to accommodate, beguile and enchant them than in any previous season in her history.

Pasadena is a lovely capital of the glorious outdoorland of Southern California. The humblest bungalows have their lawns and gardens no less charming, in their way, than the more extensive grounds and houses of the wealthy.

In the rebuilding and enlargement of the Hotel Vista del Arroyo Pasadena added another to her list of great tourist hotels of the first class. The new central building and other structures of this hotel have just been completed and opened, under the direction of C. E. W. Moore. The buildings, of the Mediterranean type, look down, from pretty terraces, upon the greenery of the Arroyo Seco, and, to the north, the Colorado-street bridge.

The year has seen also the opening of a new year-round hotel, the Pasadena, formerly a part of the Green plant. New bungalows were erected at the Huntington and improvements were made at the Maryland and the Raymond.

A beautiful new theater, Jensen's, has been completed on North Raymond avenue, opposite Library Park. The structure is an imposing one, and is capable of housing the most elaborate stage production as well as the attractions from the cinema studios.

From the stately Federal Building eastward to Wilson avenue numerous new business blocks have been erected on Colorado street. The business length of that grand traffic artery through the city has been lengthened on the other end, as well, by the construction of new buildings, mostly for the auto trade, from Delacey street to the Elks Clubhouse.

Scores of new apartment-houses, small hotels and bungalow courts have been erected to house the increasing population of the city. These accommodations are in addition to the many private dwellings that have been built.

Pasadena's famous galaxy of beautiful homes has been enlarged by several fine edifices in the Grand-avenue, Orange Grove-avenue, Prospect Park and Oak Knoll districts.

Among important improvements scheduled for the coming year is a Community theater, to be the permanent home of the Pasadena Community Playhouse Association. A site had not been chosen when these lines were written.

The coming year is sure to see, too, the erection of one or more permanent new schoolhouses. Except in the demand for actual housing accommodations, no phase or Pasadena's growth has been more to the forefront than the demand for more schoolrooms.

Pasadena's finest crop—her school children—have been thronging the schools in such numbers that temporary bungalows and other makeshifts are no longer a solution of the problem. It is more than likely that the city will vote a substantial bond issue for new schools the coming spring.

Meantime the schools have not stood still, not even in building operations. With what funds were at its command, the school board erected a complete new girls' gymnasium at the Pasadena High School and erected a new wing to the school at Lamanda Park.

The enrollment of the Pasadena schools, both as to the High School and elementary departments, is larger by several thousand students than ever before.

Pasadena is the seat of California Institute of Technology, formerly Throop College, and Pasadena University, the principal educational institution of the Nazarene denomination.

The California "Tech" plant is being enlarged by the erection of a handsome new physical laboratory building, the gift of Dr. Norman Bridge of Los Angeles.

Members of the Nazarene communion are now raising a building fund to erect the first of a group of new structures for Pasadena University, in the northeast section of the city.

The holidays have brought additional thousands to Pasadena for the city's great midwinter fete, the Tournament of Roses. Which suggests the prediction that ere another New Year's Day has come this great festival will have a stately stadium as the scene of its football classic.

In a civic way the city is making progress. Since last year the rivals of the Board of Trade and the Chamber of Commerce have been merged in a new and greater upbuilding body, the Pasadena Chamber of Commerce and Civic Association. In this organization are represented all the elements which make up the population of the city. The workingman sits in council with the capitalist at the Chamber of Commerce. This is, really, an epitome of the character of Pasadena.

Men say, sometimes, back East, that "Pasadena is a millionaire's town." Yet there are many thousands of Pasadenans who never saw a million and never will. They live amicably and contentedly with their neighbors of every financial status.

Pasadena is famous for her splendid churches and for the fine influence they exert upon the community. Church congregations here are large and numerous. Preachers do not exhort to empty pews.

All Pasadena's organizations, religious, artistic, civic, commercial and social, are looking forward to a most successful year in 1921.

South Pasadena.

FROM Columbia street on the north to Huntington Drive on the south, South Pasadena has bulged the last few months with new residents, come to dwell in this pleasant municipality.

South Pasadena is an attractive place. It is both urban and suburban. It is the home of a great many families whose business, trade and social diversions take them to Los Angeles every day. It is the home, also, of many families whose business lies within the confines of South Pasadena itself, in Pasadena or Alhambra, or who have no business—who have retired from active participation in their business or professions in the East or Middle West and have come to live here in ease and contentment the rest of their days.

Not all of the men with great business affairs in the East and elsewhere who have come here to make their homes have, however, retired. The present writer knows of several men who spend practically all of their time at their beautiful homes in South Pasadena yet who direct great business enterprises by telegrams and letters to their eastern or midwestern headquarters.

In the past year such houses as were vacant in the community found tenants and there was demand for more houses. Many of them have been built and many more are in contemplation for the next twelve months. In this last category are a number of new apartment buildings and bungalow courts.

The enrollment of the public schools has shown extraordinary growth.

Since the close of the war brought the public consciousness back home to domestic affairs, there has been a great awakening of interest in local development and affairs. As these lines are written, the city is giving serious attention to the question of additional water supply and other matters of like ilk.

Trade conditions have been and are excellent in South Pasadena. A number of fine new buildings have been erected and occupied the past year, including some of

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FOUR.)

Model Fruit Canning Plant of San Fernando Valley.

Southwest Cattle Loan Company.

CALIFORNIA is coming into its own and today is recognized as one of the leading cattle-producing States of the United States. A few years ago if one mentioned the cattle industry of California to an easterner there would probably have been a laugh with the retort:

"There are no cattle in California—it's a land of flowers and fruit."

Today, though, the large Missouri River cattle markets recognize and consider the cattle industry of California and the easterner and eastern banker recognize it and have assisted materially in the building up of the business through lending financial assistance. Californians knew the cattle business as one of the important industries of the State, but it took the coming of the cattle loan companies to fully develop the industry and make the State nationally recognized as a cattle-producing one.

With the knowledge that eastern banks had been purchasers of cattle paper for many years and that they had recognized the desirability of it as an investment, the cattle loan companies on entering California naturally turned to the eastern friends of cattle paper for an outlet. With the marketing of millions of dollars worth of California cattle paper in the East, the latter now knows California as a cattle-producing State.

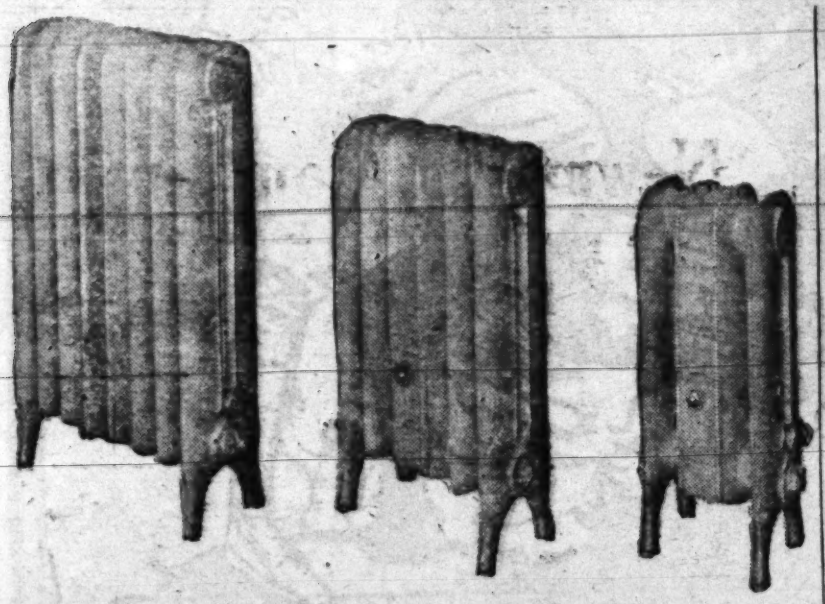
Through the bringing in of additional funds by the cattle loan companies, the industry has increased to such an extent that California has a surplus of beef each year which is usually shipped to the Missouri River markets. With these shipments the cattle industry of this State is now recognized to such an extent that its excess supply of beef is considered on those markets in estimating the spring and summer supply of beef to be received there.

Typical of the cattle loan companies operating in California is the Southwest Cattle Loan Company, of which Jno. L. Knorpp is president and general manager, it being the first to operate extensively in the State. Mr. Knorpp, being one of a family having enjoyed a record of forty years' successful banking and handling cattle paper and having spent several years on the Kansas City stock yards and banking in the Texas cattle country, is naturally in a position to render valuable assistance to the cattlemen of California in building up their industry. Mr. Knorpp says undoubtedly the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas has done more than all other agencies combined in placing the cattle business of the Southwest on a sound and stable business basis. This has made cattle paper one of the most highly desirable forms of banking investment, thereby creating additional funds for the cattlemen.

The California Cattlemen's Association, with Mr. Fred Bixby as its president, is doing a good work for the cattlemen of this State. Cattlemen can feel proud of the association they now have. In the past many cattlemen who have been accustomed to the protection of a good cattlemen's association have hesitated to enter the cattle business in this State, but with the present association no apologies are necessary, and we can expect the industry to continue in its development.



SEMI-ANNUAL CONVENTION CALIFORNIA CATTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION, LOS ANGELES, APRIL 14th TO 16th, 1920.



MORE than Forty-Five Thousand PACIFIC GAS RADIATORS of the type illustrated above have been installed in Los Angeles and vicinity.

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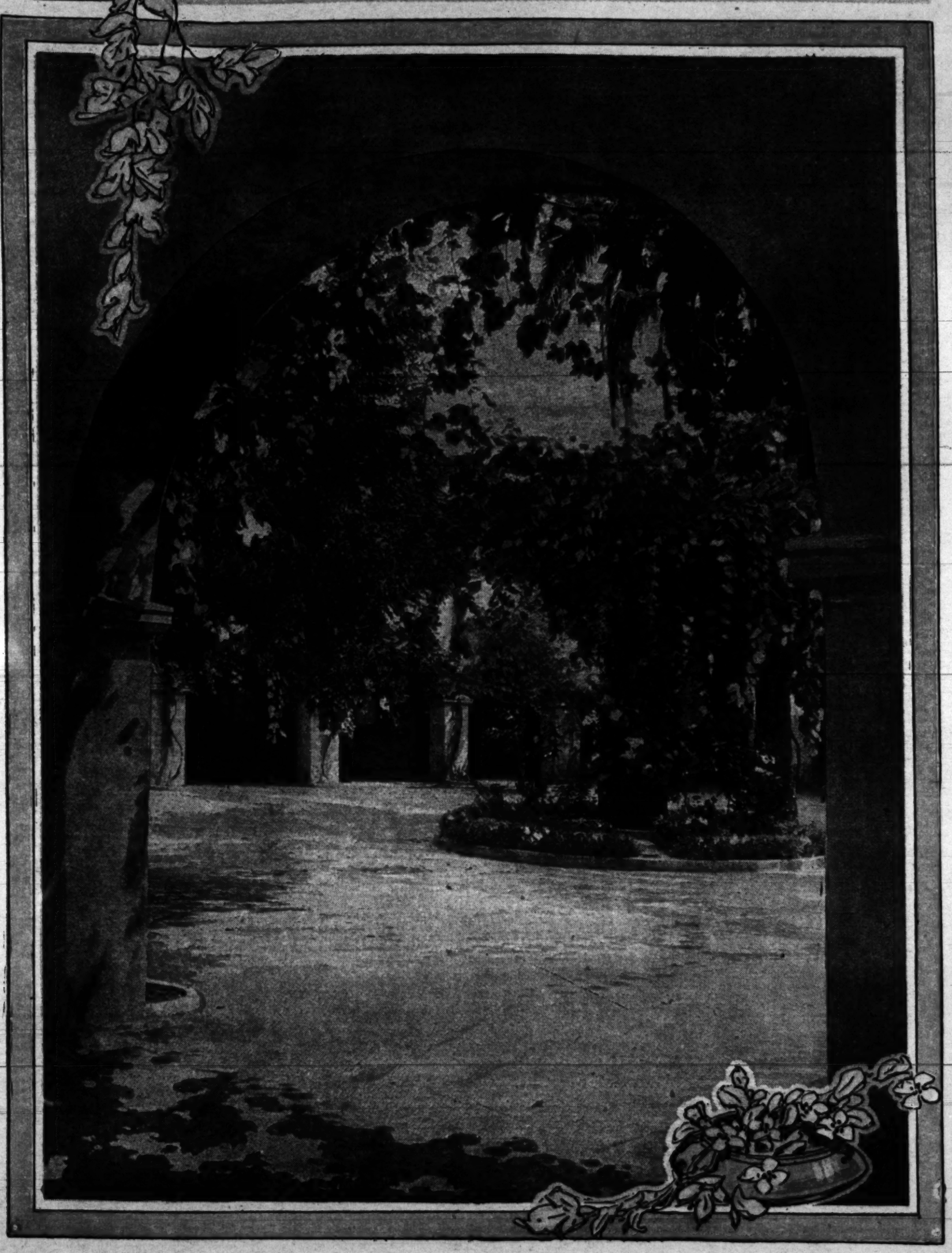
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LOS ANGELES



Plaza Mission---Where Los Angeles Was Born.

THE SPOT WHERE THE EARLY FRANCISCANS ESTABLISHED THE PUEBLO.



Model Fruit Canning Plant of San Fernando Valley.



Fruit Canning Tables

LOCATED in the most desirable section of the deciduous fruit district of the San Fernando Valley, the extensive plant of the San Fernando Canning Company occupies an entire city block lying within two blocks of the business center of the thriving municipality. It is one of the largest and most prosperous of business enterprises of its type in the great valley.

The company was incorporated in 1918, and the buildings were erected in the same year and put in operation. Mr. Ernest S. Ford is the president and Mr. J. I. Wernette is the secretary and treasurer. With thorough personal knowledge of the details of the business the officers devote their entire time and attention to the business of the organization which ships its superior products to all parts of the United States and to many foreign countries. The principal products of the company are canned peaches, apricots and tomatoes.

The plant has a daily capacity of 8700 cases, and in the operation of the complete equipment natural gas is used for the generation of steam and electricity for power. The plant is the last word in sanitation in every department.

While each grade of the fruit of the plant is put up under its own particular brand, the popular "Calsun" and "Calpac" are the brands of the standard products of the San Fernando Canning Company, for which there is an ever-increasing demand.

During the busy season of the year the company employs about 500 people, with an average payroll of about $7000 a week. A glance through the plant any day of the canning season reveals a very large force of experienced employees giving closest attention to their tasks, everything working effectively and harmoniously, with an air of co-operation and good fellowship pervading all departments of the enterprise.



Fruit Cutting Tables

For the employees of the company are provided comfortable rest rooms, shower baths, hospital service and other considerations which contribute to health and the joy of living.

In addition to the buildings of the canning plant the company owns an attractive housing building of thirty-four well-furnished apartments erected and maintained exclusively for the employees of the corporation, which furnishes each occupant gas, water, electric light, fuel and janitor service for $1 a week. This arrangement has proven highly successful and wins the highest commendation from those who perform so great a part in the prosperity of the company.

The plant, since the organization of the company, has been enlarged in several of its departments in order to properly handle the products. The power plant is a model of construction and efficiency, while the electric connections for power in operating the conveyors and packing facilities have proven quite adequate for increased outputs during any season of the year.



Goldwyn Producing Corporation
Culver City, California

THIS IS A GOLDWYN YEAR

BROADWAY 8000

Newmarket Company



WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Meats and Provisions

1138-40-42-44-46-48 South Main Street

Abattoir and Stock Yards at

VERNON
LOS ANGELES
U. S. A.

Los Angeles County.

the finest type of business structure for new automobile and garage concerns and mercantile firms on Fair Oaks avenue.

The business section of South Pasadena now extends a full block each side of Mission street on Fair Oaks avenue. This growth has been gradual but saw its full peak in the last year. The business district stretches eastward along Mission street from Fair Oaks avenue to a point beyond the Santa Fe tracks. Many new businesses have made their appearance in this area.

Business of the South Pasadena branch postoffice has grown materially, a sure indication of the growth of the community. Three additional letter carriers have been assigned to South Pasadena in recent months by the postoffice authorities.

The return of the railroads to private control resulted in an improvement of railroad service and property. South Pasadena is on the main line of the Santa Fe system, whose South Pasadena stations and personnel have now returned to a prewar basis. The city is also traversed by the Pasadena lines of the Salt Lake Route and the Southern Pacific.

South Pasadena has two lines to Los Angeles over the Pacific Electric Railway. One is the Pasadena short line, by way of Fair Oaks avenue, Opeonta and Huntington Drive; the other via Mission street by way of the Ostrich Farm and Garvanza.

South Pasadena has a delightful social life. Its leading women's club, the South Pasddena Women's Improvement Association, has a handsome home of its own.

* * *

Altadena.

STRIKING changes and improvements have taken place in Altadena the past year. That the population of this beautiful suburb of Pasadena, resting on the foothills in the lee of the Sierra Madre Mountains, has grown considerably is attested by the number of new residences that have been erected, particularly in the southern and eastern portions of the community.

One of the most important developments of the year was the change in the Altadena Country Club and its reorganization as one of the greatest golfing and outdoor plants in the country. The name of the club is the Pasadena Golf Club and its president is A. M. Andrews, one of the new owners of the California Hotel Company. He, J. B. Coulston and their associates now control the organization and have in the past six months created a wonderful new 18-hole course at the club. Another is to be built the coming year.

Both were laid out by George O'Neil, the celebrated Chicago professional, who is head of a list of golfing stars to be out here this winter. The courses are especially for winter tourists.

It is the intention of Mr. Coulston, Mr. Andrews and their associates to build a hotel or lodge at the golf club, supplementing their big hostelries in Pasadena proper. It is likely that the hotel at the golf course will be built some time during the coming year.

Another prospective improvement for the coming year is the building of a handsome new administration building for the Pasadena Home for the Aged, in Altadena. Funds for this are now being raised by the society.

* * *

Sunnyslope.

ANOTHER year's sunshine, flickering on the citrus groves, vegetable patches, comfortable homes and smooth highways of Sunnyslope has witnessed the advent of many new residents and the erection of new homes. More people have come here to dwell and thus get away from the rush and throb of cities. Yet the Pacific Electric Railway puts the city just a short distance away.

* * *

La Canada Valley.

WITH the completion of the gigantic Devil's Gate flood control dam and the building of the Flintridge Golf Club course and clubhouse the year just ended has been one of big achievement in the La Canada Valley.

This valley includes such lovely communities as Flintridge, La Canada and Linda Vista. Its scenic and pastoral attractions none can gainsay and its estates range from the handsome country places of the wealthy in Flintridge to the modest yet comely ranches of the less wealthy in Linda Vista and La Canada.

The completion of the Devil's Gate Dam has furnished another entrance into the valley from Pasadena and the east. A fine bridge highway tops the dam and spans the Arroyo Seco, deep at this point, for traffic. The old bridge at this point had long been out of service, condemned and due for official destruction. The dam has proven a great attraction for motor tourists, hundreds of sightseers viewing the great structure every week.

On the gentler slopes of the Arroyo to the north in Flintridge has risen the handsome clubhouse and stables of the Flintridge Golf Club, surrounded by the green fairways of the golf course. This course was laid out last year and for the past few months has been under constant care, so that it is today as fine a course as there is in the Southland.

Prosperity is apparent in La Canada Valley, not only in the estates and ranches, but in the little commercial centers clustered at different points in the valley. Storerooms empty during the war were reopened to flourishing trade.

* * *

Mt. Lowe.

MT. LOWE, the interesting Alpine retreat reached by so convenient a means as an electric car despite its sky-piercing altitude, is enjoying the greatest popularity in its history. Thousands of tourists have visited it the past year, to say nothing of the thousands of Southern Californians who "discovered" it again.

Since Southern California is a land where there is no end to the seasons for vacations, outings, trips and all that, Mt. Lowe probably will be visited by as many persons this winter as during the summer. Indeed, it is a unique winter experience here to leave the palm trees and flower beds of Pasadena, through which the way leads to Mt. Lowe, and then climb a mile upward in a comfortable electric car to a land of pines and frostiness.

Many improvements and refinements in the Alpine Tavern, the inn and resort situated atop Mt. Lowe, have been made the past year. The hotel is the center of an interesting community—cottages, stores, cabins and various appurtenances of a mountain resort.

The Pacific Electric Railway operates its cars to Mt. Lowe during the entire year. Part way up the steel trail to Mt. Lowe proper it maintains that scientific and highly interesting way station, the Mt. Lowe Observatory.

Here the sightseers tarry to look through the telescope at the heavens or, at night, follow the rays of the powerful observatory searchlight as it lights up the hotels and homes of Pasadena and makes out the shapes of the other San Gabriel Valley communities below.

* * *

Mt. Wilson.

UP ONE of the most interesting mountain highways in America, with an incomparable view below of the verdant valley of San Gabriel, goes the road to another interesting mountain resort easily accessible to all the Southland.

Auto stages and private conveyances and myriad "hikers" have been plying this thoroughfare in unprecedented numbers the past year, in the summer to commune with the woody delights of mountain meadows and forests; in the winter to feel, for a change, the frosted caress of winter, play at snowballing and wander in the piney woods.

The trail by which Ben Wilson and other pioneer "hikers" up Mt. Wilson ascended has been widened and improved until now it is a veritable mountain boulevard, not difficult of negotiation by the casual motorist.

Yet the increase in the number of gasoline vehicles gliding up and down the roadway from the valley to the Mt. Wilson Hotel, has by no means diminished the number of pedestrians on the foot trail. On the contrary the "hikers" have increased in number no less than the motoring visitors.

The hotel and its cluster of cottages are the starting point for many interesting hikes and strolls into the fascinating hinterland of the hills.

Mt. Wilson is principally noted, however, as the seat of the Mt. Wilson Solar Observatory, founded and maintained by the Carnegie Foundation and directed by George Ellery Hale, a scientist of international reputation. The entire scientific world looks with interest to what Mt. Wilson Observatory is doing and views with respect its important experiments and achievements, as made known from time to time.

At the City's Gates.

Glendale.

SITUATED nine miles north of the city of Los Angeles in the foothill region is Glendale. Ten years ago the population of this city was less than 3000, now it has more than 13,000. With an average elevation of 540 feet above sea level, Glendale possesses a climate that is unexcelled. The city owns and operates its own water and lighting system at an unusually low rate. Glendale is primarily a city of homes and residences. The Board of Trustees have set aside a tract of land on the San Fernando Road, adjacent to the Southern Pacific tracks, for industrial purposes. The Henry Brown Bottling Company, a box factory and the Russell Furniture Manufacturing Company are located here.

There are sixty miles of paved streets, well lighted with ornamental lights and well taken care of. There are no wooden business blocks, the buildings are all built of brick and attain the high standard of artistic beauty of the city in general. Five banks, all having large deposits, are a testimonial of the commercial activity of the city. There are two weekly and one daily newspapers. The valuation of the building permits for the past year is treble that of the year 1919. The assessed valuation of property of Glendale is over $9,000,000. Two new hospitals are nearing completion, both located in the foothills.

The citizens of Glendale pride themselves upon the excellent educational facilities of their schools. The Glendale Union High School serves the Eagle Rock district, La Canada and La Crescenta and has an enrollment of over 900. There are three large buildings and additional structures are being added as rapidly as possible, as the city is growing more rapidly than the most optimistic citizens had expected. There are forty instructors, and the physical well-being of the students is looked after as well as the educational. In addition to the excellent high school, Glendale possesses an intermediate school and nine grammar and kindergarten schools, all housed in well-equipped buildings

This city is the headquarters of the Pacific Union Conference of the Seventh Day Adventists; the Adventists maintain a good school and a hospital training school here. There are two thoroughly equipped libraries, one in Glendale proper and one in the Tropico district.

* * *

Eagle Rock City.

NEW and thriving business enterprises, new dwellings of the spick-and-span type so characteristic of Eagle Rock City are material evidences of the community's growth the past year and of prospects for ensuing prosperity.

Eagle Rock City is a city of homes, of culture and esthetic development. It is the seat of Occidental College, which occupies a group of beautiful buildings upon a slope which looks down upon the clean streets and comfortable homes of the town.

Occidental College has shown substantial gains in enrollment in the last two years. The coming of more students has been a factor in the growth of the city. At the same time the college has developed an academic prestige and achievement in which Eagle Rock folk find satisfaction and civic pride.

The cultural development of the community is to be seen not alone in the progress of Occidental College since its removal to its Eagle Rock campus but in the character of the churches, the schools and clubs.

Eagle Rock churches are led by clergymen of unquestioned talent and ministerial standing. The congregations are large. Eagle Rock has a famous women's club, which occupies its own splendid building. The city has a handsome library building erected at a cost of $16,000 but which could not be duplicated today for several times that amount.

In the past year the community has spent considerable money in the improvement of streets and other public works. The city's fine streets are a source of pride. They are used by myriad motorists.

In the business section of the community many new establishments and stores, representing virtually all lines of trade, have been added to the already considerable commercial roster of the city. Business has been good the past year, all the merchants say.

Almost every section of the city has been augmented by new homes in recent months. Carpenters, masons and artisans have been continually busy.

Eagle Rock City is a favorite spot. In the past year many important organizations of Los Angeles, Pasadena and other communities have held their outings in Eagle Rock Park, in the shadow of the bit of Nature's carving from which the community takes its name.

* * *

Inglewood.

CONSTRUCTION and realty activity have been more pronounced in Inglewood, just eleven miles south of Los Angeles, in the past year than in any previous ten years in the history of the city. Staunch new business blocks are rising in many quarters and scores of handsome new homes are in the course of construction in the beautiful residential section of Inglewood.

Gratifying increases in building permits, postoffice receipts and other reliable statistics reflect the rapid and substantial growth of the city during the past twelve months. The population is now more than 4500 in Inglewood proper. Many industries have located here of recent date and many others are in prospect. A prosperous farming community is served by the city.

Inglewood has one of the best school systems in the Southland, size considered. The high school dates more than 1200 pupils and serves in addition to Inglewood, El Segundo, Hyde Park, Lawndale, Jefferson and Hawthorne. The school consists of six buildings and cost $300,000. It is modern in every respect and thoroughly equipped. Several acres of ground, served by an independent water plant, and under intense cultivation, is one of the features of the agricultural department of Inglewood Union High School. From an athletic standpoint there is nothing lacking at the high school. There are two brick grand stands, a baseball diamond, football field, cinderpath and tennis courts as well as the regulation boys' and girls' showers and locker rooms. The grammar school is also modern and thoroughly equipped.

Inglewood is in the center of a rich dairying and truck gardening area.

* * *

Moneta.

MONETA, one of the older towns of the Gardena Valley, is the center of a lively agricultural district. Located fifteen miles from Los Angeles, it can be reached by Pacific Electric or paved auto road. The climate is excellent. The chief farming activity is the raising of tomatoes and lettuce, one carload shipped per day being the average. A large vegetable canning factory is located here, and the making of tomato paste and other relishes is a specialty. Moneta has one of the largest feed and stock-provision stores in the south, supplying the dairy and chicken ranches of the surrounding country. A large trucking establishment is connected with this store. A flourishing bank and several business houses make this an active town.

* * *

Compton.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA'S remarkable building boom struck Compton with full force during the past year, being more marked the past three months than in any other period. Nearly two score homes and stores have gone up in Compton recently or are under construction at the present time, according to the record compiled by the Compton Realty Company.

Among the new downtown buildings are a moving-picture theater, garage and general store. Realty transfers have been exceptionally numerous of late, vacant property especially changing hands for building purposes.

A bumper crop of beets, cauliflower and other garden truck was enjoyed in the vicinity of Compton this season. The crop of cauliflower will reach in value close to $100,000 this year again, maintaining Compton's recently acquired position as the center of the cauliflower growing industry in the United States.

That the crop of cauliflower will be still larger next year is predicted by many growers of beets this year, who will abandon the planting of beets in favor of cauliflower because of the uncertainty of the price of the sugar product. About three months ago the heavy concrete base harbor truck boulevard being built by the county from Los Angeles to Wilmington was completed through Compton. This is an asset that is expected to be exceedingly fruitful in the future for Compton.

* * *

Hynes—Clearwater—Bellflower.

DAIRYING is now the predominating activity in the district served by Hynes, Clearwater and Bellflower. Ranch leases for this pursuit are at a premium and many are on the waiting list. Dairying has come to the front in recent years from a minor occupation to the now chief pursuit in that region, sugar-beet growing and truck gardening taking second place.

The population of Hynes, Clearwater and Bellflower is now estimated at about 4000, a growth of nearly 1000 during the past year. Many new homes have been erected in and near Bellflower in the last twelve months. Under the management of the First National Bank of Hynes the Commercial Bank of Clearwater has recently been opened in Bellflower. The resources of the First National Bank of Hynes October 20 of 1920 were $324,847 as compared with $206,183 the year previous. The deposits on the same date this year were $262,842 as compared with $148,732 on Oct. 20, 1919.

* * *

Maywood—Bell.

THERE are now sixteen industries, including the California Iron and Steel Company, which employs 1500 men, located in Maywood, in the Maywood-Laguna-Bell district. Maywood is the former DeBaker estate and while only recently thrown open to development is making phenomenal strides as a residential and industrial section. The district comprises several thousand acres adjoining Huntington Park. Many new homes are in the course of construction in Maywood. The population of the district is estimated at more than 2500. It is served by the Southern Pacific, Pacific Electric and Salt Lake railroads and is an ideal industrial center.

* * *

Watts.

WATTS, adjoining Los Angeles on the south, has enjoyed a 25 per cent growth in population during the past year, officials of the Chamber of Commerce report. Hundreds of men employed in the plant of the Goodyear Rubber Company make their homes in Watts, known as the city of workingmen's homes, because of the great number of little houses owned by their occupants.

The city of Watts has two large and well-

equipped schools. Many new homes have been completed the past year and several others are now in the course of construction. Contiguous to Watts is the Torrance water district, oil-bearing land and Gardena, a town in abundance.

The population of Watts is now estimated at more than 4000, with a live Chamber of Commerce exerting its efforts in behalf of the municipality at every opportunity.

Gardena.

* * *

GARDENA, one of the oldest towns in Los Angeles county, is situated midway between Los Angeles and the Pacific ocean. Many fine homes have been erected the past year and several others are now in the course of construction. Contiguous to Watts is a thriving community of Gardena, with a population of 1000 souls. Its people are progressive and enterprising. The town is surrounded by a rich agricultural district, devoted largely to the growing of sugar beets, truck and poultry. Gardena has a bank, a weekly newspaper, a chamber of commerce, a number of churches, a fine school system, a number of fraternal organizations, a volunteer fire department, a municipal water system, a number of business houses and a number of manufacturing plants. Gardena is a thriving town and is growing rapidly.

Hollywood.

LYING under the protecting arm of the hills to the north and west of the business section of Los Angeles, is Hollywood. For a number of reasons this place is distinctive. In the first place Nature has done her bit with enthusiasm and to this natural advantage has been added the skill of masters working in architecture and

Cahuenga Valley.

Great Rancho and the Adobe Block Farm herds of pure-bred Guernseys which furnish the highest grade milk used in the city of Los Angeles. The Hansen Dairy Company of Los Angeles has just completed barns, silos and equipment for a herd of over 500 pureblood Holsteins. Many small dairies are located in Burbank. The Empire Cities Company have asked for bids for the main building for their plants. Ground has been bought by the United States Compression Tube Company and construction will be started immediately; the Allen Motor Car Company of Joliet, Ill., has secured ground and will erect a plant to manufacture light tractors. A linoleum factory and a packing house are located in Burbank.

The fastest growing cities of Southern California.

Libby, McNeil & Libby Company operate a large canning factory here, and the main plant of the Borland Truck Company is located in Burbank. The Empire Cities Company have asked for bids for the main building for their plants. Ground has been bought by the United States Compression Tube Company and construction will be started immediately; the Allen Motor Car Company of Joliet, Ill., has secured ground and will erect a plant to manufacture light tractors. A linoleum factory and a packing house are located in Burbank.

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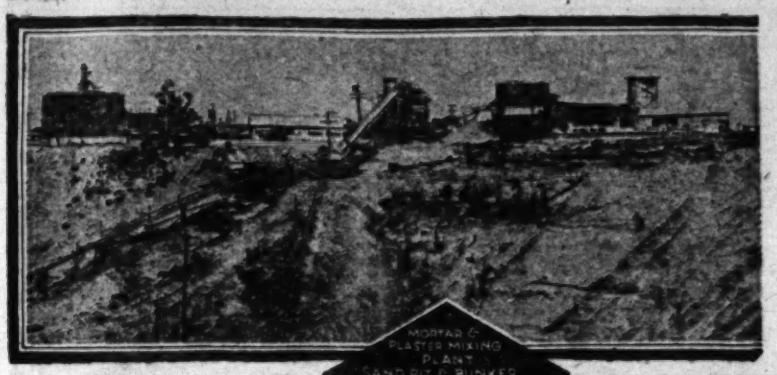
Blue Diamond Plaster Company, Inc.

East Sixteenth Street Los Angeles, California

Keeping abreast of the growth of the Southwest has been the Blue Diamond Plaster Company's task, but they have succeeded. From a modest beginning with a ready mixed mortar plant, The Blue Diamond Plaster Company has in 4½ years expanded to such proportions that it is now the largest corporation of its kind in the United States. It operates six complete plants for the production of quality basic building materials.

Operating on the policy of quality at any cost—price based on cost plus a fair profit—and fulfillment of all promises, this concern has the distinction of succeeding without the employment of salesmen. Satisfied customers have been the salesmen who have built up the business to its present proportions.

The executive personnel consists of J. W. Jameson, a prominent oil operator, as president; W. C. Hay, Vice-President and General Manager; and A. L. Black, Secretary-Treasurer.







—Supplied in truckload or carload.

In addition to the plants shown here, the company has recently acquired a Keene Cement plant, producing a cement equal in every way, and in some cases superior to the famous English cement.



—Furnished in 100-lb. heavy jute sacks.



—Rolls 36" wide and 500' long.





—White Star and Empire Brands, Hard Wall plaster, finishing plaster, casting plaster in 100-lb. jute sacks.



—Expanded metal lath 24 - 26 - 27 gauge. Special types also carried in stock.



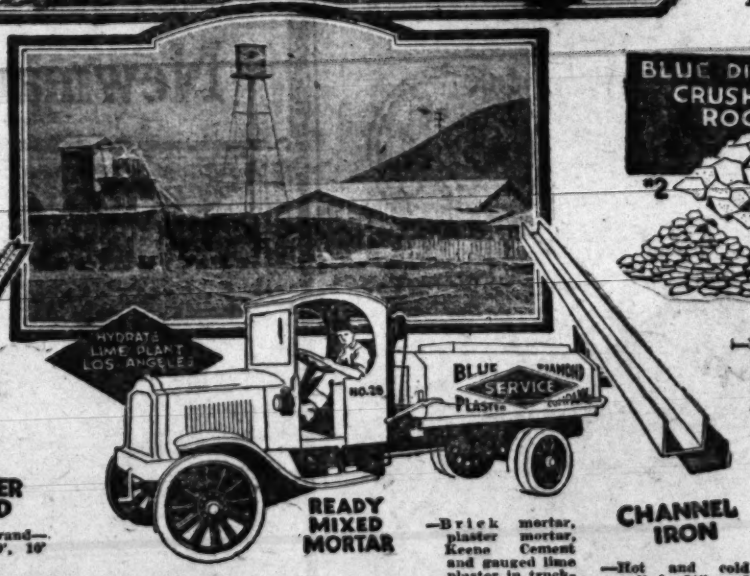
—Galvanized after weaving.
2 mesh 20 gauge 36" wide.
2 mesh 18 gauge 36" wide.
2 mesh 16 gauge 36" wide.



—In bulk in iron and wood barrels. 190 lbs. net.



—Plaster fiber in 4-lb. bales. Casting fiber in 50-lb. bales.



CORNER BEAD

—Superior Brand—6', 7', 8', 9', 10' lengths.

READY MIXED MORTAR

—Brick mortar, plaster mortar, Keene Cement and gauged lime plaster in truckloads.



—No. 1 2½" size.
No. 2 1½" size.
No. 3 ¾" size.
No. 4 ¾" size.
In truckload or carload lots.



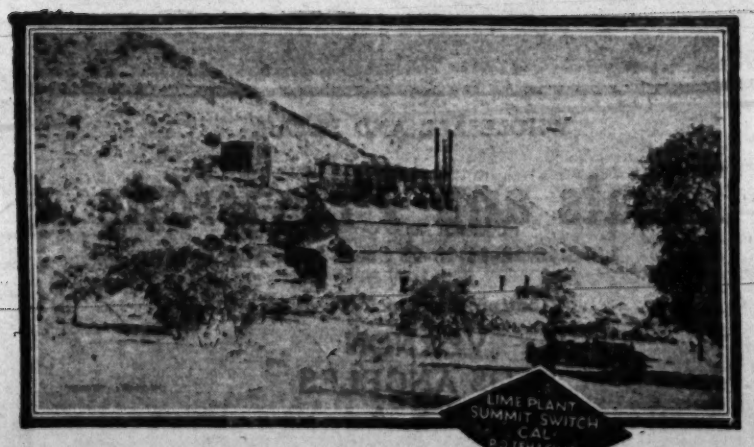
—Open solid iron drums, capacity 3 cu. ft.

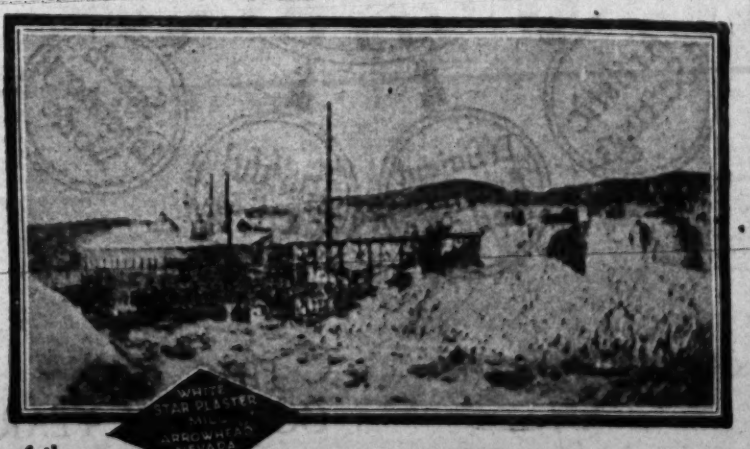
CHANNEL IRON

—Hot and cold rolled, ¾" and 1" sizes.



—6-12-16-32-50 mesh packed in 100-lb. sacks.





"Keeping abreast of the Southwest with service."

Los Angeles County.

the finest type of business structure for new automobile and garage concerns and mercantile firms on Fair Oaks avenue.

The business section of South Pasadena now extends a full block each side of Mission street on Fair Oaks avenue. This growth has been gradual but saw its full peak in the last year. The business district has stretches centered along Mission

ridge Golf Club, surrounded by the green fairways of the golf course. This course was laid out last year and for the past few months has been under constant care, so that it is today as fine a course as there is in the Southland.

Prosperity is apparent in La Canada Valley, not only in the estates and ranches, but in the little commercial centers clustered at different points in the valley. Storerooms empty during the war were reopened to bountiful trade.

of artistic beauty of the city in general. Five banks, all having large deposits, are a testimonial of the commercial activity of the city. There are two daily and one daily newspaper. The valuation of the building permits for the past year is treble that of the year 1919. The assessed valuation of property for the present year is over $3,000,000. Two new hospitals are nearing completion, both located in the foothills.

The citizens of Glendale pride themselves upon the splendid educational standpoint there is nothing lacking at the high school. There are two brick grandstands, a baseball diamond, football field, cinderpath and tennis courts as well as the regulation boys' and girls' showers and locker rooms. The grammar school is also modern and thoroughly equipped.

Inglewood is in the center of a rich dairying and truck gardening area.

Alameda.

* * *

equipped schools. Many new homes have been completed the past year and several others are now in the course of construction. Contiguous to Watts is a farming center where beets, cauliflower and garden truck is grown in abundance.

The population of Watts is now estimated at more than 4000, with a live Chamber of Commerce exerting its efforts in behalf of the municipality at every opportunity.

* * *

Gardena.

GARDENA, one of the oldest towns in Los Angeles county, is situated midway between the city of Los Angeles and and the sea, the climatic location being ideal. Reached by auto and Pacific Electric from both beach and metropolis. Gardena's chief industry is the hatching and raising of chickens, the feathered variety. Hatcheries of from 60,000 to 200,000 capacity of both the heavy and light breeds, equipped with the latest in electric appliances are doing a thriving business. One of the most unique and important of Gardena's industries is a pharmaceutical research laboratory of the wild plants indigenous to California. Even the dreaded tarantula and busy bee are used for the benefit of mankind. In connection with the laboratory is a botanical garden of medicinal plants, which are raised, propagated and shipped to all parts of the world. A large amount of government research work is carried on and pharmacies and doctors are supplied from California to Maine. The diseases of chickens receive close attention here. Gardena has two banks, the First National, doing an immense business, and the Farmers and Merchants, a community bank with over eighty subscribers and deposits of $150,000. A savings department is a feature of both banks and they are housed in handsome buildings with the latest in safety vaults and equipment.

The Chamber of Commerce is a wide-awake body of men and women. One splendid work this body does is the gathering of all refuse and the sanitary disposal of same, making Gardena Valley the "Valley Beautiful." A large vegetable canning factory employing white labor only, a picture house that holds no Sunday shows but displays the church notices in illuminated letters, a fine grammar school, with the segregation of the Japanese children, they having a room with a good teacher. Five churches, one Japanese Baptist, with native pastor, are some of Gardena's attractions.

San Fernando Valley.

THE San Fernando Valley, lying northwest of Los Angeles at the very door of the city, comprises several hundred thousand acres of the richest and most productive farming lands to be found on the Pacific slope. The valley is embraced within the bounds of the Santa Monica and the Santa Susana mountain ranges, is approximately twenty-five miles in length and has an average width of ten miles. Flourishing cities are dotted in all parts and within the past decade the greater portion of the valley has been developed from large tracts of grain land into small intensive farming subdivisions ranging in size from one to forty acres.

On these suburban farm homesites agriculture, horticulture, poultry craft and livestock raising have been brought to a high degree of development.

On the northern slopes of the valley citrus culture is producing some of the finest oranges and lemons grown in the State. Large packing-houses are maintained at San Fernando for the handling of these products. In the central, south and western sections baby lima beans have been the principal product during the past two years. The value of this crop in 1919 was $2,500,000 and the 1920 crop, at lower prices, will have a value of about $2,000,000. Deciduous fruits, including peaches, apricots, pears and apples, are grown extensively in the open parts of the valley. There are about 10,000 acres at present planted to these various fruits and the amount is increasing each year.

Large canneries are maintained in Van Nuys, San Fernando, Lankershim and Burbank, where the fruit is handled and employment given to thousands of people through the summer season. Large commercial drying plants are also operated in Van Nuys and Lankershim.

The poultry industry in the San Fernando Valley has reached its highest development here. The industry, which was started at Van Nuys in 1913, has grown until it is now producing $1,000,000 annually. Those engaged in it are comfortably located on small acreage pieces and the size of the flocks ranges from 100 hens to 5000 hens. The poultry houses are uniform in construction and embody the latest improvements for the care and culture of the flocks. The industry is strictly on a commercial basis and no attempt has been made to develop fancy breeds. It is estimated that the Van Nuys colony alone now has about 250,000 hens and that there are over 500 people engaged in the industry.

Dairying is another industry in which remarkable progress has been made. In the southwest portion of the valley, located along Ventura Boulevard, are the famous Brant Rancho and the Adohr Stock Farm herds of pure-bred Guernseys which furnish the highest grade milk used in the city of Los Angeles. The Hansen Dairy Company of Los Angeles has just completed barns, silos and equipment for a herd of over 500 cows in the southern part of the valley. North of Van Nuys the Los Angeles Creamery Company, during the past year, has planted 640 acres to alfalfa, which will be the home of its new dairy to include a herd of 1000 cows. Near Burbank is the large dairy owned and operated by James J. Jeffries where a large herd of thoroughbred Holsteins are kept. Many small dairies are scattered in the different parts of the valley.

The San Fernando Valley is also becoming a center of extensive hog-raising activities where the choicest grades of animals are being bred. Extensive herds of Duroc-Jerseys are maintained by the Brant Rancho and J. C. Craig at Owensmouth, the Tu-Tock-a-Nula Ranch and Hewitt Brothers at Van Nuys and on a number of the ranches around Lankershim.

The Tarzana Ranch, owned by Edgar Rice Burroughs, author and farmer, has the finest herd of Hampshire swine in the State, winning a large percentage of the prizes in its class at the recent live-stock show, held in Los Angeles. Pig clubs are also organized in nearly all of the high schools in the valley where the youthful farmers find pleasure and profit in developing good stock and competing for the prizes that are offered by the various committees.

In the fall of 1920 a large Fair and Market was conducted for the first time in the history of the valley at Owensmouth and the exhibit at this show compared favorably with many of the large State fairs. It is planned that the fair shall become a permanent institution.

The production of potatoes, tomatoes, lettuce and melons the past year surpassed all records. Under intensive methods potato production reached as high as 200 sacks to the acre in the Van Nuys district, where the total crop averaged 100 sacks to the acre for the spring crop, and returned to the growers close to $1,000,000.

The greater portion of the San Fernando Valley is now included within the corporate limits of Los Angeles city and is supplied with an abundance of water both for irrigation and domestic use from the Los Angeles Aqueduct system. Three large reservoirs have been built on the slopes on the valley to store the winter flow of the aqueduct and which distribute the water under high pressure to the farms in a distributing system built at a cost of $2,600,000, with steel mains and laterals, placed under ground every half mile. In the annexed area the cost of irrigating water is 1 cent per miner's inch per hour with a meter equivalent of 1¼ cents for 100 cubic feet.

The highway system includes 700 miles of paved roads which connect all the cities and give access to the two State highways between Los Angeles and San Francisco, which both pass through the valley. On the north is the San Fernando Road and the Chatsworth Boulevard; in the center, Sherman Way and the Burbank-Lankershim Boulevard; and on the south the Ventura Boulevard. These main arteries are connected at intervals by paved roads running north and south, including Lankershim Boulevard, north and south Sherman Way, Brand Boulevard, Reseda avenue and Canoga avenue.

All of the schools in the valley are included in the Los Angeles school district with the exception of Burbank, which now has a petition pending to come into the district. There are high schools in Van Nuys, Owensmouth, San Fernando and Burbank and in addition to these places grammar schools are located at Lankershim, Marian, Chatsworth Calabasas, Pacoima, Mission Acres and Hansen Heights.

The buildings used by these schools represent an expenditure of about $1,000,000.

The valley is exceptionally well provided with railroad facilities. Both the Coast line and the Valley line of the Southern Pacific pass through this valley, joining at Burbank. Through the southern part runs the Chatsworth branch of the Southern Pacific.

The Pacific Electric Company operates the Van Nuys line from Los Angeles through the valley, reaching Lankershim, Van Nuys, Marian, Owensmouth, San Fernando, and also operates a line in the east end with a terminal at Burbank.

* * *

San Fernando.

SAN FERNANDO, the oldest town in the San Fernando Valley, is located near the San Fernando Mission on the north side of the valley. It is the center of the citrus belt, and truck gardening has been highly developed here on account of the mild climate throughout the winter. The city has two banking institutions, the finest hotel in the valley and the Southern Pacific maintains a large crew here. The city is well supplied with churches and has a live commercial organization, a woman's club and an active and prosperous class of citizens.

* * *

Burbank.

BURBANK is located at the gateway of the San Fernando Valley, about twelve miles northwest of Los Angeles. The rapid strides made by this city within the last year have placed this community among the fastest growing cities of Southern California.

Libby, McNeil & Libby Company operate a large canning factory here, and the main plant of the Moreland Truck Company is located in Burbank. The Empire China Company have asked for bids for the main buildings for their plants. Ground has been bought by the United States Compression Inner Tube Company and construction will be started immediately; the Allen Motor Car Company of Joliet, Ill., has acquired ground and will erect a plant to manufacture light tractors. A linoleum factory and a western branch of the Woodbury Soap Company will be located here, it is claimed.

The population is over 3000, the city owns its light and water system, and is now supplying four times as many residences as in April. The school system reflects the standard of education generally prevalent in Southern California. A new grammar school building has just been completed at a cost of $115,000. There is a good high school and a kindergarten. The library is located in the City Hall.

Burbank has an active Chamber of Commerce, a Woman's Club and an excellent Choral Club of fifty members.

* * *

Van Nuys.

VAN NUYS, "the hub" of the San Fernando Valley, was established in 1911. It has grown to a population of 4500 and is the administration center for the city of Los Angeles in all its activities in the annexed portion of the valley. Its Chamber of Commerce has 325 members and employs a paid secretary. There is a woman's club with a large membership, a branch of the Los Angeles Public Library, nine church denominations and many of the leading fraternal organizations. A large bean warehouse located here handles a large portion of the beans in the valley.

Building permits in the Van Nuys community will reach $600,000 for the year 1920.

The largest pipe organ factory west of the Mississippi is located here and employs a large force of men. The First National Bank of Van Nuys is the only financial institution in the town and has deposits of $1,350,000.

* * *

Lankershim.

LANKERSHIM is one of the older settlements and it is here that the deciduous fruit growing industry received its start and demonstrated the choice quality of fruit that could be grown in the valley. Peaches and apricots have reached perfection in this famous belt.

The Hartsook Stock Ranch and hundreds of poultry ranches surround this thriving town. The Chamber of Commerce, Woman's Club and several fraternal organizations are in active operation and have large memberships. A growing State bank is located here.

* * *

Owensmouth.

OWENSMOUTH, at the west end of the valley, is surrounded by highly productive lands. It has made marked advancement since its establishment in 1912 and is the trading center for a large area embraced in the valley and in the mountain district to the north, south and west. It is located on the Southern Pacific Railroad and is a shipping center for beans, hay grain and fruit. A community church is maintained and the town has splendid banking and business facilities.

* * *

Zelzah.

ZELZAH, on the main Coast line of the Southern Pacific, in the northwestern part of the valley, is an agricultural center surrounded by fruit orchards and alfalfa and bean lands. A large warehouse is operated here and the town is well supplied with trading facilities. It has an active Chamber of Commerce and Woman's Club. The latter has recently completed a fine home.

* * *

Marian.

MARIAN, midway between Van Nuys and Owensmouth, enjoys an enviable position as a trading center and is the location of the Marian Milling Company, which operates a large feed supply, bean and grain warehouse. Among the newer towns of the valley, it has a great future.

* * *

Chatsworth.

CHATSWORTH, among the oaks in the northwestern part of the valley, is one of the most picturesque spots to be found in Southern California. For years it has been a trading center and with the development that has been going on in the valley, Chatsworth has kept pace. On the hillsides around this place are some of the finest orange, lemon and grapefruit orchards to be found in California, and at the Valley Fair this section carried off the honors in the production of vegetables.

Chatsworth has a fine school, an active Chamber of Commerce and has religious advantages.

Cahuenga Valley.

Hollywood.

LYING under the protecting arm of the hills to the north and west of the business section of Los Angeles, is Hollywood. For a number of reasons this place is distinctive. In the first place Nature has done her bit with enthusiasm and to this natural advantage has been added the skill of master workmen in architecture and landscape gardening.

The population of the district varies in estimate from 40,000 to 60,000. It comprises an area of several hundred blocks that are closely built up with attractive and modern homes, apartments and hotels. Some of Southern California's show places are found in Hollywood. The business district lies along Hollywood Boulevard and is two miles in length. Business concerns are also reaching out on Sunset and Santa Monica Boulevards so that a short time will see this extreme west end of Los Angeles served with three broad avenues of commerce.

Strides in development have been remarkable in all the history of Hollywood since it was made a town, but this past year has seen the greatest advance. Eight millions is the total realty improvements according to those who have watched it closely and in one week the building permits showed forty-four structures started at a total valuation of $266,443.

While this section is thought of mostly as a residential spot, one of the biggest industries in the world is found here, motion pictures. Almost all of the large producing companies have huge plants in Hollywood employing thousands of people and producing the great mass of filmed plays that are needed to supply audiences all over the world.

Another feature of Hollywood which is certain to impress the stranger is the community enterprises. Ther is community theater where actors of high standard produce the best in drama, a community chorus, held in the high school where hundreds go weekly to sing, a community orchestra, a community forum to which all the organizations send representatives. Just formed is a corporation to build a community park, Greek theater and art center which will be worthy of the world's attention.

Many of these things are possible because of the artists who live in Hollywood. It is said that if a record were kept of persons owning property here who may justly be called famous this place would outrank any other in this country. People internationally known in art, music and letters have homes here.

A high school and nine grammar schools are in the Hollywood district and fifteen churches are supported by this community.

* * *

Sawtelle.

THE group of buildings known as the Soldiers' Home has made the name Sawtelle familiar with thousands of people. With the ocean beaches in the foreground and the foothills as a backdrop, it is beautifully situated. The population is estimated at 5000. A substantial and steady increase is noted. This town is the center of a very large acreage of winter lettuce and celery, which is sent by truck to Los Angeles to be shipped to local and eastern points to supply the holiday trade. An immense amount of lima beans are also raised here. Sawtelle has a wideawake Chamber of Commerce and a very progressive Woman's Club having its own building that is used for community purposes. There is a new bank building recently completed at a cost of $50,000; much street improvement has been made during the past year. There are many good stores that do a fine retail trade. The quarterly pension pay roll is estimated at $500,000, the pay roll of the home at $18,000 per month, fully three-fourths of which is expended with the home merchants. Sawtelle has the advantage of both country and city privileges, having been annexed to Los Angeles in 1919. It is reached by the Pacific Electric and by four of California's wonder boulevards.

* * *

Sherman.

SHERMAN is the headquarters of the western division of the Pacific Electric, and is the home of many of its employees. A large number of the oil-well workers in the near-by fields also have homes here. The population numbers 2000, an increase of 50 per cent over last year. The responsible men of the town are backing a project to widen Santa Monica Boulevard through the town.

Two moving-picture studios have recently located in Sherman and $200,000 worth of homes and homesites have changed hands in the last nine months. Avocado orchards are being planted on the slope above the town. The sightly location, pretty homes and progressive residents make this an ideal homesite.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE SEVEN)

Sunshine Ranch Is Scientifically Farmed.

ONE of the most striking examples of agricultural development in Southern California and the entire Southwest is Sunshine Ranch at the upper end of San Fernando Valley, twenty miles from Los Angeles. The ranch proper consists of approximately 4200 acres, and its rapid transformation from raw ground in less than four years is due very largely to efficient power for farm work. To be more specific, Sunshine Ranch is scientifically farmed from every angle. Already it has become famous and it is one of the show places for visiting agriculturists from all sections of our common country.

Big tasks at Sunshine Ranch are accomplished with efficient power in moving, traveling and every other equation that the farmer has to deal with. For example, eleven tractors and forty mules constitute the present power plant. Mules are used six abreast to pull orchard tools. Large tractors are hitched to nine-foot double disc harrows to work up the soil in some 535 acres of young citrus orchard now planted. These same tractors also pull gang plows that prepare new land for spring planting. Add to the list a big "75" that pulls a dozen plow bottoms at once and miniature tractors that cultivate between the rows of nursery stock and the tractor "fleet" at Sunshine Ranch is complete for all present needs.

Of the total acreage at Sunshine, better than 1800 acres are under intensive cultivation and 1000 acres are under water and ready for citrus planting. The Los Angeles aqueduct runs underground through the property and it is from this source that irrigating water is received.

A recent purchase gives the ranch over 2000 acres of fine mountain range adjoining. On the ranch proper there is a tract of 120 acres in alfalfa. Some 500 acres are devoted to citrus fruits and soon the latter acreage will be increased to 1000 or more. Carrying out scientific farming methods, interplanting is always resorted to in connection with young citrus trees. "Baby lima" beans were planted this year. Eight rows of beans were planted between each two rows of trees. A winter cover crop is always used. To prepare the ground, tractors are used, operated sixteen hours daily, night work being accomplished with lights attached to the machines.

At Sunshine Ranch the buildings are many in number and carrying out the ideals of the owners they are painted a characteristic sunshine color. One of the most important features is the excellent quarters for ranch employees. Construction was planned tending towards the contentment of the latter. Bunkhouses are roomy, with green lawns and flowers, a central bathhouse and dining and reading-rooms. Porches are wide, thus assuring cool currents of air, and roofs are sanded with white gravel on several layers of asphalted felt. In other words, ranch houses are built to last for all time.

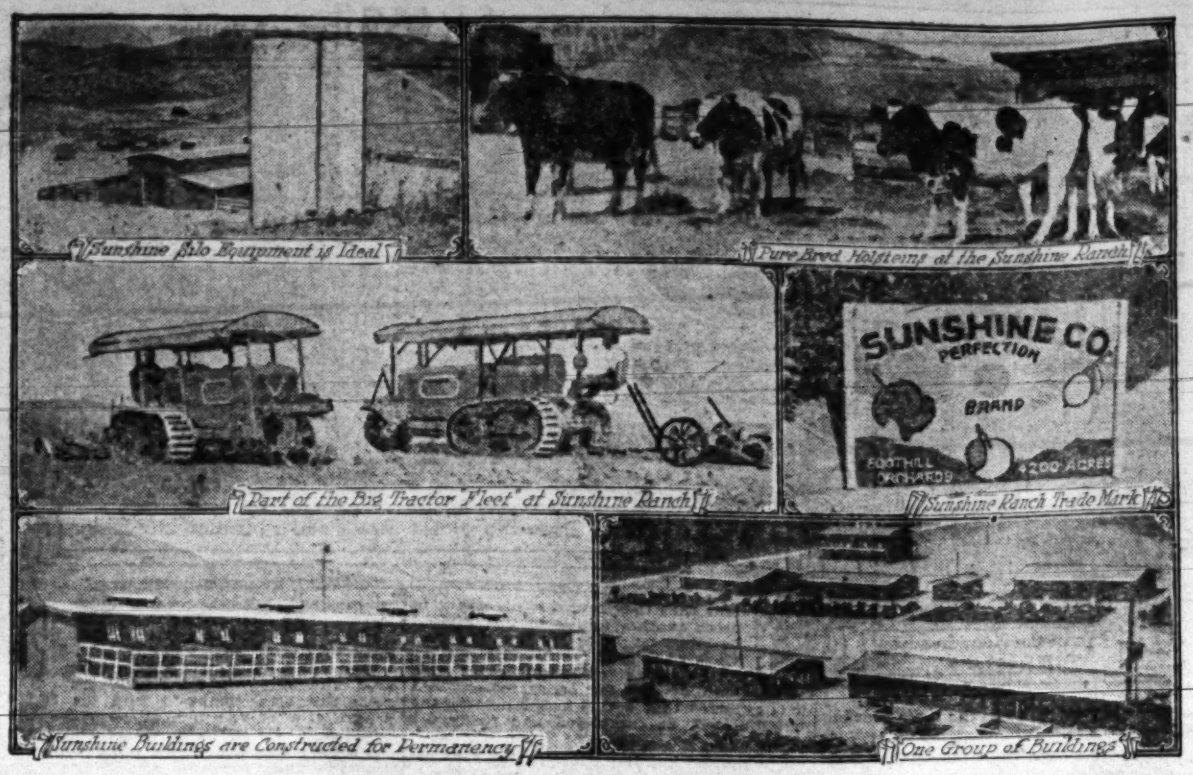
Live stock is kept to provide fertility for the soil at Sunshine. The foundation herd of pure-bred Holsteins includes cows, heifers and a splendid sire. There are also some pure-bred Hampshire hogs. All fertilizer produced by the stock is scientifically handled and in turn applied to the land.

At the opposite side of the ranch building site is the model poultry plant. There are two poultry houses, each 420 feet in length and accommodating 5000 laying fowls. The incubating capacity at Sunshine is 15,000 eggs; brooding house, 4000 chicks.

Sunshine Ranch has an apiary department in the hills as well as all other features of a real diversified farm.

Employees are transported to and from work in small auto trucks furnished by the management. In citrus planting, Sunshine Ranch specializes on Seedless grapefruit, Valencia oranges and Eureka lemons.

When M. H. Mosher, retired oil man, who is president and majority stock owner of The Sunshine Company, first looked at the present site four years ago he had in mind just what is now being developed—a scientifically farmed ranch that would show to the world in very concrete form the wonderful, and almost unbelievable to nonresident farmers, possibilities in agriculture and stock raising in sunny Southern California.



Sunshine Silo Equipment is Ideal
Pure Bred Holsteins at the Sunshine Ranch
Part of the Big Tractor Fleet at Sunshine Ranch
Sunshine Ranch Trade Mark
Sunshine Buildings are Constructed for Permanency
One Group of Buildings

VERNON---THE INDUSTRIAL CITY

Southeast of Los Angeles is the city of Vernon, known as the Industrial City which is a well-earned name, for the city of Vernon is rapidly becoming the home of more manufacturing plants than any other like situated city.

One of the reasons for the rapid growth of this industrial city is the fact that many liberal concessions are granted new manufacturing plants locating there and its transportation facilities.

Shipping facilities are supplied by the Southern Pacific, Salt Lake and Santa Fe railroads.

Numerous switch tracks extend from these railway lines to every part of the industrial district.


HOME OF THE INDUSTRIAL COMMERCIAL AND SAVINGS BANK AND FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF VERNON.

Another important factor to the growth of Vernon is the natural gas that is supplied by the Southern California Gas Company. The Edison Electric Company also has a plant there giving effective service to those manufacturers desiring to use electricity as a motive power. More important, however, than the electric service is that service rendered operators of industrial plants in the district by the Southern California Gas Co., who serve the community with natural gas.

Another reason for the coming to the front as an Industrial City is the number of progressive citizens living there. At the head of these progressives stands the name of J. B. Leonis, vice-president of the Industrial and Commercial Savings Bank of Vernon, which was established to furnish financial accommodations to local manufacturers and other business interests.

To keep apace of the ever increasing business of Vernon it has become necessary to open another bank, the First National Bank of Vernon. J. B. Leonis is also vice-president of this bank.

The expansion of Vernon as an industrial center has been phenomenal and is due to a great extent to the activity and progressiveness of such citizens as Mr. Leonis. For further information regarding Vernon as a manufacturing center or Vernon real estate as an investment address the J. B. Leonis Investment Co., Vernon, California.

San Gabriel Valley.

IF THE sun shines a little brighter, the breezes blow a little softer and the scent of the orange blossom is a little sweeter than elsewhere in Southern California, there's a good chance that you're in the San Gabriel Valley. In the San Gabriel is the ancient and historic mission built and restored under the care of Fra Junipero Serra of beloved memory; in the San Gabriel is the Glossy green of orange groves, would be asked. A $250,000 high school, one of the finest suburban institutions in the county, completes the education of Alhambra's youth, previously taken care of in two kindergartens and eight grammar schools. Another important item of the educational life of the community is the Ramona Convent, a magnificent denominational institution that contains all the grades from the beginning of the child's education to preparation for college.

Alhambra has recently been making considerable progress along lines of industrial development, its excellent transportation facilities, and its geographical location. It is located thirteen miles east of Los Angeles. The Valley Boulevard, one of the principal outlets of the big city, passes through the business section of El Monte. The Southern Pacific and Pacific Electric railroads and Motor Transit Company amply handle the freight and passenger traffic.

El Monte is a city of the sixth class and has a population of 1200, while the adjacent territory in the township swells this population to 6000. During the past year much building has been in progress, among school, a $25,000 Lark Ellen School and other municipal and private buildings, the latter including a citrus packing-house that cost $75,000, a model of its kind.

Good crop prospects for the coming year and much activity in real estate are signs of the time.

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THE "Gem City of the San Gabriel Valley," with a population of nearly 7000, is situated seventeen miles northeast of Los Angeles, and is geographically in the center of the most productive district in the San Gabriel Valley. Its population is 7000, and it has a high school, a $50,000 Carnegie library, a $25,000 Lark Ellen School and other municipal and private buildings, the latter including a citrus packing-house that cost $75,000, a model of its kind.

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• • •

Monrovia.

A Midwinter Picnic in Los Angeles.

SYCAMORE GROVE, WHERE STATE SOCIETIES HOLD OUTINGS ALL THE YEAR.



The State Societies of Southern California, with Many Thousands of Members, Contribute in a Unique Way to the Social Life of the Community. Each Society Holds Monthly Meetings and Great Outdoor Picnics Annually. These Picnics are Held Every Month in the Year.

Advertisements—Business Announcements, Enterprises, Real Estate, Commerce.

[Under this General heading appear on this and succeeding pages of the Midwinter Number various authorized business announcements, together with description of industrial and building enterprises, the nature and responsibility for which are shown in the notices themselves.]

New Home of Pacific Mutual.



Architects Drawing of the New Pacific Mutual Life Bldg.

Main Corridor Leading To Elevators.

Transverse Corridor In Front of Elevators.

KEEPING pace with the ever-growing business of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, the building that shelters this hive of industry is constantly growing. To such an extent has the office building grown that there are perhaps only two or three life insurance companies in the United States who have as much floor space in their home office as the Pacific Mutual will have in its completed building.

The first unit of the present home office was completed in 1908. In about seven years it became necessary to add another building almost as large as the original one.

Five years after the erection of the annex, the company had increased to such an extent that they found it necessary to erect another annex to the original building, larger by far than the previous addition.

The work of constructing this building is going on at present and it is expected that within a few months the building will be completed and ready for occupancy.

The present building is built in an L shape with the front entrance at the top of the L and is 58 feet across the front, 160 feet deep and 80 feet wide at the base of the L. There are five stories, mezzanine floor and basement.

The main shaft of the new building will have a frontage of 207 feet, a depth of 162 feet and will rise to a height of 150 feet, which is all that the city ordinance will allow. There will be twelve stories and a basement, making the new building practically double the height of the present structure.

The new building will be connected with the present structure at the end of the lower limb of the L by a 64½x61-foot link running as high as the present building. It will connect the two buildings at all five floors and the basement of the original building.

The new building will have a floor area amounting to 362,500 square feet; this area combined with the 52,600 square feet of the present structure will amount to 415,100 square feet and make the Pacific Mutual Building one of the largest office buildings in the city.

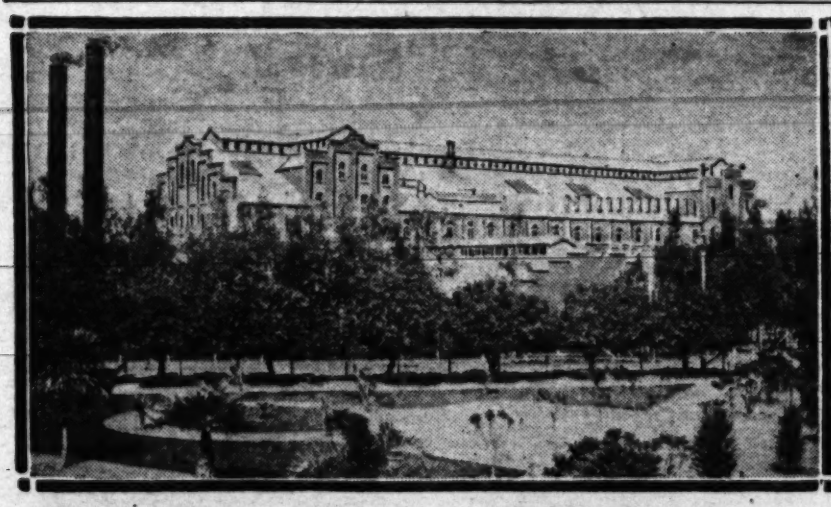
The building will be a class A structure throughout. The frame will be steel imbedded in concrete, making the building absolutely fireproof, the exterior walls will be of ornamental terra cotta tile, backed up with brick. All floors will be reinforced concrete on steel frame. Hollow tiling will be used in the interior walls.

At the rear of the building (north side) on property that is owned by the Pacific Mutual and extending through from street to street will be built a two-story underground garage of reinforced concrete. Each of the two floors will have an area of 70x326 feet which combined with an open parking space above and at the street level will accommodate 300 automobiles. The building will be plentifully equipped with fire escapes. These fire escapes that face on the streets will be recessed into the body of the building in order to avoid the unsightly appearance of an exposed fire escape.

The main entrance will be on Sixth street and will open into a beautiful corridor leading directly to the elevators, which face the main entrance and line a transverse corridor into which the Grand avenue entrance opens on the west side of the building. There will also be rear entrances to the building from the parking space already referred to.

Moving pictures of the work of erecting the building are taken daily and when the building is completed these pictures will be shown.

Sugar Beet Industry Promotes Better Farming.



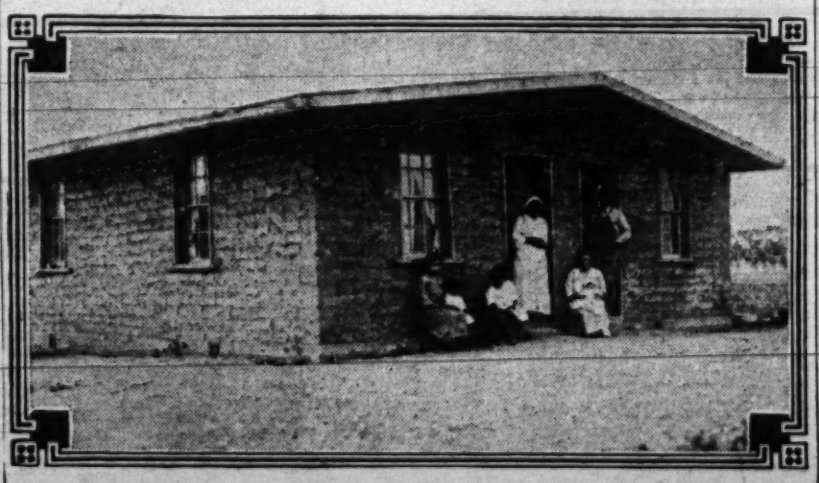
MAIN FACTORY BUILDING, AMERICAN BEET SUGAR COMPANY, OXNARD, CALIFORNIA.



VIEW IN BEET FIELD OF JULES CALLENS, NEAR VENTURA, CALIFORNIA, SHOWING BEETS BEING HARVESTED THIS SEASON. THESE BEETS WILL RUN ABOUT 26 TONS TO THE ACRE.

DURING twenty-three years of operation in California the American Beet Sugar Company has constantly promoted better and more intensive farming, which in turn has resulted in benefit to all classes of farmers as well as benefiting certain communities as a whole. The industry was first introduced into this State in San Bernardino county in 1890 and in Ventura county in 1898, at which time the American Beet Sugar Company erected its largest factory at Oxnard.

Southern California with all its natural advantages, such as richness of soil and ideal climate, has a very unique opportunity to develop into one of the greatest diversified farming countries. Once the irrational single crop system is definitely relegated to the other less favorably located sections of the country and when California farmers generally adopt the two imperative principles of permanent agriculture, diversified farming and live stock production, the sugar beet will find a permanent place in all our better farms because it not only ameliorates the mechanical condition of the soil, but in addition to the very remunerative returns the grower will receive, it leaves a valuable byproduct, the beet tops, the value of which, unfortunately, has not been sufficiently appreciated by our farmers because in the past they have not fully realized the full value which may be derived from this excellent feed if properly siloed.



ADOBE HOUSE—ON RANCH OF ALEX WILTFONG, NEAR OXNARD, CALIFORNIA. THIS HOUSE WAS BUILT BY MR. WILTFONG TO HOUSE HIS MEXICAN LABORERS.

There is perhaps no problem incident to crop production of any kind as important as labor. In the sugar beet equation capital represents the land we have to farm. Land cannot be made to produce unless we have the required amount of labor to work it. Past experience has taught the farmers of Southern California that transient labor for agricultural work is very unreliable and that the solution of the problem could only be found in a method by which we can provide permanent employment for the labor, a system by which we can retain these men on the various ranches by furnishing comfortable housing accommodations.

Field laborers are supplied largely by Mexico. Farmers are beginning to realize that they must furnish these laborers with living quarters which can be called "home" and where laborers and their families can live the year around.

The adobe house is the most suitable for the Mexican laborer. The American Beet Sugar Company and leading farmers have already built in excess of 100 adobe houses for their Mexican laborers. The annual cost of a double house, comprising four rooms, will figure approximately $44. The Mexicans build them themselves, which gives them employment when not needed for field work.



A Midwinter Picnic in Los Angeles.

SYCAMORE GROVE, WHERE STATE SOCIETIES HOLD OUTINGS ALL THE YEAR.

San Gabriel Valley.

IF THE sun shines a little brighter, the breezes blow a little softer and the scent of the orange blossom is a little sweeter than elsewhere in Southern California, there's a good chance that you're in the San Gabriel Valley. In the San Gabriel is the ancient and historic mission built and fostered under the care of Fra Junipero Serra of beloved memory; in the San Gabriel is the glossy green of orange groves, acre after acre and mile after solid mile; in the San Gabriel are the fat acres of Lucky Baldwin's rancho, now divided into a hundred little farmlets, each yielding a comfortable living to a happy family; cupped within the San Gabriel, bordered on the north by the snow-capped Sierras and on the south by the purple Puente Hills, and carrying deep in its bosom the silver thread of the San Gabriel River, are a happy people, ranchers, poultrymen, stockmen, together with artists, musicians and all manner of famous folk who have flocked here because they liked it better than anywhere else on earth.

The valley covers an area of 480 square miles, has a population of nearly 100,000 people and an assessed valuation of $100,000,000. The oranges and lemons, walnuts, hay, grain, poultry, cattle, sheep, hogs, peaches, grapes, apricots, honey and all manner of products of the soil bring the year's grand total to the amount of the assessed values and more.

* * *

San Gabriel.

OLDEST and most picturesque of the valley cities, San Gabriel was established as a Franciscan mission under the beneficent leadership of Fra Junipero Serra more than 150 years ago. The San Gabriel mission is still the most noted and best preserved of the famous missions along the entire length of the Camino Real, and as such is famous from one end of the country to the other. And to tourists during the past decade the name of the mission town is synonymous with the wonderful pageant play annually produced there by the Mission players from the story by John Steven McGroarty.

But though steeped in the ancient past and full of historic relics, San Gabriel does not depend upon the grandeur of former days for all her glory. Like other cities of the valley San Gabriel is blessed with an ideal climate and is already attracting attention of health-seekers from less favored climes. A population of nearly 3000 indicates a rapidly growing community, for the town when incorporated in 1913 had but a few hundred people and now boasts of a population of better than 2500. This district is as rich in agricultural products as it was in the days of the Franciscan fathers. Oranges to the extent of 750 cars annually and a value of more than $1,000,000 form one of the chief exports. From a sleepy old mission town of the pioneer days San Gabriel has grown to be an attractive, well paved and well-lighted municipality with a tax value of $2,225,000.

* * *

Arcadia.

THE little city that has been carved out of Santa Anita Rancho has almost forgotten that it was once but a small part of the great ranch of Lucky Baldwin, whose thousands of acres stretched miles across the floor of the San Gabriel Valley. Today the broad grazing lands that once fed cattle and sheep for the famous pioneer are subdivided into smaller holdings and intensely cultivated to produce wonder crops of fruits, vegetables and poultry. Where the heavy carreta of Spanish days used to move its slow and lumbering way the tractor is now to be seen, efficient and skillful in helping the modern farmer do his many chores.

The awakening of Arcadia has been natural and inevitable. Sixteen miles from Los Angeles, on two steam railways, the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific, and on the Pacific Electric, finest of its kind, with motor transport easy and rapid through the main arteries of the Foothill Boulevard and Huntington Drive, Arcadia is just naturally in the center of things, and with its rich, solid and kindly smiling skies is destined to become one of the richest centers in Southern California.

* * *

Alhambra.

MORE than keeping pace with other cities of the San Gabriel Valley, Alhambra, "the gate city," has shown a steady and consistent growth during the past year. Building permits, which last year showed a $250,000 total, will this year go far ahead of that amount, according to figures already tabulated. The city's comparative nearness to Los Angeles—eight miles by Pacific Electric, with twenty-minute service—makes it ideal for a residence place for thousands of men and women whom business calls to Los Angeles. For this reason the 12,000 population of Alhambra is merely a stepping-stone to bigger and better things.

Alhambra is primarily a residence city, and its double rows of beautiful homes are one of its most striking characteristics. Naturally for a city of its class and character the educational facilities are all that could be asked. A $250,000 high school, one of the finest suburban institutions in the county, completes the education of Alhambra's youth, previously taken care of in two kindergartens and eight grammar schools. Another important item of the educational life of the community is the Ramona Convent, a magnificent denominational institution that contains all the grades from the beginning of the child's education to preparation for college.

Alhambra has recently been making considerable progress along lines of industrial development, its excellent transportation facilities and hundreds of comfortable homes and attractive shops aiding in this respect. Half a dozen growing factories added recently testify to the growth of this important side of the city's life.

Alhambra has the city manager plan, whose duty, with five commissioners, is to conduct business affairs of the municipality along lines of the charter from the government.

Ideal climate, high-class residences and business district, natural beauty of surroundings combine to make Alhambra one of the most desirable of residence cities in Southern California.

* * *

Azusa.

ANOTHER instance of early California evolution is shown in the city of Azusa, originally a part of an immense Spanish grant under the name Rancho de Azusa; later subdivided into ranches and still later into town lots, now blossoming out into a full-fledged municipality typical of the district and showered with blessings of climate and good soil, pure water and ideal conditions for producing the famous California navel and Valencia orange. The Azusa Citrus Growers' Exchange handles more than $1,000,000 worth of citrus fruits annually and this year marketed a crop that will total considerably more than that. Situated upon the Pacific Electric Railway, Santa Fe and traversed by the famous Foothill Boulevard, Azusa is well equipped to take her share of trade and business.

Azusa is situated twenty-five miles east of Los Angeles and commands a wonderful panorama of the Sierra Madre Mountains. The city lies at the mouth of the San Gabriel Canyon, famous for its resorts, fishing and hunting.

* * *

Claremont.

CLAREMONT is a city of nearly 1800 inhabitants according to the latest census and is located thirty-five miles east of Los Angeles on the main line of the Santa Fe and Pacific Electric railways.

Claremont has grown during the past years but more especially within the last year. New houses have been and are being built in an effort to satisfy the demand for homes. "Build more houses," has been the urgent appeal of the Chamber of Commerce for some time.

Claremont is well known as the home of Pomona College. This institption, while only thirty-two years old, has developed from a very small educational center with a student body of less than 100 into a college known all over the country and with a faculty of sixty members and a student body of nearly 1000.

There are more than fifteen buildings of the college and the grounds comprise more than 100 acres. New women's dormitories costing nearly $100,000 are being completed this year and plans are under way for a new chemistry building to cost more than $100,000. The college grounds, campus and Blanchard Park have been greatly improved and beautified. In the heart of Blanchard Park nestles the well-known Greek Theater. The resources of the college are over $3,000,000.

Claremont is known as the Hub of the Citrus Belt, and has three large packing-houses within the city. These ship more than 2500 cars of oranges and lemons annually from the Claremont groves. The water supply, both for domestic use and for irrigating, is unexcelled anywhere in the south.

* * *

Covina.

A CITRUS crop of $4,250,000 as the reward for shipping 2500 cars of oranges and lemons from the district makes Covina naturally proud of her position as the queen city of the San Gabriel Valley. The money wealth of this steadily growing and highly prosperous community is reflected in the bank resources, which this year have passed the $3,000,000 mark, according to latest reports.

Activity in real estate, civic as well as ranch lands, indicates that many newcomers are finding Covina to their liking for homes and business. Well-paved streets, a bustling business center, two active newspapers and a live Chamber of Commerce are assets of the community as are its beautiful churches and complete educational system.

Covina is twenty-two miles due east of the city of Los Angeles, lying on the eastern side of the San Gabriel Valley. The rich farming and ranching district supports and matures a wide variety of crops, giving the citizens a substantial atmosphere and steady, progressive feeling that is reflected in the erection of a new $125,000 grammar school, a $25,000 Lark Ellen School and other municipal and private buildings, the latter including a citrus packing-house that cost $75,000, a model of its kind.

Good crop prospects for the coming year and much activity in real estate are signs of the time.

* * *

Monrovia.

THE "Gem City of the San Gabriel Valley," with a population of nearly 7000, is situated seventeen miles northeast of Los Angeles, and is geographically in the center of Southern California's tourist paradise; almost equidistant from Riverside, San Bernardino and the Bear Lake resorts on the east and scores of beaches to the west and south. From Monrovia as a hub radiate concrete boulevards that lead the traveler in every desired direction. Two hours' ride takes him to the high hills or to the seashore.

The year 1920 has seen many forward strides for Monrovia, which has substantially increased in population, added more than $500,000 to its bank deposits, gathered a bumper citrus crop and built nearly a hundred thousand dollars worth of improvements and additions to the municipal water system, now one of the finest for any city of its class in the State.

Completion of Monrovia's $50,000 Colonial Theater gives this city a unique position in the San Gabriel Valley and is making it more and more the amusement center of the district. Addition of several new bungalow courts, two apartments and several flats are helping to care for the tourist problem.

There is no better measure of a city's progress than its public schools. Monrovia's educational system offers carefully graded courses from kindergarten to a high school fully accredited by the country's greatest universities. Enrollment for the past year averaged 1200, with fifty-four teachers employed. The total value of the school property is $428,000.

While Monrovia is the home of the orange and boasts of some of the finest orange ranches in the State, amusements of the kind most appreciated by the tourist are to be had for the asking. Hiking, mountain climbing, tennis, golf at near-by courses, are on the program. For those desiring less strenuous pleasures there are always plays, concerts, programs by an excellent municipal band and many other entertainments.

Monrovia's orange crop totaled over $1,250,000 and its bank resources will reach close to the $4,000,000 mark.

* * *

La Verne.

JUST thirty miles east of Los Angeles, in the citrus belt, is the city of La Verne. The town was incorporated ten years ago as a city of the sixth class with a population then of 940. In the past decade it has grown to a city of nearly 2000 people.

This gratifying increase in population is attributed to the growth of the local citrus industry and to the attendance at the La Verne College, which is now drawing on the whole United States for its student body.

The La Verne citrus district now comprises more than 3000 acres of oranges and lemons, which has necessitated the building of an immense new packing-house. The structure is of reinforced concrete and is now nearing completion. It makes the fifth packing-house for La Verne.

The city is served by the Santa Fe, Southern Pacific and Pacific Electric railways and is on both the Foothill Boulevard and the Covina branch of the Valley Boulevard.

* * *

Glendora.

A LISTING of Glendora's banking resources, its splendid religious, civic and business buildings, its fine schools and handsome residences would be to give this city, lying between Azusa and Pomona on the Foothill Boulevard, the name of being an ideal representative of the modern Southern California city. Like most other communities of the San Gabriel Valley, Glendora's principal industry is citrus fruit growing, oranges leading and lemons a strong second. The steady growth of the community argues a prosperous and happy future for Glendora. The city recently voted $65,000 for a beautiful park site, which promises to become one of the finest memorial parks in the Southland.

All modern accessories of the city, pure water, gas, electricity, sewers, up-to-date banks, splendid woman's clubhouse, representation of the leading fraternal orders, all conspire to add attractiveness to the foothill city.

Nearly a 50 per cent increase in bank deposits is noted during the past year.

* * *

El Monte.

THE growth and progress of the little city of El Monte during the past year have been remarkable. A new $55,000 sewer system, covering the entire city, has just been completed and the City Trustees have voted to start a large street paving program, which will take in practically all the principal streets of the city. El Monte is located thirteen miles east of Los Angeles. The Valley Boulevard, one of the principal outlets of the big city, passes through the business section of El Monte. The Southern Pacific and Pacific Electric railroads and Motor Transit Company amply handle the freight and passenger traffic.

El Monte is a city of the sixth class and has a population of 1200, while the adjacent territory in the township swells this population to 6000. During the past year much building has been in progress, among the most prominent improvements being the Lailey Block, First Methodist Church, Corpe Brothers Block and Nicholls-Loomis Company. Nearly fifty new homes have been erected during that period. A rich country lies around El Monte, the principal products being walnuts and vegetables, of which the largest crop is celery.

Three large vegetable canneries are located at El Monte, as well as the large packing and shipping plant of the Mountain View Walnut Growers' Association and a packing-house of the Randolph Marketing Company. The Los Angeles Creamery Company maintains a large branch, dairying being one of the principal occupations to the north and west of the city. Two producing oil wells work day and night in the Old Mission district to the south of El Monte. A fine, large High School and four grammar schools are located in the township and handle the educational needs in excellent shape. During the past year, many thousands of dollars have been spent in storm protection work on the banks of the Rio Hondo wash. El Monte has three churches. Two strong banks handle the financial business of the valley. The El Monte Chamber of Commerce is headed by President J. E. Killian and Secretary V. E. Bowser.

* * *

Bassett.

MANY new homes can be seen dotted about the small, but prosperous, community of Bassett, which is located on the Valley Boulevard, about eighteen miles east of Los Angeles on the Southern Pacific Railroad. The district is entirely agricultural, the chief products being walnuts, oranges, lemons, and garden vegetables. Several cattle ranches and dairies, which supply milk to neighboring cities, are located in this district. During the past year many large ranches have been subdivided into five, ten and twenty-acre tracts, thus accounting for the many new homes in the community.

* * *

Puente.

WITH the completion of a large orange and lemon packing-house and an immense walnut packing-house, Puente has placed itself on the map as one of the principal citrus and walnut shipping districts in Southern California. During the past year the North Whittier Heights Citrus Association completed a large packing-house at a cost of over $100,000, while the La Puente Valley Walnut Growers' Association built the largest walnut packing-house in the world at an outlay of nearly $200,000. The walnut house is probably the most modern and complete plant of its kind in the country, and the crop of over 7000 acres of walnuts located in the La Puente Valley are handled through it.

Puente is located in the center of one of the most prosperous agricultural districts in the Southland and has a population in excess of 3500 in the city and close-by country. Walnuts yield the most important crop of the valley at present, but with the planting of large tracts of land to oranges and lemons during the past few years, the citrus industry threatens to soon exceed the walnut industry as the main product. One planting of citrus trees in the North Whittier Heights district, consisting of 2600 acres, is now coming into heavy bearing. Offers of $6000 per acre have been refused for groves in this district, it being practically frostless.

* * *

Sierra Madre.

THE recent Federal census shows that Sierra Madre has a population of 2026. During the past year many more people have located in this ideal health resort.

Recognized for its wonderful curative climate in the treatment of all pulmonary ailments, its picturesque scenic beauty and accessibility for suburban dwellers, the city is rapidly expanding with substantial residences and bungalows. Considerable activity is noticeable in the building line.

The recent reorganization of the Chamber of Commerce has added much to the advancement of this place, through the activity of its progressive membership.

Ornamental lights are being installed on the recently newly-paved boulevards, a new City Hall and park to house the various municipal offices are now under consideration. The establishment of a proper

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TEN.)

Advertisements—Business Announcements, Enterprises, Real Estate, Commerce.

[Under this general heading appear on this and succeeding pages of the Midwinter Number various authorized business announcements, together with description of industrial and building enterprises, the nature and responsibility for which are shown in the notices themselves.]

Road Oil.

THE road oil industry is comparatively new, dating back not more than twenty-five years. The use of oil for this purpose was accidentally discovered by the overflowing of oil tanks which resulted in settling dust and making the earth's surface impregnable to moisture.

This oil being badly adulterated with foreign matter and unfit for fuel or refining, was used exclusively in the oil fields. It was used for dust laying purposes only and contained perhaps 50 to 60 per cent asphaltum and because of the crude devices then available, an oil light in gravity had to be used to make it spread well.

Since its discovery, engineers and road builders have discovered many new merits for oil in road construction. Instead of using waste oil, the very cleanest and best natural heavy asphaltic oil is used as a base.

It has been found that by distilling off light hydrocarbons and using an oil high in adhesiveness and one containing 90 to 94 per cent asphaltum a wonderful surfacing can be made for concrete and macadam boulevards.



The industry has now developed to the point where the best results are obtained only with the most up-to-date mechanical equipment for applying the oil.

Our oil is peculiarly adapted for road work and we have made a specialty of this business for ten years. We also operate a fleet of ten specially equipped trucks for the distribution and application of our products.

A. F. GILMORE COMPANY,
Oil producers, refiners, marketers.
700 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.

JAMES JONES COMPANY BRASS WORKS.

Operating under practically the same management since 1892 the James Jones Company at 201 Leroy street, Los Angeles, has kept apace of the business and commercial progress of Los Angeles, growing and expanding with the growth and expansion of the city until at present the plant covers an area of 22,000 square feet.

This is one of the largest plants of its kind in the West, consisting as it does of modern machine shops, foundry and pattern shops, all equipped with the most up-to-date labor-saving machinery. The territory covered by this company comprises Washington, Oregon, California, Arizona and Nevada.

SWIMMING AT BIMINI THE YEAR AROUND.

Bimini Baths, covering an area of 10,000 square feet and divided into three separate swimming pools, is one of the best of its kind on the Coast. The management has at all times featured cleanliness as a first consideration, and every precaution is taken to keep all the equipment used thoroughly cleansed and sterilized.

Since the Bimini Springs were discovered, in 1900, a constant flow of this excellent mineral water has poured forth at the rate of 100 gallons per minute and at a temperature of 104 degrees Fahrenheit. This water is unlike many curative waters in that it has no odor or abnormal taste, making it desirable for table use.

A medical department is maintained at Bimini in connection with the baths, and is under the management of a regular registered physician, whose advice in regard to the various forms of treatment is absolutely free.

The best of car service is to be had in reaching Bimini, which is located at Third street and Vermont avenue.

CALIFORNIA FIREPROOF DOOR COMPANY.

The California Fireproof Door Company is one of the leading Pacific Coast institutions making various kinds of drawn metal doors. This company deals entirely with architects and contractors. At present its doors are being installed in the new Pacific Mutual Building, being erected in Sixth street, in the new State Building, also being erected in Sixth street and in the new Los Angeles Railway Building.

Such other large buildings as the Million Dollar Theater structure in which Grauman's Theater is homed in Broadway, the Orpheum Theater and the New Pantages Theater and office building are equipped with doors manufactured by this company.

JOHNSON, CARVELL & MURPHY.

From a small location on North Los Angeles street to their own large new building on the corner of Third and Central avenue is the tale of twenty years' growth of Johnson, Carvell & Murphy, representing some of the largest national food products in the United States. The growth of this firm also indicates the growth in a business way of Los Angeles.

At present this firm is representing in Los Angeles such concerns as Walter Baker & Co., Ltd., Royal Baking Powder Co., Corn Products Refining Co., the Borden Sales Co., Inc., the H-O Company and many other manufacturers whose products have been known to the housewives of America for from twenty-five to one hundred years.

GIANT SAFETY RACING COASTER.

Said to be the largest riding device of its kind in the world, the "Race Through the Clouds," owned by Frank M. Prior and F. A. Church, is proving to be one of the main attractions of Venice.

It is one of the longest rides in California of that type and attracts large crowds daily owing to its size and thrills.

This ride enjoys the distinction of having carried a greater number of passengers since its erection than any other racing coaster, the number of passengers carried in one day, July 4, being 32,905.

The racing feature of the device is responsible in a great degree for the large number of reride daily. The California weather that makes it possible for such rides to operate 365 days in the year is another thing that contributes to the success of this device.

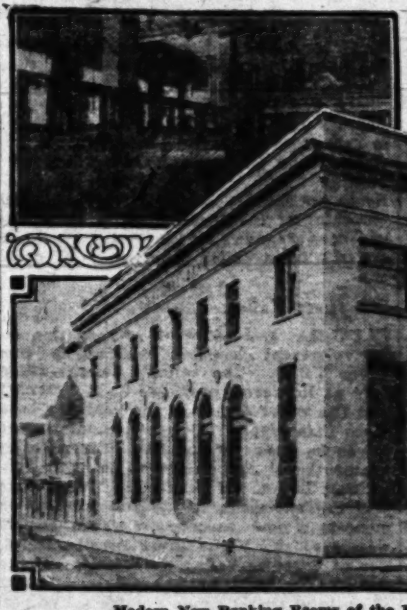
So successful has this racer proven that the owners have recently built a similar ride called the Big Dipper, farther out on the pier in Venice, that bids fair to outrival the coaster in popularity.

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WE are Manufacturers and Exporters of Men's and Boys' Wearing Apparel.

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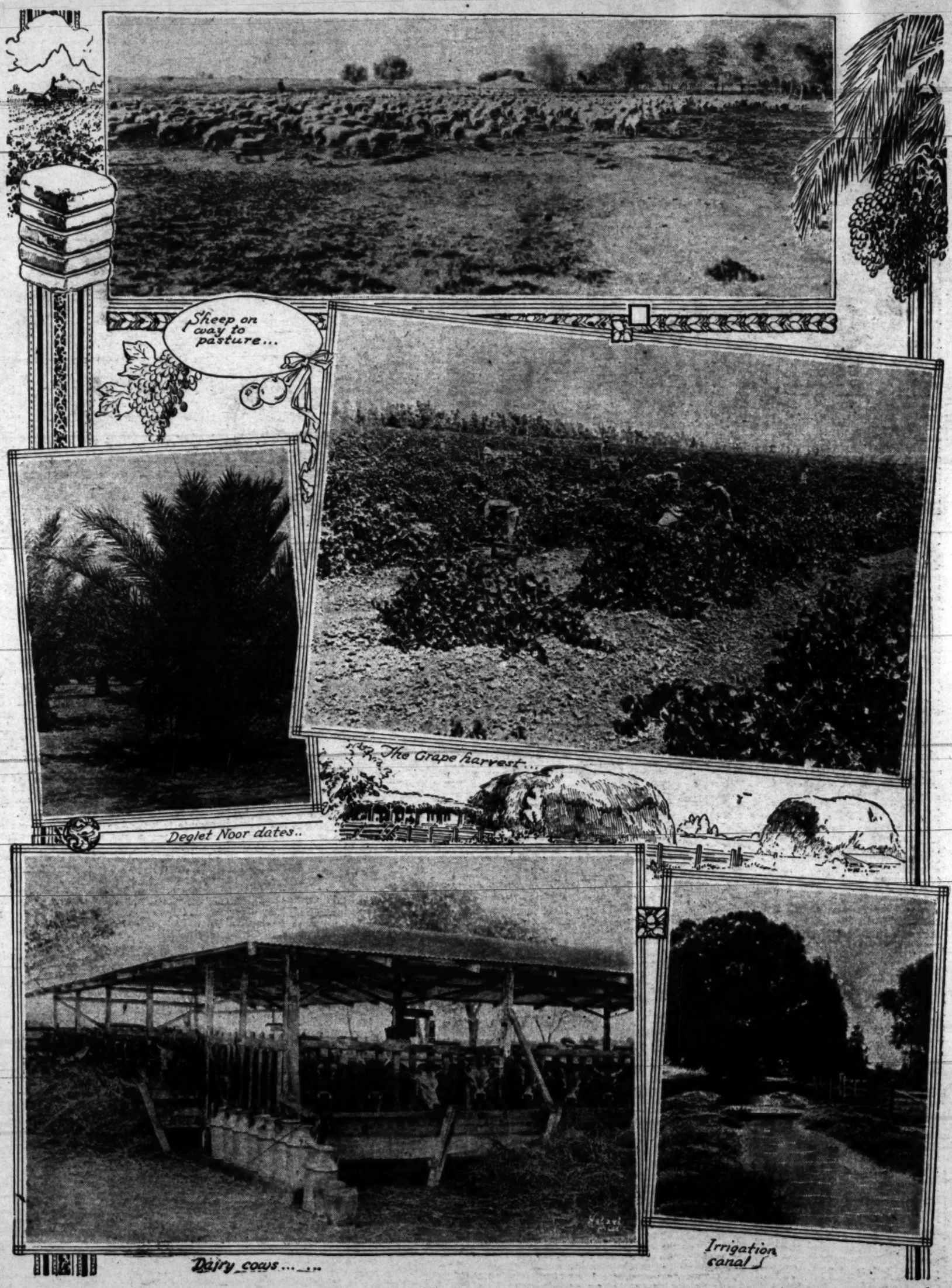
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HIGH GRADE MACHINERY EQUIPMENT FOR ALL PURPOSES
SMITH-BOOTH-USHER CO.
LOS ANGELES
SAN FRANCISCO

Some of Imperial's Diversified Products.

BIG YIELD AND HIGH VALUE OF CROPS ARE REASONS FOR RAPID GROWTH.



Production Is Key to Kern County Growth.

KERN COUNTY today unfolds a story of a wondrous past, an interesting present, and a most attractive future, being one of the most inviting sections of the wonderfully productive San Joaquin Valley.

In this section rich table-lands, rolling foothills and high mountains combine to create wealth for the energetic homeseeker, colonist, investor, prospector and capitalist.

Kern is the opportunity land of Southern, or lower Central California, and from its rich and fertile plains to its undulating foothills and high peaks, it is an empire of wondrous greatness in the production of minerals, oil, cattle, sheep, hogs and diversified agricultural crops.

Great fields of potatoes, corn, alfalfa, wheat, barley, cotton, rice, vegetables and other staple crops are creators of wealth for enterprising tillers of the soil.

Situated but a little more than 100 miles north of Los Angeles and a little less than this south of Fresno, Kern county is in touch with the important marketing points by not only two railroads and three branch lines, but is connected by a wonderful system of paved roads in all directions, making trucking easily attainable.

Perhaps no city of its size in the United States does as much transportation by autos and auto trucks as Bakersfield, a city of 25,000 inhabitants and fast growing. Modern garages and supply stations are found in every business block, no less than ten of these enterprises being housed in new and modern structures during the past year.

Many thousands of acres are under cultivation, showing a varied output sufficient to maintain the population of 75,000 persons in the county and to ship to outside markets millions of dollars' worth of supplies annually.

Thousands of acres of untilled land await the settler. Hundreds of families are settling on these fertile acres annually.

Two and a Half Millions Spent on Business Buildings—Many New Homes.

Population of Kern county, 75,000; Bakersfield, the county seat, taking in residential districts ready for annexation, 25,000.

More than $2,500,000 new business structures erected during year.

Three hundred new homes built; many more needed to meet demand.

Five cotton gins established during the year.

County assessment valuations, $123,796,489.

Estimated oil production 1920, 45,000,000 barrels.

Cattle, 75,000 head; sheep, 350,000 head; 2,000,000 pounds of pork; thriving poultry industry.

Alfalfa, 150,000 acres; wheat, 35,000 acres; barley, 25,000 acres; cotton, 10,762 acres; rice, 2000 acres.

More fruit trees and vines planted than ever before in history of the county. Kern county oranges won first prize at the world exposition in 1915.

Fat hogs amounting to a total of $1,447,449.55 sold in nine months by D. H. Bitner, manager of Farm Marketing Bureau.

Development of the richest silver mine in the United States.

There are 3,462,292 assessable acres in the county. Value of real estate, $67,639,357; value of improvements, $15,463,775; value of personal property, $22,054,622; money and solvent credits, $234,010; value of nonoperative property, $105,391,764; value of property assessed on operative pay roll, $9,242,830; total value of property returned to auditors, $114,634,594; value of railroads as assessed by the State Board of Equalization, $9,161,895; grand total of all property, $123,796,489; funded debt, $2,570,000.

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Center of Oil Industry.

KERN COUNTY is the center of the oil industry in the State. Over half of the total output of California is produced here. More than 45,000,000 barrels of oil will be pumped from the nearly 6000 wells in the various fields of the county this year. Development is going on at a rapid pace and many new fields are being opened up for exploitation.

The cotton industry in Kern has developed rapidly since the first seeds of this crop were planted four years ago. In 1916 there was a quarter of an acre of cotton varieties in Kern county. Next year the acreage was increased to two and one-half and in 1918 there was 550 acres. Last year 1110 acres, with a total yield of 900 bales, was recorded, while this year the grand total is 10,762 acres, with prospects for doubling this in 1921. The yield this year is approximately one bale to the acre. Five cotton gins were established during the year to care for the fast-growing yield of this staple.

The cotton acreage this year is divided as follows in the various districts of the county: Weed Patch, Edison, Arvin and Kern Mesa, 5089 acres; Rosedale, 205 acres; Shafter and Rio Bravo, 2037 acres; Famosa and Lerdo, 816 acres; Delano, 247; McFarland, 241; Wasco, Semitropic and Lost Hills, 1908 acres. The majority of the farmers prefer the long staple varieties.

In Kern county originated the now widely used farm bureau marketing plan, and during the past twelve months $1,447,449.55 worth of hogs have been marketed by D. H. Bitner, a local farmer, who is manager of the California Farm Bureau Marketing Association, which represents the farmers of Madera, Merced, Tulare, Kings, Kern, Fresno and Stanislaus counties. The following are officers of the organization: C. A. Melcher, McFarland, president; W. J. Fulgham, Visalia, vice-president; D. H. Bitner, Bakersfield, manager and secretary-treasurer; L. C. Trewhitt, Hanford, assistant manager and grader.

• • •

Mining and Stock Raising.

BESIDES the oil industry, Kern county is rich in other minerals. Gold, silver and tungsten mines flourish in the mountain districts, while cattle graze upon the slopes where underneath the precious metal lies. The California Rand Silver mine at Randsburg, discovered a little more than a year ago, is today worth more than $3,000,000, and has made its locators and associates independently rich within that short time.

Stock raising has long been one of the chief industries of the county and now dairying is making giant strides. Feed in abundance is grown in the fertile lands where irrigation facilities are as good as any in the State. The Kern County Land Company, one of the chief stock raisers in the State, took first prize at the State Fair with its entries of pure-bred cattle. The Boys' High School Agricultural Club carried away first prize for yearling boars with the thoroughbred hog, Kern County Pilot.

Arizona Working on Big Reclamation Projects.

A Year of Readjustment and Building for Future Growth.

NINETEEN-TWENTY in Arizona has been a year of readjustment, with normal conditions still somewhere in the future. Especial activity is to be noted only in the cotton-growing industry, though, thus far, with far less return than had been expected. Mining is in a period of transition, with small demand for its product at any price. The grazing industry has been struck by the same post-war paralysis. Lumbering appears to have maintained itself well. Nature has been beneficent. Among the people of the State there is a general feeling that proper return for their industry will be available very soon and there is frequent expression of a feeling of largest optimism.

Arizona for a year past has been working on reclamation plans of the largest importance. Backed by the League of the Southwest, a campaign has been started for storage of the immense water waste of the Colorado River, for diversion upon the California and Arizona plains that border the stream. There has been forwarding of the plan for a Gila River dam at San Carlos, a project comparable with that at Roosevelt on the Salt River, and intended for reclamation of the Florence-Casa Grande plains. On the upper Gila are to be smaller dams, for the benefit of the Safford district, which also is to have its own concrete diversion dam, to cost $1,000,000, in conjunction with a centralized canal system. All is ready for the building of a concrete diversion dam across the Gila channel above Florence and for another, with superimposed bridge, at Sacaton, these at governmental expense of about $750,000. On the lower Gila, a tract of 70,000 acres around Gila Bend is to be irrigated from the Gillespie diversion dam, on which and its canals already about $2,000,000 have been spent. Still further down stream, in Yuma county, are even more ambitious projects for the reclamation of great desert areas.

• • •

Canal System Near Yuma.

NEAR Yuma is being completed a new canal system that will take water, pumped from the main Yuma canal, up on a mesa, where, under frostless conditions, there is expectation, will be developed one of the most remarkable citrus fruit growing sections of the Southwest. In the northern part of Yuma county, below Parker, a large tract of Indian reservation land now is irrigated by large pumps, installed by the government, with expectation of early installation of a weir for diversion of water from the Colorado upon about 200,000 acres. Mainly through pumping, much agricultural development has been known during the year in the vicinities of Tucson, Casa Grande, Maricopa, Benson, Wilcox, San Simon and Douglas. Farmers in the San Pedro Valley have organized an association to dam the river above Charleston. An irrigation and power enterprise has started work on Bill Williams River, north of Bouse. Above St. Johns, completion is approaching of the Lyman dam, a work that has been financed by the State, after failure of a construction company.

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Salt River Valley.

BUT the greatest work of irrigation development has been within the Salt River Valley. The valley's storage reservoir at Roosevelt overflowed in February and the water supply of the year has been more than ample. A supplemental storage is to be built by the Salt River Valley Water Users' Association at Mormon Flat, on Salt River. Of very large importance was the allotment by the Interior Department to a new association of the surplus waters of the Verde River for the irrigation of Paradise Valley, an extension of the main valley north of Phoenix, an addition of at least 50,000 acres, at expense of possibly $10,000,000. Forty thousand more acres are to be added to the valley expanse east of Mesa by an enterprise that will pump from the river underflow. West of Phoenix, 20,000 more acres will be developed by water pumped from the underflow near this city. Beyond the Agua Fria, the Southwest Cotton Company is pumping successfully for the irrigation of its highly developed 18,000-acre Litchfield tract, pumping also for most of the irrigation needed for its large acreage south of Chandler, and for its large acreage near Marinette.

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Paradise-Verde Project.

THOUGH tremendous development of hydroelectric power is proposed on the Colorado, much already is being done in that line in Southern Arizona. The Paradise-Verde project is to utilize all the waters of the Verde for power, though diverting only the excess flood flow for irrigation, and is expected to add 30,000 horse power to the local supply, or more than the power generated by the Roosevelt system. To the latter is to be added a 5000-kw. installation at the Roosevelt plant, with even more than that power to be generated at Mormon Flat. An auxiliary steam-driven plant is to be located near Phoenix, generating 5000 kw. especially for pumping from the valley water table, which now is proven of great value, instead of being a menace, permitting a further agricultural development of at least 100,000 acres. The Arizona Power Company has made connection between Phoenix and its Verde Valley hydroelectric and steam plants, giving an equalizing power factor that already has been drawn upon in Phoenix. Electric power plans are being made in connection with the San Carlos project.

The Salt River Valley during the past year has had over 300,000 acres in crop, over 180,000 acres in long-staple Pima cotton, expected to return an income of $50,000,000. Despite the greatly added acreage, which still is being expanded through pumping, there has been a startling decrease of the alfalfa and grain areas and with them have shrunk the dairy and stock fattening industries, for which the valley heretofore has been celebrated. It is expected there will be a return to alfalfa and cattle in the new sections now being opened on the valley's outskirts. Two large milk condensing plants have had to close for lack of supply. Large ginning plants have been established at Phoenix and other points with attached oil mills, from which the oil cake is used to an extent for cattle feeding. Despite the local stock shortage, a $1,000,000 packing plant was put into operation near Phoenix a few months ago.

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The Cotton Crop.

IN ALL, Arizona now is completing the picking of 210,000 acres of Pima cotton and 20,000 acres of short staple. Outside of the Phoenix section, the principal planting has been around Yuma, Casa Grande, Florence, Tucson and Safford. For short staple, also, the market has been dull. At all points the alfalfa, corn, grain and fruit crops have been exceptionally good and have been sold at large profit.

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Mining Operations.

THE larger mining companies of Arizona have been operating during the year with about half force and with about half production, doing much development work, looking forward to the time of normal output, demand and prices. The Copper Queen branch of the Phelps-Dodge Corporation is completing a modern 4000-ton concentrator below Bisbee, especially to handle ores from Sacramento Hill, which is being graded down to the ore body by the use of steam shovels. These shovels for several years have been used by the New Cornelia Company at Ajo, on hills of leaching ores. This company is building a concentrator for its sulphides, found at greater depth. Shovels also are being used by the United Verde Company at Jerome, digging away a slag dump of forty years' accumulation to get to smoldering sulphide ore bodies beyond. This company has materially enlarged its smelting plant at Clarkdale and there has been improvement in the same locality in the plant of the United Verde Extension Company. The Shannon Company has sold its mines and smelter near Clifton to the Arizona Copper Company and there has been suspension of operations on the Ray-Hercules property at Ray and on a number of Jerome mines. Exceptional activity has been known among the silver mines of the Bradshaw and Patagonia districts and the Oatman gold mines have maintained large production.

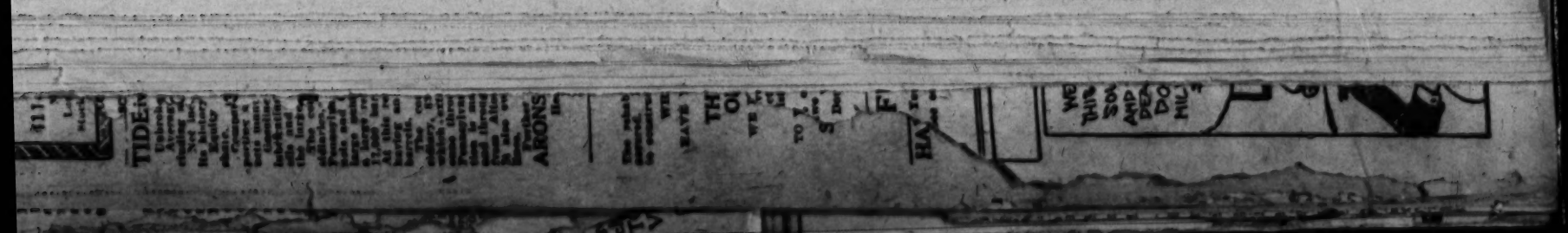
No labor troubles have been known during the past two years, though wages have remained about stationary in the mines. Only one camp maintains union conditions. The open shop has been declared and sustained in Phoenix and Tucson. About 15,000 cotton pickers have been imported from Mexico.

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Phoenix Leads in Building.

BUILDING operations have been led by Phoenix, with about $5,000,000 expended during the year, including the $600,000 Heard Building, the largest office structure in the State, a $100,000 Shrine temple, a $200,000 hotel building, new high school buildings, several grade schools, scores of store and warehouse buildings and several hundred dwellings. Still, the local housing shortage is acute. The city is spending $1,400,000 on a gravity water supply system from the Verde River and will spend $1,000,000 more on City Hall and other civic improvements. A new capital wing was occupied early in the year. Planned are a union depot to cost $600,000, a $150,000 armory, a $200,000 Elks club, and a $150,000 country club. Plans are ready for a $500,000 Mormon temple at Mesa, where there has been much building of the business sort. Tucson has known much business and residential building and there has been sharp advancement in Yuma, Nogales, Jerome and other towns. Near Benson is being completed a large dynamite factory.

A seventy-two-mile lumber railroad has been built from Holbrook, through Snowflake, to Cooley and a six-mile railroad from the Arizona Eastern to Litchfield. A broad-gauge railroad has been finished from Clarkdale to Jerome and the old Jerome narrow-gauge has been abandoned.



Good Roads Aid San Luis Obispo County.

More Schools and Increase in Production Also Contribute to Advancement.

THE year 1920 has been an important one in the history of San Luis Obispo county. In April the county voted a bond issue of $1,500,000 to complete the State Highway through the county and to start the much-needed Coast Highway which will connect with the Monterey county line above San Simeon, as well as to pave the Traffic Way at Atascadero, and build a part of the Cholame

Realizing that good roads are necessary for the best and most rapid development of a county, San Luis Obispo county in 1920 voted $1,500,000 for good roads, and actual work on the construction of the roads has begun.

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It is estimated that there are in the county at the present time the following numbers and varieties of trees exclusive of the nut trees:

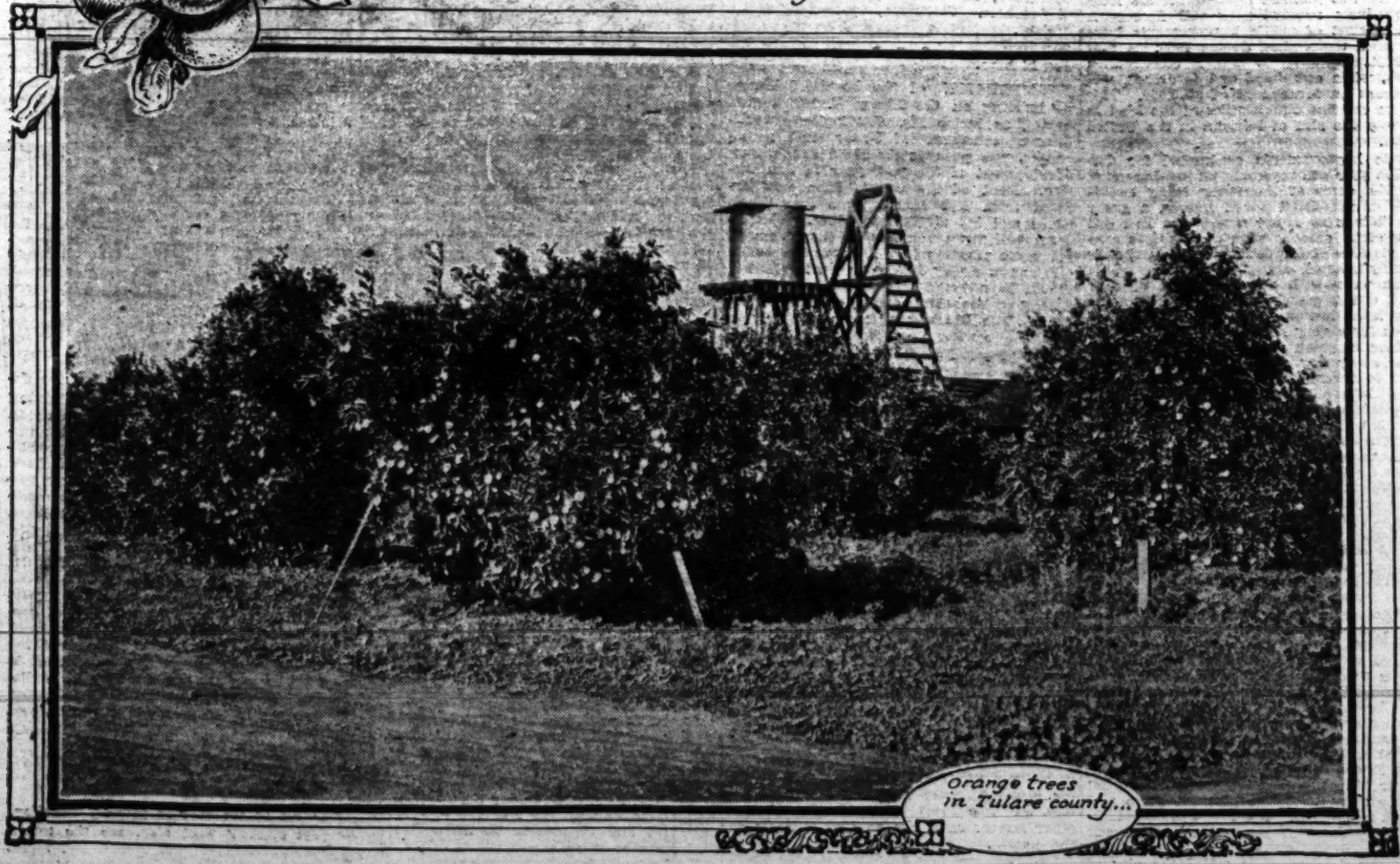
Apples, 88,395; apricot, 77,366; avocado, 627; cherry, 25,667; fig, 2061; olive, 2085; peach, 100,373; pear, 33,533; plum, 9130; prune, 132,214; lemon, 4078; orange, 6652; pomelo, 668.

Flowers and Fruits of the San Joaquin

SOIL, CLIMATE AND WATER PRODUCE HEAVY CROPS IN GREAT VALLEY.



Poppy time in Tulare county ... ...



Production Is Key to Kern County Growth.

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New schools are being built throughout the county with money voted by the various school districts, and a campaign for new schools in the city of San Luis Obispo is now on.

The fruit and nut-raising industries have progressed rapidly, while stock raising, dairying and farming are carried on profitably.

THE year 1920 has been an important one in the history of San Luis Obispo county. In April the county voted a bond issue of $1,500,000 to complete the State Highway through the county and to start the much-needed Coast Highway which will connect with the Monterey county line above San Simeon, as well as to pave the Traffic Way at Atascadero, and build a part of the Cholame lateral, which will cross the Carisa plains into Kern county, and to grade and gravel certain roads in every road district in the county.

The work under the bond issue is well under way. Contracts for the first link in the San Luis Obispo-San Simeon road have been let and the actual work of construction is now progressing. Traffic Way at Atascadero has been paved and is now open to the public and the highway is being paved through the incorporated cities of San Luis Obispo, Paso Robles and Arroyo Grande.

School bonds have been voted in various districts, notably in the Atascadero district, where the Margarita Black Union High School, a $200,000 building, is now in the process of construction. This high school, which is being built on the unit plan, will be the first high school in this part of the State to include dormitories for the pupils who live at a distance. Under the plans of those behind the school movement the pupils will come from portions of the county where at present there are no high schools available. These pupils, who in some cases, if coming from the Carisa plains, for instance, will come distances of forty or fifty miles, will remain in the school dormitories during the school week, returning home for the week end if desired.

A campaign for better schools in the city of San Luis Obispo is now under way, and from indications will undoubtedly be carried to a successful close this year.

Another development of the year in the school line is the selection of the California Polytechnic School, located a short distance from the city limits of San Luis Obispo, as a vocational training school for Federal board men. This new arrangement has brought many of the vocational training men to the city and has resulted in added courses and a twelve-months-a-year course of study at the school, as well as extensive additions.

This year saw the establishment of a big dehydrating plant at Arroyo Grande, a section of the county which has long been famous for the size and quality of the vegetables and fruits raised. The new dehydrator is already taking care of all of the products of the Arroyo Grande Valley, and has in addition furnished the incentive for extensive planting of fruit trees in that section.

The Arroyo Grande plant is the outgrowth of the Caladero dehydrator of Atascadero. The latter plant has been in operation for two seasons and has had such phenomenal success that it is unable to fill all orders. As in Arroyo Grande, the fact that a market for fruit and vegetables at good prices is at the rancher's very door has stimulated the planting of orchards and vegetables. The young fruit orchards around Atascadero are now coming into full bearing, producing such quantities of fruit that the Atascadero dehydrator worked during the season with two and three shifts of employees each day.

The fruit industry in this county is rapidly becoming one of the most important. The Oak Ridge Orchard Company, which owns a large tract of land in the Templeton district, has demonstrated that the fruit grown on its lands has an exceptionally high sugar content, due to the soil and climate, which makes it particularly desirable for dehydrating or canning. The company is rapidly selling its lands for small fruit ranches, and in this way is adding to the orchard acreage of the county, as well as colonizing a highly desirable district which has been sparsely populated heretofore. The planting of orchards in Atascadero and Arroyo Grande has received considerable stimulus from the dehydrators and these three sections bid fair to become districts of considerable importance in the matter of fruit production.

The almond has assumed tremendous importance in the Paso Robles district. The trees planted a few years ago are now coming into full bearing and new acreage is being set out constantly to almonds. Although no figures are obtainable on the number of almond trees set out the past year in this section, it is certain that they run into the thousands. So successful has the almond been in the Paso Robles section that the city of Paso Robles has taken the slogan, "Paso Robles, the home of the almond," and this year in September held a Paso Robles District Fair and Almond Show, which gave an idea of the scope the industry is assuming there.

It is estimated that there are in the county at the present time the following numbers and varieties of trees exclusive of the nut trees:

Apple, 88,395; apricot, 77,366; avocado, 627; cherry, 25,657; fig, 2061; olive, 2088; peach, 100,273; pear, 82,538; plum, 9130; prune, 132,214; lemon, 4078; orange, 5552; pomelo, 568.

* * *

Live Stock.

PRIMARILY a stock county, one of the big industries of San Luis Obispo county has always been stock raising. At the present time it is estimated that the cattle in the county are worth in excess of $35,500,000. This estimate includes the cows on the dairy ranches, of which there are a large number.

The breeding of pure-bred stock has received an impetus in the formation of the San Luis Obispo County Live-stock and Agricultural Association, Inc., which held a most successful live-stock show in October in connection with the County Fair. At this show a number of pure-bred, pedigreed bulls which took prizes at the Los Angeles Live-stock Show were exhibited and were later sold to breeders in this county. This will do much to improve the stock throughout the county in the next few years.

It is estimated that the hogs of the county are valued at $217,500; the horses at $546,000; the mules at $20,500; sheep at $87,000, and goats at $21,000.

* * *

Poultry.

POULTRY raising in this county may now be said to have passed the experimental stages, for it is a profitable and growing industry. While comparatively new here, there are now numerous poultry ranches throughout the county, and the number is constantly increasing.

The high price of turkeys last year has encouraged turkey raisers to increase their flocks and thousands of young birds are now being fattened for the holiday market.

Inyo County--Second Largest in California.

Unique in Character of Resources and Soil Products.

IT REQUIRES a map to convince the ordinary person that Inyo county is a part of the great State of California. One reason for this is that the old and oft repeated phrase which describes California as "stretching from the mountains to the sea" rather leaves Inyo county out; for this county, the second largest in the co wealth, lies over and beyond the mountains. Another reason is that its natural resources and the character and variety of its soil products differ in such a marked degree from the California usually pictured in the railway folder and other advertising matter descriptive of the Golden State that the visitor from the East or Middle West who arrives in Inyo county is inclined to the belief that the agent in the "home town" handed him the wrong ticket.

For instance, there is not an orange tree in the entire county, and not a single palm.

In one respect, at least, Inyo county may rightly claim the honor of being truly Californian; that is in the character of its people. Perhaps in no county in the State does the old-time California hospitality prevail to such an extent as in this county of mountains and valleys, and in no other county in the State will be found a more liberal and enterprising people.

* * *

Valley, Mountain, Desert Yield Wealth.

INYO county, owing to the character of its lands, which include 10,294 square miles of fertile valleys, rugged mountains and desert places, is a region of widely varied resources and of diverse industry.

Its mountains have produced many millions in precious metals—and they are still producing. Gold, silver, copper, zinc, lead and tungsten are the most common of the metals produced, but many other minerals, some of them exceedingly rare, have been discovered in the grand heights of the county. Text-books credit Inyo with having a larger variety of minerals than any other place of similar area in the world, nearly 150 such being known.

The mountains are not alone responsible for the mineral wealth of the county. The desert places also are rich. From these waste spots are being taken vast quantities of soda, salt, borax and talc. The deserts, in fact, are responsible for making this county the greatest soda and borax producing districts of the entire West.

The principal agricultural section lies in the Owens River Valley. Here the visitor from the Middle West finds himself very much at home. As in his native State he finds wheat and corn bordering on orchard and vineyard; he finds sparkling streams flowing through broad stretches of pasture land; he sees bands of sleek cattle grazing knee deep in fields of timothy, red-top clover and wild grasses; he sees hogs and sheep that remind him of home, and horses that surpass even those "dad" used to raise. He gazes on a skyline broken by many towering silos and rounded hay stacks, and he knows that all is well—he has found the land of his heart's desire.

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Land of Abundance.

THE valley is shaped as a huge cornucopia and lies snugly between towering mountain ranges. It runs a tapering course from north to south for a distance of 100 miles. At its upper end it is twenty miles wide, at its lower end approximately six miles. The average altitude is around 4000 feet. It is a place of well-defined seasons—spring, summer, autumn, winter—but without rigorous changes. Fogs and the accompanying unhealthy atmospheric conditions are unknown. The air is unusually dry and healthful.

The average annual number of clear days is 271; partly cloudy, 49; cloudy, 45. The average annual temperature is 54.8. The precipitation is very light, averaging about six inches.

Water from the Owens River and other mountain streams is conveyed to the lands for irrigation purposes by means of ditches and canals, mutually owned and controlled by the farmers who own the land. Continued appropriation and use has made the water rights secure. The city of Los Angeles, in search of a pure and unfailing water supply, turned to the Owens River Valley and filed on the surplus flow of the Owens River. This surplus is now conveyed to that city through an aqueduct some 250 miles in length.

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Wide Range of Products of High Quality.

CATTLE, hogs, sheep, horses, alfalfa, grain, fruits, butter, milk and honey are the principal products of the valley.

Beef cattle and dairy cows have formed a firm foundation upon which the prosperity of the county is builded.

The fine quality of alfalfa and other grasses, the high altitude, favorable climate, and an abundance of pure water are factors which make the production of beef unusually profitable. Cattle are driven to the mountain ranges about the middle of May and returned to the valley ranches about the middle of September, fat and in fine condition—ready to be finished off and marketed.

During the past few years much pure-bred stock has been added to the valley herds—both beef and dairy stock—and they are rapidly being built up to a high standard.

A co-operative creamery in Bishop, a remarkably successful and profitable institution, reflects the prosperity of the dairy industry. It is mutually owned by the dairymen and turns out a product that commands the highest market price.

Climatic conditions which make the valley a successful dairy district also make it an ideal hog country. There is a marked absence of all hog diseases; even hog cholera is unknown.

Wool growing is another profitable industry, great bands of thousands of sheep owned here adding materially to the wealth.

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Honey and Red Apples.

OWENS RIVER VALLEY honey is noted for its exceptionally fine quality. With increased production and careful grading the fame of this honey is rapidly spreading. The bee keepers have formed a strong association for handling and marketing the honey crop and are receiving good financial returns. The output is extensive.

The big red apples of the valley are justly prized for their color, flavor and fine keeping qualities. From the time the trees bud and burst into bloom until the perfect apples are gathered they are bathed each day with warm sunshine and dry mountain air. Cloudy days are rare during the apple growing season. The daily sun bath, together with ideal atmospheric conditions and a soil which possesses the necessary elements to produce fruit of fine and solid texture, makes the Inyo county fruit superior to that grown under other conditions.

The principal markets for the products of the valley are Los Angeles and Southern California on the south and the mining camps of eastern California and Nevada. These markets are reached by a line of the Southern Pacific Railway, which extends the entire length of the valley, connecting with the main lines of the system at Mojave, Cal., and Hazen, Nev.

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Tourists by Thousands.

SITUATED on El Camino Sierra, a part of the east-of-the-Sierras trunk line of the State Highway system, Inyo county is visited annually by thousands of motor tourists and recreation seekers. The east-of-the-Sierras trunk line extends from Los Angeles on the south to Lake Tahoe on the north and traverses the entire length of the county.

At Big Pine it connects with the Roosevelt National Highway, formerly the Midland Trail, leading by the way of Goldfield, Tonopah and Salt Lake City to the East—the shortest transcontinental route. At Mono Lake the trunk line connects with the famous Tioga road leading into the Yosemite National Park.

Along this highway through Inyo and Mono counties the scenery is of surpassing grandeur. Here the range of the Sierra Nevada reaches its greatest height, and here it shows its greatest strength and softest lines. Rising abruptly from the floor of the Owens River Valley peak after peak breaks the skyline—each peak distinctive and impressive, but all blended by soft shadows and exquisite coloring into a picture of soul-stirring beauty.

Mt. Whitney, the highest of these peaks, looks down on the valley from a height of 14,501 feet—the highest point in the United States, outside of Alaska.

Hundreds of pine-shadowed lakes and numerous flashing streams make this stretch of the high Sierras a unique and wonderfully attractive playground—a playground over 100 miles long and furnished by nature with every allurement for sportsmen and mountain lovers.

Millions in Banks.

THE population of Inyo county, a county so large that the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and the District of Columbia combined could be placed within its borders without crowding, is less than 8000. With this vast domain of opportunity it is not surprising that the inhabitants are exceedingly prosperous. These 8000 people carry a balance in the banks of the county of over $2,000,000 and are constantly adding to it. The county claims the distinction of being one of the few in California—if not the only one—to be entirely out of debt. It doesn't owe a dollar of bonded indebtedness. More than this, it is now building a $200,000 Courthouse and paying for it out of pocket without a bond issue.

Bishop, situated in the northern end of the Owens Valley, is the principal city. It is also the largest and most important town in Eastern California and is the trading point of a rich agricultural and stock country and the center of an extensive mining district.

Los Angeles has twenty-five public parks, covering 4100 acres. Griffith Park, embracing 3015 acres, is the second largest municipal park in the United States.

Beef and Mohair as We See Them On the Hoof.
BOVINES THRIVE ON THE RANGE AND OUR ROUCHER GROUND IS THE LOGICAL HOME OF THE COAT FAMILY.

Los Angeles County.

sewerage system is being taken up by civic uplifters. Additional school buildings have been erected on the large and spacious school grounds.

The daily average school attendance of nearly 400 pupils shows an increase of over 40 per cent during the past three years. Eleven teachers are now employed in the city school system.

Situated at an altitude of from 1000 to 1400 feet, with a bountiful supply of clear mountain water, a most desirable climate and scenery that is unsurpassed, this city is making history for California by its wonderful and rapid growth. It has many attractions for the homeseeker desirous of a suitable dwelling near the mountains, where one can enjoy an outdoor semi-country life with all the municipal advantages that are to be found in the larger and more congested cities.

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San Dimas.

SAN DIMAS, thirty miles east of Los Angeles, on the Santa Fe, Pacific Electric and Southern Pacific railroads, is in the heart of the great citrus fruit belt of Los Angeles county, famous for its fine orange and lemon orchards and high-grade fruit. The packing-house of the San Dimas Lemon Association is the largest of its kind, and the value of the citrus fruit marketed through it, and the large house of the Orange Growers' Association and the two smaller houses operated by private companies, aggregates $3,000,000 to $4,000,000 annually. A citrus by-products factory, producing several valuable commodities, and a large cement pipe works, which is celebrated for its high-pressure pipe, are active manufacturing concerns. The town is situated on the Covina Boulevard, and is the center of a wide system of fine roads. Two strong banks, a live newspaper, four churches, an excellent grammar school and a first-class High School, with a good list of business houses, care for the community needs. The district has just voted bonds for a new $250,000 High School, to be begun very soon. Climatically San Dimas is unique, and social and general living conditions are nowhere finer than in this enterprising community.

Pomona.

POMONA has just closed one of the most prosperous years in its history. The value of the products of the Pomona Valley amounted during the last twelve months to $30,000,000. Never since the city was founded has the income from its products reached near this figure. A vast amount of public improvements have also been undertaken during 1920. A new Y.M.C.A. building is under construction which, when completed and furnished, will represent an investment of $250,000. This will be the finest institution of the kind in any city the size of Pomona in the United States.

Civic improvements contracted for during the year will represent an investment of $500,000, some of the items being twelve miles of additional paved streets, a group of buildings to house a new fire hall and other civic offices, additional public comfort stations in the downtown district, sites for new schools, etc.

Pomona now has a population of over 15,000 and is growing steadily. It is not a boom town, but one of steady growth which makes for a very healthy condition. Home building is going on at the rate of a new house every day and every effort is being made to take care of the great number of new citizens who are arriving daily. Rents are established on a conservative basis and there is no profiteering in this line.

The following is an itemized statement of the value of the products of the Pomona Valley for the past twelve months: Oranges, $15,000,000; lemons, $3,000,000; walnuts, $800,000; alfalfa, $2,000,000; hay and grain, $500,000; poultry products, $1,500,000; dairy products, $1,600,000; potatoes, $100,000; canned and dried fruits, $6,000,000; beans, $500,000; tomatoes, $50,000; honey, $30,000; manufactured products, $2,000,000.

The Pomona Valley is the largest orange and lemon-shipping district in the world and from within a circle with a radius of ten miles, Pomona being the center, is shipped over 25 per cent of all oranges and lemons produced in the State of California.

The poultry industry is also one of the great industries of the valley and is a fast-growing one, this section of California being extremely favorable for the raising of poultry as there are no bad winds and other climatic conditions are of the best.

Over 1200 people were employed during the past season by the Golden State and Sunset canneries, which are situated in Pomona and which put up the largest pack they ever turned out.

Pomona is sometimes called the city of homes and churches. There are over thirty-four religious denominations represented, most of them owning their own buildings. There are three church plants which are worth over $250,000 each.

The public school system is of the best, over 3000 pupils being enrolled in the schools. Pomona College, one of the finest educational institutions in the West, is located at Claremont, just four miles from Pomona. Pomona has many fine parks, the largest being Ganesha Park, one of the famous beauty spots of Southern California, where one of the largest Greek amphitheaters in the world is located.

The transportation facilities are of the best, three transcontinental railroads passing through the city, in addition to the interurban service of the Pacific Electric. Pomona is located on the main transcontinental highways and is the center of a network of paved roads which spreads over Southern California.

A healthy financial condition is evidenced by a combined statement of the six banking institutions which shows assets over $11,500,000.

The water supply is plentiful and of excellent quality. Water failures are unknown in the Pomona Valley. Natural gas is available for manufacturing, cooking and heating, while electricity generated by water power is furnished for light and power.

The Pomona Chamber of Commerce headquarters are in the Pomona Investment Building, where a complete information bureau service is maintained.

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Spadra.

SPADRA, three miles west of Pomona, has added materially to its growth during the past year. The Diamond Bar Ranch, owned by Frederick E. Lewis, 2nd, comprising over 10,000 acres, is near Spadra, and in addition to raising large herds of cattle, is specializing in hog raising. Stock from this ranch has won blue ribbons regularly. The Pacific Colony, a State institution, is being built on the Stearns ranch, and when completed the buildings will represent an outlay of $2,000,000. Two thousand morons will be housed. Citrus fruits, walnuts, hay and grain represent the principal products of this district.

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Walnut.

OVER $800,000 was returned to the growers of the Walnut district during the past year, which was received from the principal products of the community. Walnut is a small community located eight miles west of Pomona, and is exceptionally adapted to walnut growing because of the heavy black soil throughout the district. The principal products are walnuts, orange and lemons, while several large hay and grain ranches border the hill lands surrounding the valley. The Rowland Cattle Company and Diamond Bar Ranch operate large pastures near Walnut. The Valley Boulevard, one of the principal highways of Southern California, passes through Walnut.

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San Marino.

COMPLETION of the beautiful library building on the Henry E. Huntington estate, to house Mr. Huntington's world-famous collection of books and manuscripts, was perhaps the most outstanding development of the past year in San Marino. Most of the books have now arrived from Mr. Huntington's New York house and his storerooms there. This library will make San Marino the mecca of scholastic pilgrims from all over the world.

It seems fitting that such an institution should be situated in San Marino, a community of beautiful homes and country estates. The building of more fine homes here the coming year is presaged by recent property purchases and inquiries.

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Chino.

"CHINO, where everything grows," is thirty-nine miles east of Los Angeles and is located in the heart of the valley bearing the same name. This valley is one of the most fertile and best watered in California. The soil is either sandy loam or clay. The sandy loam is particularly adapted to growing alfalfa and deciduous fruits, and the clay land is adapted to beets, vegetables and berries. Among the products of the soil grown here are, alfalfa, grain, beets, corn, all kinds of vegetables, walnuts, apples, peaches, apricots and plums and grapes. The land is irrigated from water obtained from wells, which are from 200 feet to 400 feet deep. The water is pure and is in abundance for both irrigation and domestic purposes.

The subirrigated land southwest of Chino is among the best alfalfa land in the United States. This was proven in the national contest held in 1919, when N. W. Miller of Chino won $1000 in cash and a gold medal for growing more alfalfa, without irrigation, on five acres of his land than any other farmer on a like number of acres in the nation.

Dairying and hog raising are very profitable in this valley as is evidenced by the large number of people engaged in these lines.

The Sierra Vista horse ranch here breeds and grows noted saddle horses that are well known all over the Pacific Coast. Horses from this ranch win ribbons and prizes every year in all fairs on the Coast.

One of the best hog ranches in Southern California is owned by the American Beet Sugar Company. Improved land ranges in value from $400 per acre up. Unimproved land runs from $150 to $300 per acre.

Chino has a number of good industries. The American Beet Sugar Company's plant and acreage is valued at $1,500,000. The factory did not operate this season, but is expected to run next year. The Libby, McNeill & Libby Canning Company has just closed and reports a profitable year. This company employs 400 people in the busy season. The walnut growers of this section have just completed a $30,000 walnut packing-house.

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Huntington Park.

HUNTINGTON PARK has the unique distinction of an increased population of 400 per cent since the last government census. The increase in valuations of property for the year ending in September was from $132,163 in September, 1919, to $226,613.50, September, 1920. There is a great need of store and office buildings as the population has far exceeded the business facilities, although the principal business street presents a very metropolitan air, with its many fine store buildings, its attractive window displays and artistic public buildings. This city does a great retail trade with the surrounding country. It has completed a municipal water system at a cost of $160,000. Extensive street improvements have been begun. A $34,000 picture house and two store buildings valued at $6000 each are some of the improvements completed. A fine woman's club, a public library, a Friends' training school for Christian women and a Jewish orphanage are among the notable buildings. The Chamber of Commerce is putting through a bond issue for a complete sewer system; also for the annexation of South Gate Gardens to the city of Huntington Park.

Whittier--Los Nietos.

FORTY minutes from Broadway southeast of Los Angeles over the Los Angeles-San Diego Boulevard lies Whittier. Founded a third of a century ago by a group of Friends, or Quakers, who purchased for the townsite 160 acres of a barley ranch, the town has become a city of 10,000 souls, with an immediately surrounding territory adding half as many more, and with a producing territory par excellence. Known from the day of its founding as the "Quaker City" of the Southwest, Whittier has earned and maintained another name, that of "The City of Homes and Solid Prosperity." The closing days of 1920 look down upon a community that has lived up to and maintained the reputation that gave it the latter name. Whittier's prosperity, based on oil and horticulture, rests on the facts of its fine location, its soil and its climate.

With the bringing of large quantities of irrigation and domestic water from a point above the "Whittier Narrows" in the San Gabriel River, through the East Whittier ditch, began the great plantings of citrus fruits and walnuts which now form two legs of the tripod of Whittier's supporting industries. Navel and Valencia oranges, lemons, walnuts, oil, gas—what a list of products to conjure with. All of these are Whittier's—and more. Small fruits, avocados, vegetables, dairying, nurseries, poultry—these are among the minor industries of the community. As an avocado center Whittier enjoys a leading and enviable place.

A brief resume of Whittier development during the year shows over $640,000 in building permits. Among the buildings completed are the department store of Myers Brothers, the Scenic Theater, the Community Bank Building, several substantial garages in the business section and numerous high-class residences. However, the efforts of the community to solve the housing problem have been only partially successful and the approach of what bids fair to be the biggest tourist season sees the city with a serious house shortage.

Early in the autumn work was begun on the installation of the improvements to the municipal water system, bonds for which were voted last year to the amount of $360,000. The early months of 1921 should see the completion of this work, after which it is expected that the city will enter upon a large project of street paving.

The financial growth of the community is visibly reflected in the growth of its banks. All banks of the city have shown marked increase in resources for 1920, in addition to the fact that a new financial institution, the Community Bank of Whittier, with an initial capital of $125,000, opened its doors for business recently. The season's crops have been somewhat under the average in quality, along with the common experience of citrus and walnuts in Southern California, but the prospects for the 1921 crops indicate an unusually heavy production.

To care for the increased volume of citrus fruit production several packing-houses are adding to their facilities. The Whittier Select Groves Association is adding improvements to the value of $50,000; the East Whittier Citrus Association late in the autumn began to double their plant. Additional facilities for the North Whittier Citrus Association will double the capacity of that house in handling the 1921 crop.

Real estate activities for the year have been heavy, with prices on the highest level ever known. Lemon, orange and walnut groves changed hands at satisfactory figures and large numbers of sales of residence properties also figured in the realty reports. It is a most notable fact that at no former time in the history of the city has there been so small a percentage of the city's people as renters and so large a percentage as owners. These facts emphasize the aptness of the name "The City of Homes and Solid Prosperity."

Educational interests of the community are cared for by the Whittier city school system; the Whittier Union Polytechnic High School which reports the largest enrollment in its history; and by Whittier College, a Friends institution, founded by the same group of pioneer Quakers that selected the site for the city and laid the city's foundation.

No story of Whittier for 1920 would be at all complete without mention of the new Murphy Memorial Hospital erected during the latter half of the year and to be occupied early in 1921. The building is the gift of Col. Simon J. Murphy, Jr., of Pasadena. It is given as a memorial to his parents, the late Mr. and Mrs. Simon Murphy, Sr. Simon Murphy, Sr., was a pioneer developer of water, agriculture and oil in the East Whittier section. The hospital building is of poured, hollow concrete construction, has rooms for forty-five beds and is equipped in the most complete manner possible for a hospital of its size. Its equipment was furnished by Whittier's various churches, lodges and other organizations, by voluntary subscriptions. The hospital is located on the south side of Alta Park, a thirteen-acre piece of hilly ground east of the city.

Whittier's transportation facilities include the Southern Pacific, the Salt Lake and the Pacific Electric, while the Santa Fe at Los Nietos is only ten minutes by auto. Passenger traffic to and from Los Angeles and other cities is also amply cared for by excellent motor bus and truck service.

Extending along the southern slopes of the Puente Hills in a generally northwesterly-southeasterly course in both directions from Whittier, and also extending southward into the broad expanse of the widening San Gabriel Valley are Whittier's outlying districts. United by the common interests of irrigation production and marketing, and welded by the common educational interests as represented by the Whittier Union Polytechnic High School, these surrounding sections really form with Whittier one community.

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East Whittier and La Habra.

BEGINNING at the city's eastern limits is East Whittier, one of the world's best citrus sections, which still further east becomes the La Habra section, whose center is the rapidly growing town of La Habra. Here on the gently undulating slopes of the Puente Hills is exemplified all that is best in scientific American horticulture, and here man's labors have been repaid by groves of oranges, lemons and walnuts that are a delight to the eye and an exemplification of man's triumph over nature when he works with nature. North of La Habra are the newly acquired grounds of the Hacienda Country Club, a recently organized club drawing its membership from Whittier, La Habra and other near-by towns. The erection of a unique and commodious clubhouse early in the coming year is planned, together with the laying out of a golf course that is promised by experts to be one of California's test.

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Rivera.

SOUTHWEST of Whittier lies the famous Rivera section, with the thriving town of Rivera as its center. Here cheap gravity irrigation water from the San Gabriel River together with an easily-worked and marvelously fertile soil have again produced crops of walnuts, oranges and lemons. Three association packing-houses handle the citrus business here. The thriving town has ample stores and garages, while the Rivera State Bank cares for the community's financial needs. Winter vegetables for the markets of the frozen East are a feature of the products of the Rivera section, many scores of carloads of succulent lettuce and peas and similar products being shipped out for eastern markets when the East itself is wrapped in winter's whitest mantle. A little north of Rivera the Pico school district erected late in the year one of the neatest and most up-to-date rural school buildings in the country, the cost being $40,000.

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Los Nietos and Santa Fe Springs.

SOUTH of Whittier in general direction, but slightly west also, are the towns and communities of Los Nietos and Santa Fe Springs. Although both possess good transportation facilities these are essen-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWELVE.)

Oil Development in Santa Barbara County.

Many New Fields Successfully Exploited—Lands Have Increased in Value.

PROGRESS has featured the year in every section of Santa Barbara county, with its population of 41,037. Each community is involved in a large building campaign to meet housing needs occasioned by the influx of automobile seekers.

New interest has been instilled in agriculture through a Farm Bureau organization having centers in each farming community. Walnut growers, also, have completed a prosperous year, as have the lemon growers. In Summerland a genuine boom has developed and town lots are in demand. The United States Department of Agriculture has a large force of chemists employed in the kelp treating plant at Summerland, and this industry, together with the oil fields, has placed Summerland on the map.

Oil development in all parts of Santa Barbara county has been a striking feature of the year just closed. From Santa Maria to Carpinteria new fields are successfully exploited; home building marks each community, all Santa Barbara county having a program which will keep mechanics and architects busy for several years. Land values have ascended to a new figure and the demand for

More Lands Put in Crop in Fresno County.

Thousands of Acres Made Productive by New Irrigation Systems.

New irrigation systems serving thousands of acres of hitherto unproductive land, more than a hundred miles of the finest highways in the world and a greatly awakened interest in all community and social problems have been Fresno county's greatest achievements of the year just closing.

Every line of activity in the county has been given the encouragement necessary to assure its healthy growth, its towns and cities have added many improvements of everlasting nature and its schools and churches have more than kept stride with the rapid march of progressive events.

New crops, better crops, more money, more clean recreation and a better place to live are the things which have made Fresno prosper.

FRESNO city and county have shown wonderful growth and development during the year 1920. The most important development, perhaps, is the voting of an irrigation district, with the ultimate object of a dam to cost $6,000,000 at Pine Flat to water all the undeveloped acreage of the county and add to the supply of water for all sections.

Another big achievement is the completion of the Kerckhoff dam at Auberry, which cost more than $7,000,000, and provides 200,000 additional hydroelectric horse power for the ranchers of the valley and for the industries of the city and county.

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New Highway Completed.

THE county has completed approximately one-half of the 270-mile highway system for which a bond issue of $4,800,000 was voted last year. Due to the advanced cost of materials and labor, an additional sum will have to be raised to complete the system, as the bond issue will be inadequate to finish the work. The lines of road completed now radiate from Fresno in all directions from a dozen to fifteen miles.

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Notable Community Work.

CONTINUATION of the community colonization work on the James Ranch Colony, thirty miles west of the city, is perhaps the most pretentious work of the kind ever undertaken in the State. The work has been carried on under direction of Dr. Herman Janss of Los Angeles, managing director of the San Joaquin Farm Land Company. The work was started on Sept. 14, 1919, and to date two lively towns are making rapid growth. These are Tranquillity and San Joaquin. In the latter town a system of electroliers has been installed, a beautiful park covered with fine shrubbery and a lawn has been platted in the center of the city, and surrounding the town are fifty miles of power lines leading to the ranches. On the colony are forty-two artesian wells, which are supplemented by improved Layne & Bowler force pumps, which supply adequate water to the rich bottom land which is at the junction of the Kings and San Joaquin rivers, and the soil is exceedingly productive, so much so in fact that ranchers who planted alfalfa in March have cleared an average of $200 per acre on the land the first year. An irrigation district comprising 27,000 acres was organized, and a bond issue of $1,000,000 voted and the bonds sold, and the money is being expended in making ditches and levees to run the water to places opened up. To date over $3,000,000 worth of lands have been sold to actual settlers who are improving the lands. W. E. Keller of Los Angeles is president of the San Joaquin Farm Land Company.

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New High School Building.

THE new $2,000,000 High School building, near the Fresno State Normal School, is under construction, and will be completed and ready for occupancy at the beginning of the 1921 term of school. Aside from the High School, additional buildings have been made for the grammar school, and three new buildings for school purposes erected in outlying districts.

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Build Second Skyscraper.

THE second skyscraper for the city is just being completed in the Mattei Building, twelve stories high, located in the heart of the business section. This building is absolutely fireproof and is an ornament to the city.

The First M. E. Church is erecting an edifice to cost $200,000 on the site of the building which was burned a year ago. This will be one of the modern churches of the valley, and is patterned after the largest Methodist edifice in Los Angeles.

St. Paul's M. E. Church, South, has also adopted plans for a $200,000 building for church purposes on the site of the present edifice, opposite the Courthouse, in the heart of the business district. The congregation has raised all of the money and work is to commence soon.

The Powis Memorial Church is also erecting an edifice to cost $30,000 in the northern part of the city.

Other building projects include completion of the plants for the Associated Raisin Company, new lithograph plant, new aluminum works, candy factory, plumbing supply house, nurses' home, Powell undertaking parlors, Palace Hotel, and hundreds of residences, some of them costly ones, yet the supply is not nearly equal to the demand.

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Immense Raisin Industry.

THE raisin industry this year, due to the advanced prices for the product, will bring the growers of the valley, including Fresno county, nearly $60,000,000. Last year the total was around $36,000,000, and aside from the raisin crop, the peach, apricot and green fruit industry will bring in many millions more.

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Large Rice Industry.

THE growing of rice has been an added industry in the county and growers have raised crops on land heretofore remaining idle, and find that with plenty of water an immense yield is obtained. West of the city, on what is known as the McMullen Ranch, the yield has been from fifty to sixty sacks to the acre.

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Edison Power Project.

UP IN the Sierra Nevada Mountains at Shaver Lake, sixty miles distant, the Southern California Edison Company has a crew of 2000 men at work transforming an old sawmill plant into a hydroelectric power plant. The work of clearing the land and raising the lake bed is in progress, and the work of constructing immense tunnels to convey the water is now in progress. The company expended $100,000 this summer, and the work will require many years and the expenditure of $20,000,000 before the work is completed, but within two years the plant will be in operation. A unique feature of the work is the transportation of materials in lots of a ton by airplane. The material is loaded at the harbor at San Pedro and transported by air to the lake in the Sierras, hydroplanes being used for the purpose.

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Fig Acreage Increased.

DUE to the larger prices paid for figs in the past few years, the ranchers of the county have planted large tracts to figs, and north of the city, what is known as the Forkner Fig Gardens, planted last year, is now green with trees of second-year growth, transforming what was once a vast grain field to a picturesque orchard section.

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New Fifteen-Story Building.

THE Fidelity Bank and Trust Company, which is a consolidation of the Farmers National and the Central California banks, has decided upon the erection of a fifteen-story building at the corner of J and Mariposa streets, to cost $1,500,000. It will be the tallest building between Los Angeles and San Francisco.

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Pantages to Build Here.

THE Pantages Theater Company will erect a building during the year to cost $350,000. It will be located in the business section, options having been taken on several sites. Milo Rowell, E. Y. Foley and others are the men who will finance the project.

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Plan $1,000,000 Hotel.

ARTICLES of incorporation have been filed at Sacramento for the organization of a $1,000,000 hotel company. The plan is to form a stock company and sell sufficient stock to build.

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New Picture Theater.

THE Kinema Theater will erect a new building to cost $350,000, work on which will start in January. Included in the price will be a $40,000 pipe organ, which will be built in the East and made ready when the theater is completed.

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The Oil Industry.

THE oil production in the Coalinga field will bring many millions of dollars to that section of the county. Many new wells were brought in during the year, while oil has been found in paying quantities in a new field south of the city. Test wells are being sunk at Kerman, Clovis and Dos Palos with good prospects of results.

Ventura County Gets Wealth From the Soil.

Spirit of Community Reflected by Successful September Fair.

From a "cow country" where a few years ago broad expanses of acres were considered fit for little else than pasture to an agricultural country where everything from wheat to oranges is profitably cultivated, is Ventura county's record.

These vast stretches of grazing lands are now devoted to sugar beets and beans, garden truck and citrus fruit. The thriving cities of Ventura and Oxnard reflect the county's growth and prosperity and provide centers worthy of the great "back country" so fast awakening and so fast attracting the attention of the world.

THE spirit of the new Ventura was typified in the County Fair, which took place in September and was attended by over 8000 persons in one day and by about 25,000 during the four days. The horse show, in which some of the finest mounts of the State were ridden; the fine stock show, the agricultural exhibits, the poultry, pet stock, notable cat show, the woman's department, the baby show and other features were carried out on a scale never before equalled here. During the year, the greatest consistent development has taken place in the oil fields. The General Petroleum, the Shell and other companies have maintained a continuous policy of increased production and considerable new territory has been successfully tried out. Figures from the County Horticultural Commissioner show a marked increase in acreage of apricots, lemons, oranges and walnuts.

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Bean Growing.

BEAN raising, however, for years Ventura's most notable industry, is threatened with extinction if adequate tariff protection is not given the California bean grower. It has been demonstrated that he cannot compete with the oriental bean raiser. The acreage planted last year, already a small one, has been further reduced this year, to only 66,625 acres. Farm Adviser Staunton estimates that the production from this will be 750,000 bags. The percentage is rated at 50. If tariff protection is given, Ventura will undoubtedly again become a premier bean-growing section, as the soil and climate are wonderfully adapted to this crop. J. Y. Rodriguez has two acres in beans this year, from which he harvested seventy-eight bags.

In spite of the disadvantages under which California lemon growers are laboring—also because of the tariff—evidently Ventura county orchardists believe there are better times ahead. The following figures are from the office of County Horticultural Commissioner Call:

YEAR 1919.

Acreage Bearing		Production	Nonbearing	
Apricots ..	4,808	4400 tons, dried 1300 tons, green	Apricots ..	3267
Lemons ..	3,873	661,922 boxes	Lemons ..	3376
Oranges .	2,479	399,190 boxes	Oranges ..	1469
Walnuts .	10,663	5,043 tons	Walnuts ..	3243

YEAR 1920.

Acreage Bearing		Nonbearing	
Apricots	5,632	Apricots	2903
Lemons	5,053	Lemons	1543
Oranges	3,088	Oranges	630
Walnuts	11,533	Walnuts	2375

By mid-October about 70 per cent of the 1920 crop of walnuts had been disposed of; and ready sale for the rest of the crop was in prospect.

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The Stock Industry.

ALTHOUGH Ventura is no longer a "cow county," the stock industry is still a very considerable one. Efforts are being made to improve the breed of cattle and intensive methods generally are being used to increase production. The cattlemen's association at the annual picnic at Foster Park, which was attended by about 350 stockmen, is planning a feeding contest this year. Thirty of the best-known stockmen of the county have entered animals in the contest.

Some twenty new oil rigs have gone up in the Ventura district this year and very considerable acreage has been leased by big oil companies. Much of this is wildcat territory and much of it is still undeveloped and being used as always for agricultural or ranch interests.

The opening of the Chrisman tract, just east of town, is a very important item in the story of Ventura's development and growth. In spite of the high cost of building materials, a good many new homes have gone up during the past year. However, the great influx of newcomers has made it almost impossible to secure a house or apartment for rent in the city. The Shell company is planning on building a small "oil city" to house their employees. The new City Hall and Library, a fine structure donated by E. P. Foster to the city, is approaching completion and is the most notable single building put up here this year. The new County Hospital, begun over a year ago, is also nearly finished; but there have been serious delays because of cost of building materials, the labor situation, etc.

In Ventura county as a whole the number of acres assessed is 457,224. The value of the real estate is given at $30,463,220, and of the improvements on real estate at $5,986,740. The value of personal property is listed at $4,445,210, money and solvent credits at $8000. The total value of non-operative property is $40,903,180, and of operative property, $1,697,485. The total value of property as returned by the County Auditor is $42,582,665. The value of the railroad property in the county as assessed by the State Board of Equalization is $3,191,296. The grand total of all property is $45,773,961.

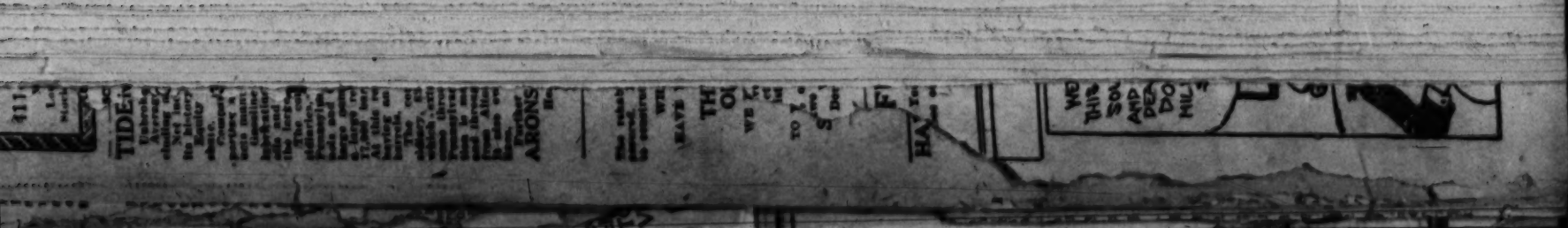
For South American Students.

One of the forward-looking movements in education was started in the colleges of Southern California this past year. The plan to promote good feeling between South American countries and the United States can be best carried out through the university and college centers which abound in this part of the world.

To turn the attention of Spanish-speaking peoples to this part of the country, which has much in common with their semi-tropical lands, was the purpose of the Chamber of Commerce co-operating with the educational institutions.

The information contained in a school and college booklet issued by the chamber has received the approval of the American Vice-Consul at Cartagena, Colombia, who asked to have it sent to prominent families in his section. The American Consul at Maracaibo approved of the movement started by the chamber and says that already the plan to bring Latin Americans to Southern California colleges is received with consideration by many in Maracaibo who want to send their children where they may have the best educational advantages.

In area Los Angeles is the largest city in the United States, covering 365.57 square miles of territory.



Los Angeles County.

sewerage system is being taken up by civic uplifters. Additional school buildings have been erected on the large and spacious school grounds.

The daily average school attendance of nearly 400 pupils shows an increase of over 40 per cent during the past three years. Eleven teachers are now employed in the city school system.

Situated at an altitude of from 1000 to

There are three church plants which are worth over $250,000 each.

The public school system is of the best, over 3000 pupils being enrolled in the schools. Pomona College, one of the finest educational institutions in the West, is located at Claremont, just four miles from Pomona. Pomona has many fine parks, the largest being Ganesha Park, one of the famous beauty spots of Southern California, where one of the largest Greek amphitheaters in the world is located.

The transportation facilities are of the best, three transcontinental railroads passing through the city in addition to the

The Sierra Vista horse ranch here breeds and grows noted saddle horses that are well known all over the Pacific Coast. Horses from this ranch win ribbons and prizes every year in all fairs on the Coast.

One of the best hog ranches in Southern California is owned by the American Beet Sugar Company. Improved land ranges in value from $100 per acre up. Unimproved land runs from $150 to $300 per acre.

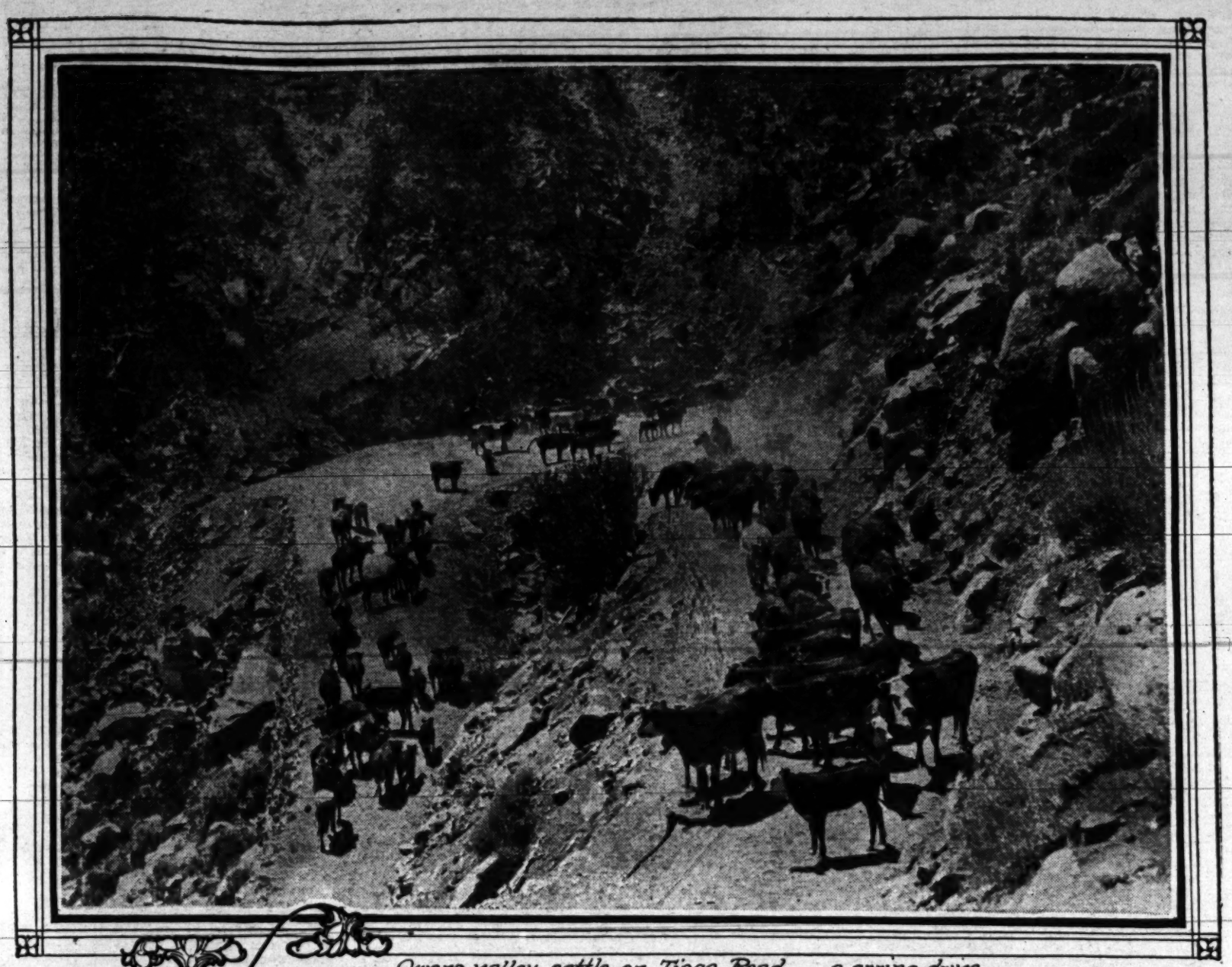
Chino has a number of good industries. The American Beet Sugar Company's plant and acreage is valued at $1,500,000. The factory did not operate this season, but is

Select Groves Association is adding improvements to the value of $50,000; the East Whittier Citrus Association late in the autumn began to double their plant. Additional facilities for the North Whittier Citrus Association will double the capacity of that house in handling the 1921 crop.

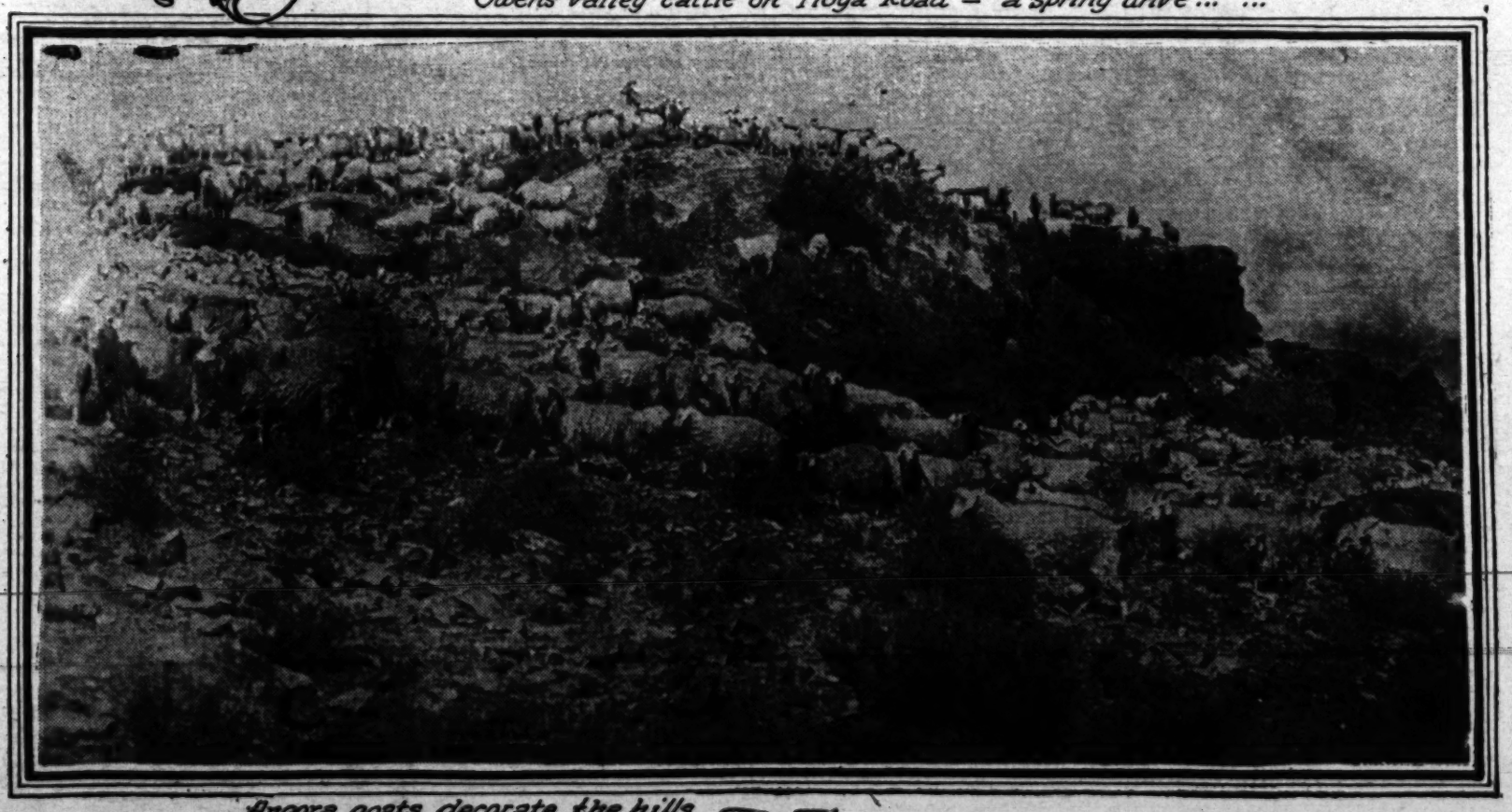
Real estate activities for the year have been heavy, with prices on the highest level ever known. Lemon, orange and walnut groves changed hands at satisfactory figures and large numbers of sales of residence properties also figured in the realty reports. It is a most notable fact that at no

Beef and Mohair as We See Them On the Hoof.

BOVINES THRIVE ON THE RANGE AND OUR ROUGHER GROUND IS THE LOGICAL HOME OF THE GOAT FAMILY.



Owens valley cattle on Tioga Road — a spring drive ... ...



Angora goats decorate the hills

Oil Development in Santa Barbara County.

Many New Fields Successfully Exploited—Lands Have Increased in Value.

Oil development in all parts of Santa Barbara county has been a striking feature of the year just closed. From Santa Maria to Carpinteria new fields are being successfully exploited; home building marks each community, all Santa Barbara county having a program which will keep mechanics and architects busy for several years. Land values have ascended to a new figure and the demand for homes and farms increases. Development of private estates and mountain lodge construction have opened a new era about many sections of the county. Rancho subdivision and road construction notably developing farming interests. Farm Bureau organizers with centers in every district. Bumper crops reported from all sections, bringing large returns.

PROGRESS has featured the year in every section of Santa Barbara county, with its population of 41,097. Each community is involved in a large building campaign to meet housing needs occasioned by the influx of home-seekers.

New interest has been instilled in agriculture through a Farm Bureau organization having centers in each farming community. Between the Farm Bureau and the Cattlemen's Association intelligent guidance is given farm and stock development throughout the county.

Oil development has been notable. New wells have been developed in sections not heretofore considered in the oil belt and pay rolls in many districts have doubled as a result of this activity, while the oil belt has been extended through Casmalia, Santa Maria, Los Alamos, Guadalupe, Santa Ynez, and drilling has begun in Carpinteria Valley. Oil corporations have under way extensive construction work, to double the storage in the county to take care of surplus oil. Shale oil deposits are being developed on a large scale at Buell Flats, where a plant for the purpose has been erected and a plant to carry on experiments for producing distillate by a new process is another important development of the year. These experiments have been successful, it is said, and a $25,000,000 deal in oil lands marks the year as a result.

The Alisal Rancho, comprising 12,000 acres, in one of the richest agricultural districts of the county, is being subdivided, and will provide home places for several hundred small farmers. The Santa Rosa Rancho of 18,000 acres has been subdivided, as has also the Jalama Rancho of over 25,000 acres. The State Highway is completed through the county and each district is extending roads to every nook and corner.

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Santa Maria Valley.

A RICH farming and oil section has given Santa Maria an enviable reputation as a prosperous community. Santa Maria has now a population of 3943 as against 2226 in 1910. Over 2000 persons are scattered over the territory adjacent to the town. Larger pay rolls than ever in the oil fields provide constant revenue for the merchants. The Santa Maria branch of the Farm Bureau, co-operating with the Santa Maria Chamber of Commerce, is attracting homeseekers. During the year there has been a great deal of home-building. The Santa Maria Club, housed in its new home, has become a potential factor. Many miles of streets have been paved and several business blocks erected within the year. Farmers have received large returns for their crops. In dairying and poultry Santa Maria has taken a large lead during the year. On one dairy ranch alone over $30,000 has been spent in installing an irrigation system.

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Lompoc and Vicinity.

FEW towns of the county have grown as has Lompoc, center of a rich farming district. The cherry crop has brought in big returns, and with hay and grain crops the ranchers have done well this year. Lompoc now has 3000 acres to sugar beets. A new home has been built for the Commercial Trust and Savings Bank of Lompoc, the community has voted $500,000 bonds for a paved road connecting with the State Highway, and mining activities by the Celite Products Company, a corporation with a large pay roll, getting out chalk rock for many purposes, have doubled. Lompoc is credited with a population of 1876, but has a large and populous farming country. The demand for ranch property has grown. Lompoc raises 75 per cent of the commercial mustard used in this country, and as much of the sweet pea seed, also. The flower seed crop alone has brought $250,000 this year.

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Santa Barbara, County Seat.

HOME-BUILDING in Santa Barbara has totalled in value over $1,000,000 during the last twelve months. Santa Barbara needs at least 2000 additional bungalows. During the year two new bank buildings have been completed, one the home of the Commercial Trust and Savings Bank, the other the home of the County National Bank and Trust Company. Each represents a total investment of over $175,000. Seven modern business blocks have been erected, besides two large warehouses, while plans for a new edifice for the First Baptist Church to cost $72,000 have been completed, and plans are also ready for a Masonic hall to cost $100,000; a hall for the Native Sons and Daughters to cost $75,000 and the Elks are preparing plans for a $150,000 hall on the site of their present building. Work will start early in the year on a community beach pavilion to cost $170,000 and on a municipal art gallery. Paving improvements costing over $500,000 have been begun within the last three months, and many fine residences in Santa Barbara and Montecito have been built within the year. New homes in Montecito alone have cost over $1,500,000. A community chorus, directed by Arthur Farwell, noted song leader, and a community theatrical association are among the latest social organizations. The Chamber of Commerce membership has reached 1000 enrollment, and, besides carrying forward wide publicity, is maintaining an automobile park. The secretary, Charles W. Kirk, is now erecting small frame lodges in the park for winter auto tourists. The latest census gives Santa Barbara a population of 19,441.

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Santa Ynez—Solvang.

A RICH dairying community is being developed around Santa Ynez and Solvang. The hay crop has been larger than in years past. The acreage to alfalfa has been greatly enlarged and water development is meeting with success. Geologists find the prospects for oil development promising.

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Carpinteria—Summerland.

OIL development has been a feature of the past twelve months in Carpinteria Valley; one producing well has been drilled and other wells are being driven deeper to get beneath the stratum of clay, below which geologists predict oil in commercial quantities will be developed. In many parts of the valley lands have been placed under option to oil interests. During the past year the people of Carpinteria Valley have paved 95 per cent of the village streets. A large crop of superior quality lima beans has returned good profits. A high-class seed lima is grown in the valley that is in large demand throughout the lima growing districts of the State. The walnut growers, also, have completed a prosperous year, as have the lemon growers. In Summerland a genuine boom has developed and town lots are in demand. The United States Department of Agriculture has a large force of chemists employed in the kelp treating plant at Summerland, and this industry, together with the oil fields, has placed Summerland on the map.

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Goleta Valley.

NEW homes, new orchards and water development have marked the year throughout Goleta Valley, extending from the westerly limits of Santa Barbara to Gaviota. Lemons, walnuts, lima beans, hay and grain have returned handsome profits. Wealthy easterners have just discovered Goleta, and have taken over extensive acreage. On these properties large improvements are under way. Col. Colin Campbell of Chicago and New York is spending $1,000,000 developing a magnificent home place, and Herbert G. Wylie, well-known oil magnate, has bought several large ranches and the townsite of Naples, which he is transforming into a private estate of magnitude. On the mountains overlooking Goleta multi-millionaires are erecting costly lodges, transforming the mountain section and lending generous aid in building mountain trails and roads

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Betteravia—Los Alamos.

BETTERAVIA, Guadalupe, Los Alamos, Los Olivos and Orcutt are forging to the front. Around Guadalupe and Los Alamos, widely separated sections, oil development is in full swing and farmers have been highly successful. Guadalupe set a record this year as a flower seed locality. The sugar beet growers of Betteravia have harvested a bumper crop, and in all these sections grain ranchers have rounded out twelve months of prosperity. The stock ranges of all these districts have come through the year in splendid form, despite an unsatisfactory rainfall during the spring months. Many of the stockmen have turned to pedigreed stock. Growing interest in poultry has been one of the features of the year in all farming sections where poultrymen could raise their own poultry feed.

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Apiarists' Paradise.

THE bee business has developed with rapid strides during the year. All sections of the county have seen new apiaries started and bee keepers say honey crops have been good. There will be little artificial feeding of bees in Santa Barbara county this winter.

Tulare County--A Land of Opportunity.

Cotton Growing an Infant Industry of Promise.

GEOGRAPHICALLY Tulare county occupies almost the heart of California and in its many phases of scenery, climate, soil, products, development and opportunity it may be called typically Californian. Though not at the present reckoned as one of the richest counties, development is still in its infancy, and with its vast resources, there is no limit to its future.

Stretching from the crest of the Sierras on the east, where Mt. Whitney rears its hoary head, to the Coast Range on the west, from the junction of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers on the north, to the intersection of the Tehachepi and Coast Range mountains on the south, Tulare county embraces almost every variety of climate. Two real seasons are known, the wet and the dry.

With 220 miles of county highway and seventy of State, the service of California's leading railway lines, and auto stage trains, operating for business and pleasure, the county is provided with a comfortable medium of travel for almost every occasion. The county paved roads are to be materially augmented during the year to come, some of the main lines reaching into the heart of the mountains, placing the wonderlands of Nature at the feet of men.

Agriculturally, Tulare county may be termed a "Garden of Eden." With a variety of soil ranging from the red loam, or chocolate, to the adobe, sandy loam and marshy, to that of the hills and mountains, almost every conceivable vegetation can be grown, with proper understanding. Foremost in this list is citrus products, but raisins, deciduous fruits, grain, alfalfa, olives, cotton, honey, truck farming, figs, live stock, poultry, eggs, magnesite, canned products, lumber and dried fruits are prominent in those industries depending on the soil.

Perhaps attention is centered more at this time in cotton development than in any other infant industry. In 1912 close to 1000 acres were planted. Of this 700 acres were short staple scattered over the county, while in 1920 figures show an acreage of 4000 with about 3000 in short staple, grown principally by planters from the older cotton States. However, it is the consensus of opinion that long staple will prove the cotton of the future. Cotton growing in Tulare county is far past the experimental stage, as it has been proven conclusively that a superior product is secured with proper treatment, and climatic conditions seem peculiarly fitted for it. It is considered especially adapted as an inter-crop in young orchards and vineyards. Two factors are essential in growing cotton successfully in this section; early planting and plenty of water. Gins are available in near-by counties, and there is some discussion of erecting one here.

Outstanding crop development in Tulare county during 1920 is that of vineyards, which show an acreage of 10,000 as against 4000 last year. About 90 per cent of this acreage is devoted to raisin grapes, with the remaining 10 per cent for shipping purposes. Predictions are that cantaloupes will prove one of the important crops of the future, the 1920 acreage showing an increase of 300 or 400 per cent, with an exceptionally heavy yield.

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Cantaloupe Growing.

PRESENT marketing conditions hamper rapid development of cantaloupe growing as a big industry, the solving of this problem offering a real opportunity of its own, with quick returns in view. An important factor in marketing this fruit is manipulation of the crop to fit in the interval between the early product from Imperial Valley and that from the Turlock district. The local yield compares favorably with any other in the State, the sandy and river wash soil being particularly suited to its needs.

Many products of a tropical nature have been found to flourish in Tulare county, among them being the avocado, Turkish tobacco, date palms, and bananas in some places.

Lumbering, the mines—in which may be mentioned gold, silver, copper and magnesite, quarrying and the making of brick are other important industries. Semi-precious stones abound in the heart of the mountains. Oil shale has been found in the past year, and many leading oil companies have secured leases and indications point to early test wells.

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Big Gains in Census Figures.

CENSUS returns show a population of approximately 60,000 with an increase of 66.06 per cent. Consolidated high schools are being formed throughout the county, new buildings erected, modern equipment added, bus service supplied for rural pupils, classrooms are crowded, housing conditions acute in every city and town, realty values increasing, yet lower than in many sections of California, offering excellent advantages to investors. Building companies are organizing, tent cities erected to care for fruit workers in field and factory.

Civic organizations are endeavoring to keep pace with demand. Drawing from the vastness of the mountains with hydroelectric power and from underground streams with pumps, moisture is supplied the plains of Tulare county, bringing production in its wake. A proposed additional development of one power company supplying Tulare county promises doubled productivity in doubled water supply.

Much of God's "own handiwork" is found in the mountains of Tulare county, among them being Sequoia and General Grant National Parks, with the oldest living thing—General Sherman. Sequoia Washingtoniana, miles of feathery ferns, deer, bear, trout, cooling streams and snowclad peaks, offering respite and comfort to tired man. Many friendly camps, quiet nooks, happy resorts and natural playgrounds are within auto reach of the cities.

Tulare county is essentially a land of homes, of good towns, growing cities, of average, kindly men and women, playing their parts in history. Homes in the hills, where the lookout guards the treasures of nature; camp fires in the canyons—with bands of sheep or cattle peacefully sleeping; men hurrying home from the day's toil, finding renewed faith and vigor for the morrow, of friendly neighbors, of people who do, communities that grow, Tulare county is a land of opportunity.

Season's Biggest Watermelon.

The largest watermelon of the season, grown by John D. Cart of Los Angeles, tips the scales in the Chamber of Commerce at fifty-six pounds, and the largest cantaloupe grown in 1920 is in the exhibit at the chamber also. Peter Hotts, who raised the melon on his ranch east of Calexico, calculated that if he cut up the twenty-eight-pound wonder melon it would serve the twenty directors of the chamber a ten-inch slice apiece, weighing a pound and a third.

The cantaloupe fills a peck measure, has a circumference of thirty-nine inches and the depth of the melon is ten inches.

The assessed valuation of property in Los Angeles is more than $630,000,000.

Los Angeles County.

tially agricultural sections. Citrus and walnut plantings have been made farther and farther out from the hills and these are now coming into bearing. At Los Nietos is one of the large factories of the Pacific Sewer Pipe Company, the annual output of sewer pipe and hollow tile being very large. A large ornamental nursery is also one of the community's industries.

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Downey, Artesia, Norwalk.

STILL further southwest and extending out into the broadening San Gabriel Valley after it widens south of the Whittier Narrows lie Artesia, Downey and Norwalk, each town being the center of a thriving agricultural and dairying section. Downey was named for Gov. Downey, a pioneer Governor of the State. Naturally because the earliest settlements and agricultural experiments were near the rivers, where irrigation could be by gravity waters, Downey is one of the older towns of the county. All three of these communities are noted for their production of sugar beets, deciduous fruits, alfalfa, and for their dairying and poultry interests.

Los Angeles Harbor.

San Pedro.

ALTHOUGH building permits issued for San Pedro during the year just closed exceeded $1,500,000 and were greater than for any other town of less than 50,000 population in the entire Southwest, with two exceptions, the remarkable increase in housing accommodations has not been sufficient to keep pace with the demand.

The housing problem is the one task to which the San Pedro Chamber of Commerce will devote most of its energy during the coming year because of the urgent need as set forth by Admiral Hugh Rodman, commander of the Pacific Fleet, in a recent communication addressed to the chamber. Admiral Rodman has pointed out that because of the large number of officers and men who desire to bring their families to the Pacific Coast it will be necessary that better housing accommodations be provided if the dreadnaughts are to continue to make their permanent base at San Pedro.

Ever since the war activity which began with the location of the naval training station and army cantonment at San Pedro, the housing accommodations have been far under the demand. Even after the war ended and shipbuilding slackened the demand has increased steadily and building activity has not been able to keep pace with it. Before the war hundreds of men were compelled to ride for long distances to reach their work at the harbor because of the lack of suitable houses and conditions have been steadily growing worse instead of better in spite of the tremendous building activity.

The natural growth at the port brought increased population that quickly absorbed new houses and storerooms as soon as they could be built. But on top of all this came Admiral Rodman with the Pacific Fleet and the announcement, after visiting all the ports on the Pacific, that he had decided to make San Pedro the permanent base for the dreadnaughts, supply train, mine layers and submarines. This has brought thousands of men and officers who are unable to find accommodations ashore for the families and dependents who are anxious to come to Southern California.

Through a system of financing building operations worked out by the San Pedro Chamber of Commerce it is expected that the building of homes will be greatly increased during the coming year. The system is much the same as used in eastern cities by which a revolving fund is provided to finance homeowners by loaning money so that those who have lots may build houses for sale or rent on the basis of a cash payment of 10 per cent down and 10 per cent a month. Through the cooperation of banks a second mortgage is paid off in installments before the first mortgage becomes due, making it possible for workers to own their own homes and make payments like rent.

Three industries are largely responsible for the rapid growth of San Pedro during the past few years and consequent demand for houses much faster than could be built. These are fish canning, shipbuilding and shipping. The fish-canning industry is becoming of greater relative importance each year and is bringing many more new families to the harbor. The pack of tuna during the past summer was heavy in spite of the fact that much of the pack of bluefin tuna was lost on account of the fishermen's strike early in the season. The pack of albicore, the choicest variety packed, was the greatest ever known. This species is caught on hook and line, most of the catch being brought in by Japanese fishermen. Bluefin are caught in nets mostly by Slavonian fishermen who operate large purse seine boats brought down from Puget Sound. There are now over 100 of these boats engaged in tuna fishing here representing an investment with their nets of nearly $1,000,000.

While albicore and bluefin represent the greater part of the pack considerable skipjack and other varieties are also caught and packed as "chicken of the sea." The fish-canning industry has drawn experienced packers and capital from all over the world and the number of canneries located around the harbor includes five of the largest in America besides many smaller ones. During the winter season when tuna is not running these canneries pack large quantities of sardines. California sardines, because of their superior quality, are constantly growing in favor in the eastern markets. They are put up in numerous styles, the larger fish packed in oval cans being particularly popular. Smaller fish are packed in olive oil and the larger ones in oil, mustard and tomato sauce to suit the various lines of domestic and foreign trade.

While not carried on with the rush demanded when Pershing was calling for the bridge of ships over the Atlantic, activity in the shipyards is still brisk and promises to continue so for many years due to the demand for certain types and sizes of ships not included in the government's war program.

One of the largest contracts for repairs and alterations ever awarded on this Coast is already under way at this yard. This is the work of remodeling the steamers Yale and Harvard. After having been in service during the war carrying troops across the English Channel these two fast turbiners are now back in their home port with an enviable record. They will be fitted out by the recently organized Los Angeles Steamship Company for coastwise service between Los Angeles and San Francisco and make this their home port. These ships when in service on this Coast before the war were very popular with the traveling public. Making the run between this port and San Francisco in eighteen hours they afford keen competition for the railroads for passenger and express freight service.

Having demonstrated that the deep water harbor is a valuable asset other steamship companies are being organized by Los Angeles capital that will keep the profits of shipping at home and add to the prosperity of the port by purchasing all ship stores and supplies here. Among these is the Los Angeles Pacific Navigation Company operating a fleet of United States Shipping Board vessels between this port and the Orient. As a direct result of the organization of this line large quantities of rubber, copra, canned pineapples and other products formerly shipped to Southern California by rail from San Francisco are now being handled through this port by direct water shipments. Plans are also being rapidly matured for another big steamship line financed by Los Angeles Chinese and American capital that will give a direct service between this port and the Orient.

The increase in shipping at this port during the past year has shattered all records. While it was expected that the end of hostilities would bring back the ships into service on the Pacific Coast the remarkable increase in cargo of all kinds has upset all expectations and taxed the capacity of the port during the past few months. During the war high charter rates drew most of the larger ships into the offshore trade in the Atlantic. Now they are coming back and with the addition of the new ships chartered from the Shipping Board steamship lines are in a position to give better service than ever before. Because of the increase in railroad freight rates across the continent an enormous volume of tonnage has been diverted to the water route via the Panama Canal. The increase in water commerce, due to increased railroad freight rates and declining ship charters, is not confined entirely to the Panama Canal route from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The increase in foreign exports to Mexico, South America and the Orient is one of the most remarkable features of changing trade routes due to the commercial disturbance as a result of the war. American shipowners have fallen heir to a vast amount of commerce formerly carried in English, German and other foreign bottoms.

While the increase in tonnage through this port has been gradually increasing since 1914, notwithstanding the decline in foreign commerce due to lack of tonnage during the war, the increase during the past year has been phenomenal. For the fiscal year of 1914-15 the tonnage amounted to 1,682,794. This steadily increased until it had reached 2,280,622 tons valued at $86,481,470 for 1918-19. The year 1919-20 shows the remarkable increase of 70 per cent, the tonnage of shipments through the port being 3,528,280 with an aggregate value of $153,919,010.

A feature of this increase is the remarkable increase in foreign exports due largely to the heavy shipment of refined and crude oil since the return of tank steamers after service in the Atlantic during the war. In 1914 the exports through this port amounted to but 311,053 tons, or less than one-fourth the tonnage of the imports. During the last fiscal year the relation of imports and exports was reversed, the tonnage being 1,403,385 for imports and 2,125,895 for exports. The increase in foreign commerce since the beginning of the war being nearly seven-fold, the commerce of the port is taxing the capacity of present improvements and demanding more ships and greater wharfage accommodations.

Since the increase in shipping there is a growing appreciation of the deep water frontage of Los Angeles Harbor and a demand for further improvements where deep water is already available without expense for dredging channels. The increasing size of ships is demanding deeper water and the magnificent terminal known as Municipal Dock No. 1 and other improvements in the outer harbor, where thirty-five feet of water is already available, are attracting much attention in the shipping world. In Municipal Dock No. 1 alone, selected by Irving T. Bush, managing owner of the Bush Terminal in New York, as the most desirable location for shipping in the entire harbor, the city has invested over $2,500,000 in improvements, including a modern concrete wharf 2600 feet in length with a transit freight shed 1800 feet long and a seven-story warehouse with eleven acres of floor space.

In addition to the contemplated improvements to be made by the city of Los Angeles further improvements are expected by the Federal government following the visit of the entire board of United States army engineers, headed by Brig.-Gen. Harry Taylor, during the latter part of October. The board made a complete survey of the entire harbor to consider the advisability of recommending to Congress appropriations for deepening the entrance to the outer harbor to thirty-five feet, reclamation of Reservation Point at the entrance to the main channel as a site for an immigration station, dredging the main channel to the turning basin to twenty-five feet and a connecting channel with Long Beach harbor to thirty feet.

The total expenditures already made for harbor improvement amount to about $25,000,000. Of this amount the Federal government has expended about $7,000,000, the city $10,000,000 and private interests the remainder. The city is now spending nearly $2,000,000 to co-operate with the Federal government in widening the main channel to 1000 feet. Other projects under construction by the city from the proceeds of the last bond issue of $4,500,000 will bring the total cost of Federal and municipal improvements to be made during the coming year up to nearly $6,000,000.

There are nine steamship lines now giving service between this port and Baltimore, Boston, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk. These are the American-Hawaiian, Pacific Mail, Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific, United American, North Atlantic and Western, Pacific, Caribbean and Gulf, Isthmian and Luckenbach lines.

Service to Mexico, Central America and the West Coast of South America is given by the Atlas, California and Mexico, Gulf Mail, General Steamship Corporation, Pacific Mail, Pacific Motorship, Pacific Steamship Company and Pan-American lines. To the east coast of South America the Pacific-Argentina-Brazil line of the Shipping Board offers direct service while the Pacific Mail also gives service to Cuba and Porto Rico.

In addition to these, three lines now offer trans-Pacific service to the Orient and South Seas and nine lines offer cargo space to Europe. The Los Angeles-Pacific Navigation Company, the General Steamship Company and the Pacific Mail offer space to the Orient and regular sailings to Europe are posted by the Harrison Direct line, Holland-American line, Isthmian lines, Johnson line, Williams Diamond & Company and the Societe Generale de Transports Maritimes a Vapeur.

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Wilmington.

IMPROVEMENTS now being made on the inner harbor by the city will add much to the facilities for handling commerce. One of the greatest improvements is the terminal at the foot of Canal street for handling vegetable oil from the Orient. The city is building a modern concrete wharf upon which tanks and a refining plant are being erected by the Vegetable Oil Products Company. On the same channel the city is also building a municipal wharf that will be used by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company as a terminal for its Atlantic-Pacific business.

Wilmington is also becoming a new center for oil shipments. The Union Oil Company has enlarged its refinery and established a loading station for coastwise and offshore cargoes. The General Petroleum Company has also established a fuel oil station in the inner harbor for supplying ships in port.

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Torrance.

DURING the past year Torrance has added two new factories to the list that makes this the unique manufacturing city of Southern California, with ideal labor, climatic and civic conditions. These are the $40,000 factory of the Carbon Products Company and the button factory of the Salm Manufacturing Company. In addition to these the new town of Hammerton adjoining Torrance on a 540-acre site is to have a modern china factory operating in connection co-operative stores and other model town features. The Torrance Window Glass Company is also preparing to greatly enlarge its plant. The Pacific Electric shops are now employing 600 men, the Llewellyn Iron Works 1100 and the Union Tool Company 1000. To accommodate the increased population there have been 125 new bungalows constructed in Torrance during the past year and many more are under construction and being planned. A new hospital is also to be built on a non-profit basis through the efforts of J. S. Torrance, founder of the new manufacturing city.

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Lomita and Harbor City.

LOCATED midway between the manufacturing city of Torrance and San Pedro and Wilmington the thriving town of Lomita has enjoyed a substantial growth during the past year. In the center of a fertile agricultural district with plenty of water for irrigation the demand for small country homes has resulted in the construction of 200 new houses during the past year. A new business block with eight storerooms and bank has been erected at a cost of $50,000.

Harbor City, which adjoins Lomita, has also built about 100 new homes. The Anaheim Beet Sugar Company has built a modern loading station of the Ferris wheel type costing $20,000 to load sugar beets raised in this vicinity. A $10,000 garage is also numbered among the improvements.

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Santa Monica.

SANTA MONICA, "where the mountains meet the sea," and where every inducement is made to attract the eastern traveler, has spent the last year in building up the "home town," in making the city equally as attractive to the permanent home seeker as the transient. The most emphatic evidence of this is the fact that a little more than $1,000,000 was spent in building operations during the past ten months, not inclusive of hotel or public building activity. The northern and private residential districts of the city are noticeably improved, and according to a recent statement by the city are inhabited by the permanent type of resident, as is evidenced also by the increase in population. According to census figures, and estimates made since by school attendance, Santa Monica's population is now 18,000, an increase of 3000 over what it was last year.

The Mira Mar Hotel, transformed from the historic residence of Senator John P. Jones, who, years ago, made it the center of Southern California society, is now the palace of the bluffs with its unobstructed view of the sea and with its spacious gardens and luxurious rooms. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars were spent in its improvement and renovation this summer and fall, as the result of the direction of Mr. G. F. Stevenson, president of the Mira Mar Company.

Believed to be the most valuable asset to the business section of the city of Santa Monica in a number of years is the Arcade brick building erected on Third street this summer. It has materially improved the aspect of business on that street.

The municipal pier during the last year was brought up to date, and made one of the most modern, best-lighted structures in the world, by accident. The sudden disintegration of its piles forced the city to vote $175,000 bonds for its repair. The Public Works department of Santa Monica undertook the rebuilding and succeeded so well that the pier is now proclaimed the strongest on the Pacific Coast.

For the first time since pre-war days, joy de luxe has returned this winter to Santa Monica Bay in the reopening of the Sunset Inn. Overlooking the bluff gardens and drawing the exclusive merrymakers of the south, the Inn is the "Pride of the Palisades."

Santa Monica Bay Woman's Club this year purchased a lot at a consideration of $2000 for extensive enlargement of the main building. A change in policy has taken place in the club during the twelvemonth. From an organization of purely artistic endeavor, it has become one of combined idealistic and practical activity. Besides bringing to Santa Monica statesmen and artists, the women have taken active part in civic and national life.

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Venice.

VENICE, "the Jewel of the Pacific," sparkles on the shores just south of Ocean Park and north of Playa del Rey. Though Venice is primarily an amusement center and counts only that year a success that brings the maximum number of tourists and pleasure crowds that it is able to accommodate, fun and sobriety have this year gone closely hand in hand. The pleasures of the amusement pier, the rides and mechanical joy contrivances,

Imperial County Winter Garden of America.

Third in Counties of United States in Growth by Official Census.

In all the world no garden spot exists to outclass the fertile fields of Imperial Valley. Young in years its manifold advantages have been told in all quarters of the globe and every day, every hour, strangers are coming to become neighbors of the earlier arrivals and sharers in the seemingly unlimited resources of this favored spot.

During the ten years just past Imperial county has shown the third largest growth of any county in the United States. Added to the garden crops, the wonderful fields of alfalfa, and acres of waving grain, cotton has recently proven a most profitable crop. It is freely predicted that in a few short years the best, if not the most, of this important agricultural product will come from the valley where it is said a quality is produced rivaled nowhere with the possible exception of the fertile Valley of the Nile.

IMPERIAL COUNTY, southeast county of the State of California and the winter vegetable garden of America, is the third fastest growing county in the United States. This high honor comes from no less an authority than Uncle Sam, who made it public after compiling his 1920 census. The rate of growth during the past ten years has been 219.2 per cent and if anything the more rapid portion of the increase has been in the last few years. This per cent increase has been exceeded by but two other counties in the United States.

These same census figures published by Uncle Sam along in August convey in official figures the marvelous tale of development and reclaiming of the desert, which has fallen to the lot of Imperial county's sturdy pioneers. With a population of none in 1900, the first decade saw over 14,000 pioneers find their homes amid the thorny cactus and sagebrush of the desert, which, when given the lifegiving drops of water, was transformed into a wonderland second to none in the world.

Progress during the second decade was more rapid and this year Uncle Sam found 43,500 persons residing within the limits of the county. Three cities in Imperial county led all California cities in per cent growth in population. These were the three leading cities in the valley, Calexico, El Centro and Brawley.

According to the census the population of Calexico is now 6223, or a gain since 1910 of 680.8 per cent. Brawley comes second with a population of 5392, or a gain of 512 per cent, while El Centro, county seat, followed with a total population of 5464, or a gain of 239.4 per cent.

The wonder story of Imperial Valley is not told until the wealth amassed and created out of the burning desert in the last twenty years has been counted. Last year on the county assessor's books all property valuations were placed at $80,786,593. For the first time this year in the last decade the total crop value was less than the assessed valuation.

Imperial county has been noted as one of the few places in the world, and the only agricultural community, which annually produces as much as its total assessed valuation. Each year as the assessed valuation crept higher, the crop total also crept higher and ahead. Last year's assessed valuation of something over $63,000,000 was more than equalled by a $67,500,000 crop.

With the $80,000,000 assessed valuation the crop total, although showing a generous raise, amounted to $75,000,000, falling $5,000,000 short of the record which the valley has been striving to keep. Still this $75,000,000 crop total is first in agricultural counties in the United States and is a many million dollar gem, to which residents of the valley are wont to point with pride.

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Low Tax Rate.

WITH this immense assessed valuation and enormous crop production come what many communities seek and few obtain—a low tax rate. Imperial county's tax rates are second in the State of California for lowness. The tax rate inside of incorporated cities is but $1.28 a hundred this year, being exceeded in lowness only by Fresno county, where the tax rate inside cities is $1.20. Country tax rates in the valley also enjoy the second lowest rate in the State, the rate being $1.63 a hundred. Plumas county is first in this class with a tax rate of $1.50. These tax rates are exclusive of irrigation and water taxes.

The bonded indebtedness of the Imperial Irrigation District is $8,500,000, which makes the bonded indebtedness less than $15 an acre, among the lowest in the State. The funded indebtedness of the county is $1,500,000, which is being expended this winter on a system of new paved roads. The irrigation tax is $2.50 a hundred.

While the funded indebtedness of the county is one of the lowest in the State, this debt is entirely for good roads, and good roads may be classed as one of the major improvements of the county during the past twelve months.

Although the highway program for a long time was the subject of bitter controversy, from the selection of routes to the type of pavement to be constructed, all troubles were ironed out during the hot summer months and when September and October came, contracts for more than thirty miles were let and early in October the first concrete was poured on the El Centro-Calexico highway, which will connect the two largest cities in the county, as well as furnish a paved route north for the vast tonnage from below the line in Mexico.

Paved highways will supply the missing link which Imperial county has long needed. While the roads in the valley are of the best during normal periods of traffic, the heavy strains of the cantaloupe shipping season and the watermelon and lettuce shipping season, have caused certain roads to disintegrate. In their selection of the most needed highways, the County Supervisors and the Highway Commission had in mind these heavy traffic routes, with the result that they will be paved first.

The rebirth of the San Diego and Arizona Railway this fall, after being idle for months because of a disastrous slide in Carriso Gorge, added much to the future prospects of the valley. Formally completed with a big celebration in December, 1919, the road was in use only a short time until a mountain literally fell on it near Hipass with the result that it has taken months of the hardest kind of labor to reopen the road. Indeed, not until separate tunnels had been constructed was the route ready to operate again.

The occasion for the reopening this fall was the cause for a quiet satisfaction among shippers and travelers throughout the valley, who had just begun to learn the real value of the road when business was suspended. The San Diego and Arizona Railway places the valley on a through line to the East for the first time in history. At present it is served by a branch line of the Southern Pacific, all through traffic missing the valley by many miles. There has been talk from Southern Pacific officials of rerouting some of the fast trains through the valley but nothing thus far has come of this. The San Diego section of the Golden State Limited with through sleeper service to the East is operated via the San Diego and Arizona line.

Extensive advertising of this new route has been begun throughout the East, and this has benefited the valley indirectly.

To its agricultural marvels Imperial Valley owes its fame, for the valley is primarily an agricultural community. Any attempt to make other of it overlooks its greatest attractions, for its wonderful crops, its marvelous stories of production, its great green fields of inviting alfalfa, its vast fields dotted with cantaloupes and its fields of snowy cotton, the stories of which are world wide, have brought it the unique and somewhat envied honor of being the most famous valley in the world.

Its romantic history—its irrigation system, the largest in the world—its health-giving climate—its leap from desert to the garden spot of the West in twenty short years—these are but incidents in the life and fame of the valley. It earns its fame by agricultural production in vast quantities, by production when the rest of the lands of the world are asleep and by the extraordinary prices "first" produce always brings on the eastern markets.

During the past year growth in the valley has been steady. Additional acreage has been brought under water. This ratio of acreage being brought under yearly has been gradually growing smaller, both because of the lack of water during the critical periods of some years, and because of the increasing difficulty of bringing additional land under the present irrigation ditches in the valley. This steady growth has been gratifying to all valley boosters.

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Big Cantaloupe Crop.

PERHAPS the most spectacular crop increase during the year, has been cantaloupes, of which there were more than 200,000,000 shipped from the valley. With an acreage in 1919 of approximately 13,800 acres, the acreage jumped to over 23,000 this past spring. With such an increased acreage there was a great deal of uneasiness among the shippers and distributors. This increased as the crop gave every indication of being of record size and it appeared certain that there would be a car shortage in some degree.

The first cantaloupes saw less than 2000 "reefers" stored in the valley. Normally there should have been twice that number. The crop harvest increased while the daily arrival of "reefers" showed a slight gain until when the first 300 carload shipment day was reached it was deemed advisable to curtail shipments and prorate the remaining refrigerator cars.

At this point fate, or rather the weather, took a hand, and a cold wave such as the valley has rarely seen in June set in with the result that daily shipments dropped down to the hundred car a day mark. This cold spell gave the harassed railroad men time to catch their breath and rush up a large number of cars which had been started West from the East but which had not arrived because of the strike and transportation troubles. When the warm weather set in again, the cars were there and it was not long before the valley was shipping 300 carloads a day. This was the first time in the valley that there had ever been two peaks to the cantaloupe season.

When final shipments ceased along the latter part of August it was found that the grand total of shipments was over 8800 cars, the greatest in the history of the valley. The same fortune which followed the shippers in averting a car shortage also followed them in the matter of prices received, until at the end of the season practically every shipper had a neat sum on the credit side of the ledger. It was said that a large portion of the distributors were in the clear after the first peak in the season.

Yield in the valley last spring was slightly more than a third of a car an acre. The average for the past ten years in the valley has been nearly half a car an acre. These cantaloupes were sent to all cities in the United States in carload lots of more than 25,000. Enough cantaloupes were shipped out to give each man, woman and child in the United States two luscious fruits. More than $12,000,000 gross was brought into the valley from this one crop.

Watermelons during the past year were also grown on a somewhat larger scale than the year before. More than 1000 carloads were sent in May and June. Most of these were shipped within a radius of 500 miles of the Imperial Valley, for watermelons, no matter how carefully packed, will not carry much farther than that.

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Lettuce—Vegetables.

THE lettuce acreage this year was three times as large as ever before and was placed at approximately 9500 acres. From this immense acreage some 2800 cars of Imperial Valley "Iceberg" were shipped to the East. Due to the uncertainty in the eastern market and the inability of local growers to secure cars at needed times, there were many lettuce growers who lost money. One curious fact about the season was that some of the growers who had planted their lettuce late secured the highest prices. The Imperial Valley crop competes with the Florida crop and these latter shippers happened to ship and reach market during a lull when their lettuce commanded high prices.

The acreage this year is estimated at about the same as last year and the first carloads have already left the valley. Annually it is the effort of the lettuce growers to reach the eastern market with the first carload before Christmas. There was much exceptional early planting in the valley this year with this in view.

Seeley is one of the newest lettuce centers in the valley.

Other acreages of note in the winter vegetable industry might be noted, with asparagus, practically 800 acres; tomatoes, 750 acres, beans with 300 acres; onions 375 acres and potatoes, practically the same.

The winter vegetable industry in the valley is but in its infancy. Last year L. T. Sparks, then agricultural agent for the Southern Pacific, stated that in a few short years he believed there would be 150,000 acres engaged in this kind of farming. These winter vegetables are from two weeks to a month ahead of the products of other sections and this in a large measure accounts for the phenomenal growth.

No industry could fail to expand rapidly with topnotch prices always regarded as certain.

Winter vegetables should not be given too big a place in Imperial Valley's catalogue for it is the great staple crops of barley, alfalfa and cotton upon which the bulk of the ranchers of the valley depend. Alfalfa is perhaps raised on a larger acreage than any other crop, this past year approximating 100,000 acres. It is gratifying to those who are watching the development of agriculture in the valley to follow the increased number of acres which are being planted to alfalfa this fall. Agricultural experts say that the most certain road to wealth in the valley with the least risk is through the alfalfa and dairy cow combination, and this fall, following a long series of discouragements over cotton prices, many of the ranchers who formerly had their lands in alfalfa are replanting them. This is believed to presage a more stable form of prosperity.

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Cattle and Dairy Cows.

MORE than 70,000 cattle and 20,000 dairy cows browse on the pasture afforded by the green fields of alfalfa. Creamery facilities in the valley are large enough to take care of the milk from twice this many dairy cows and there is ample room for expansion in the dairy industry. The richness of a soil which produces eight crops of alfalfa a year makes it possible for the dairyman who carefully continues to build up his herd to secure ample remuneration.

Forty acres of good Imperial Valley land will support a string of thirty cows. There are no statistics available as to butter fat production in the Imperial Valley as a whole but it is estimated the cows average about three-fourths of a pound each. With the limitation of "boarders" this average can be increased and even now the price of good animals often runs as high as $200 per animal.

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Cotton—Barley.

BARLEY in the Imperial Valley forms the crop which carries the rancher over the cold winter months. Along in the fall when the cold weather retards the growth of the alfalfa, the rancher goes over his alfalfa fields and drills in a crop of barley seed. This thrives excellently during the coldest months of the year and by the early spring has matured a crop which is harvested in time to allow the alfalfa to get an early start. This year it is estimated that there are between 75,000 and 80,000 acres in barley. A large amount of that raised in the valley is fed to cattle and hogs while the rest is shipped to the northern part of the State.

Cotton during the last three or four years has been one of the great mainstays of Imperial Valley farmers. The difficulties which have been encountered with this year's crop will make a change in future cotton acreage and it is too early to state just what the immediate future of the valley is, so far as cotton is concerned.

During the present spring and summer approximately 70,000 acres of cotton have been planted on the American side of the line. This should be added to the acreage below the line to find the total Imperial Valley acreage, which is close to 150,000.

With the slump in the cotton market early in the fall, Imperial Valley ranchers were up against the first serious obstacle which had been presented to them in the past four years. This year's crop was raised with high priced seed, high priced labor, so that to break even the cotton should have commanded a price of 30 to 35 cents a pound. Instead, all fall it has been selling at from an extreme low of 17 cents to 28.

Various plans have been placed in operation by the ranchers to circumvent these low prices. All who have been financially able to do so have held their cotton and today in the valley there are thousands of bales which are being held awaiting better prices. Whether the cotton market will rally after the first of the year is a factor which cannot be determined at this time.

Imperial Valley banks aided local growers to the limit and in turn San Diego and Los Angeles banks extended credits amounting to millions of dollars. Most of the outside money was extended to aid in the harvest and not to allow the grower to hold his crop after it was harvested.

Leads in Seed Production.

California is the leading State in the Union in point of seed production, according to the figures compiled in the agricultural department of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. In ten cases the State raises the largest number of seeds; snap and garden pole beans; carrots, which are said to be 400 acres more than all the other States combined; celery, lettuce, onions, parsnips, squash, salsify and pumpkins. In every instance except parsley these vegetable seeds of California surpass the amounts raised by all the other States combined.

The State ranks second in the amount of beet and radish seed production; third in cucumber, winter squash and tomato seeds; fourth in sugar-beet, muskmelon and pepper seeds, and ninth in production of sweet corn seeds, it is stated.

The highest average yield per acre is accredited to California in the survey.

In 1920 there were twenty-five kinds of seeds raised here, a much larger number than other States are able to produce owing to the great differences of climate over the State, the report points out.

San Diego County Expands Commercially.

New Industrial Plants—Government Spending Millions on Naval Base.

NAVAL improvements in progress of construction in and around San Diego that total an enormous figure, the establishment of great naval base, a very great increase in manufacturing activities, to meet post-war needs; vast water development projects and farming projects throughout the county; during the past year, have meant much in the progress, commercially and industrially, of San Diego, a city long famed for its beauty, its climate. A great portion of the

San Diego county, favored by nature with climate, scenery and all the advantages of other localities in the beautiful Southland, is now coming into its own commercially.

The government is spending millions in the development of one of the most complete naval bases in the world, and a new railway has recently tapped new and productive territory tributary to the city and county. These activities have attracted to San Diego in recent months more than a few manufacturing industries

additional water for irrigation purposes; the city is to be bonded for the paving of highways entering from the south, north, east and west; postoffice receipts have increased to over $11,000; the Island Mission Road, between Los Angeles and San Diego, via Riverside, is being paved; plans are being made for increased housing accommodations; Lilac Ranch, near Escondido, owned by George V. Kirkwood, for breeding of registered Aberdeen-Angus

have attracted a 50 per cent increase in patronage over other years, judging from figures gathered on average days at the dance pavilion, band stand and picnic grounds, and comparing them with those of other years. Improvements and additions to the amusement sections of the pier this year amounted to $50,000, this not including the auto parking pier, built in connection with the main structure.

The last census statistics showed that Venice had made the largest increase in population of any city in California during the last ten years, and school attendance at the end of September shows that the population has passed the 14,000 mark. The demand for home building lots in Venice, realty men say, has been more this year than at any time since the days of its early boom. Figures show that $590,150 has been invested in building here during the last twelve months.

Beside the additional school buildings built in Venice this year, the intermediate, or junior high school curriculum, has been added to the educational system, and the teaching force increased by one-fourth. While the rest of the county has been carrying on an extensive campaign to arouse public sentiment for the raising of teachers' salaries, Venice raised those of the instructors in both high and grammar schools, so that their salaries now equal those of the average business man. The new scale of compensation in the schools has already had its effect in securing better teachers. Two professors were brought to Venice High School this year because they were offered higher salaries than two leading colleges of the State of California would pay them.

A public library became a part of Venetian life during the year. Heretofore Venice Central grammar school has provided the only quarters for the enjoyment of the reading public of Venice. The clubhouse at Westminster and Trolleyway, renovated and improved, was transformed into a library and it is believed that, with its several thousand volumes, it will prove a valuable asset to the city.

Venice has grown in riches this year. The inoperative property value of the city has increased from last year's figures of $12,206,842.90 to $15,233,000.76 of this year.

The Walter Waterman Aircraft Manufacturing Company was established in connection with the De Lay aviation field. There the lessons the war taught of the steps that lead to aerial perfection, are being worked out.

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Ocean Park.

UNABLE to crowd its increasing growth any further on either side, Ocean Park, that section of Santa Monica that lies between Venice and Santa Monica, has of necessity, started to move out into the ocean. Eastern pleasure seekers, demanding a chance at western sunshine and entertainment by the thousands, this summer forced a 700-foot addition to the length of the pier and 280 feet to its width. Thus the Pickering pleasure pier now extends 1500 feet out into the ocean. Besides the increase in size, the Earnest Pickering Company has expended $200,000 in placing new amusements on the structure, and in adding restaurants, music, joy shops, and other luxuries. Atlantic Coast amusement men, visiting here recently, named the pier "the community over the sea" and prophesied that by next summer it would be the largest pier in the world.

The people of Ocean Park in the early summer of this year voted $375,000 for the erection of an auditorium, band stand and laying out of a parking space and children's playground. The aid of North Santa Monica was not asked in voting the bonds, but they carried by a large majority.

When the auditorium is completed, Ocean Park will be a convention city. Therefore, the Chamber of Commerce is supporting a plan that will materialize before the end of summer, to have a villa city for the accommodation of delegates established in the city within the next year.

Deposits at the Ocean Park Bank, First National Bank of Ocean Park and Marine Bank show that the riches of Ocean Park have doubled in the last year.

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Redondo Beach.

NEVER in the history of this older beach city, Redondo Beach, has there been more activity and development than at the present time. Redondo has been known as a shipping and fishing port, but more recent years have seen energy expended along other lines.

It is fast becoming a city of homes, where people may enjoy pleasant surroundings, and the population is nearly 6000. The establishing of large manufacturing plants in neighboring towns, as Torrance and El Segundo, whose employees choose to live in Redondo Beach, is aiding the growth.

Redondo Beach is noted for a number of distinctive features. It has the largest salt water plunge on the Pacific Coast, said to be one of the finest in the world. Its water front is crowded with clean, wholesome amusements. Moonstone Beach, where some wonderful stones are found, brings thousands of visitors every year. The fishing is not surpassed, everything from pompano to jew-fish being caught from the piers in season.

The city itself is laid out in picturesque fashion, the streets cutting through the townsite in semicircles, carrying out the idea of the city's name, round. The streets are well lighted. A library, municipal pier, which has just been reconstructed and improved, are among the civic-owned improvements.

But perhaps the most important attraction is the school system. Three fine grammar schools with a union High School comprise the group. Outdoor classrooms, individual instruction courses, large auditoriums are among the advantages offered grammar school pupils that are out of the ordinary. In the High School plant the Latin classes have an authentic Roman room, distinctly beautiful for "local color," while a complete home offers practical work for the students in domestic science. The school buildings are all beautiful and make an asset of which Redondo Beach is justly proud.

Building has been rapid this past year and the exchange of real estate remarkable. During any month in 1920 permits show more activity than during an entire year a few seasons ago. Increase in the number of business houses totals more than a third in the past six months and this summer of 1920 is rated as the best the city has ever known.

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Playa del Rey.

PLAYA DEL REY, with its broad stretches of silent, uninhabited sand, has been the subject of much controversy and plan during the past year, and by next year, it is believed, Congress will have passed a bill for building a deep sea harbor for the United States there. The extensive swamp and tide lands, engineers believe, offer excellent opportunity for an inner harbor for boats and a naval base, and the soil taken from the harbor could be used to raise the surrounding lowlands where innumerable factories would have shipping facilities open to the waterways of the world. The bill has been drawn up and is ready for presentation, estimating the cost of the proposed harbor at $3,000,000.

Playa del Rey has been made the first community for a hotel for working girls by the Los Angeles Council of Community Service. The old Del Rey Hotel, renovated, is now the home for scores of girls who receive the best in food and living conveniences at $7 a week, with the best service from the standpoints of cleanliness and health that can be provided.

The increasing tendency of Venetian population to move toward the Del Rey end has brought much improvement in the lighting and street systems there.

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Seal Beach.

THE beach without an undertow, makes this resort widely known as a safe bathing place. The growth in the last year has been gratifying. Seal Beach is located a few miles south of Long Beach and is a favorite camping place for auto parties from Los Angeles and Orange counties. The splendid camping ground provided by the city has seen hundreds of auto parties this last season.

This has been the greatest year Tent City has ever known, building has been quite active and after the first of the year the pupils attending the High School at Huntington Beach will have a High School in this city. Improvements to the school building are a large auditorium and an added study building.

This beach is reached by auto boulevards from Long Beach and from Anaheim and Santa Ana, also by Pacific Electric from Los Angeles.

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El Segundo.

NESTLED behind a big sand dune, and protected from the heavy winter winds of the ocean, making the climatic conditions ideal, lies the Standard Oil Company's second refinery city, El Segundo. Of less than a decade's growth, the population of 2500 has increased 25 per cent in the last year. Located on the newly-completed coast boulevard, it is easily reached by its sister cities of the near-by beaches. It is forty minutes' ride from Los Angeles via Pacific Electric and auto roads. A tax valuation of $8,000,000, with a three-fourth per cent, gives the city $60,000, which sum is used for civic improvements, notably the building and maintaining fine streets and beautifying the parkings.

El Segundo has just completed and equipped additions to her grammar school to the amount of $150,000. In this group of buildings is a theater equipped with the latest in motion-picture machines. A natatorium, 80 by 30 feet, is supplied with warm salt water pumped daily from the Standard plant.

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Hermosa Beach.

THE center beach of the crescent is well named, "Hermosa the Beautiful." It has a long, sloping beach and small breakers, with little or no undertow, and a fine all-year-round climate. From a village of 450 inhabitants in 1910, it now numbers 2327 by the last census, with a 25 per cent increase of permanent citizens in the last few months.

What were once sand dunes are now covered with handsome homes, ranging in value from $2500 to $10,000. There are good, up-to-date stores of all kinds, a bank, branch library and one of the finest ornamental piers in the Southland. Deep-water fishing is of the finest, and also fishing from the pier. Shipping from the pier can be done also.

Hermosa has a fine back country, where garden truck, carnation gardens and cut flowers are made a specialty. It has some splendid industrial sites, reached by the Santa Fe steam road and the Pacific Electric Railroad. The Chamber of Commerce has plans under way for a fine auditorium and a still-water bathing pool. The city has established a free auto park, and the taking care of all refuse matter is strictly enforced.

There has been $250,000 in building permits in the last six months. There is glass factory costing $150,000 in operation, employing 250 men, with a pay roll of $11,000 per week, 90 per cent of which is spent with the home merchants. Hermosa has a splendid grammar school and is a unit of the Union High School of Redondo, sending her pupils by free auto bus.

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Manhattan Beach.

AT THE top of the chain of three beaches which are located farthest south, Manhattan Beach, with Hermosa Beach and Redondo Beach, adorns the lower circle of the Santa Monica Bay crescent. It is a pretty little city, whose growth in the last half year has been very rapid. A number of new sections have been opened up and with the completion of the last link in the coast boulevard leading north, remarkable activity is noticed.

The increase in population is shown in the enlargement of the school building from two rooms to five. There is a free county library in the City Hall, a church and several thriving social and civic organizations. Manhattan Beach is living up to her slogan, "The Queen of the Dunes," by building many handsome homes. Her beach has never known a tragedy, and the bathing is the finest on the coast. Like her sister beaches, her winter climate is unsurpassed. The Coast Boulevard, passing through the town, brings many auto parties, for which ample provision has been made.

Long Beach.

LEAPING to the fore as one of the most progressive, commercial and industrial cities in the entire country, Long Beach has, during the past few years, made most remarkable strides, as reflected by the census, bank clearings, building permits and other dependable statistics. The phenomenal growth of the city, which has grown from a small resort to a commanding position among the municipalities of the West, has attracted world-wide attention There are scores of substantial reasons for the unusual expansion of Long Beach.

Crowding San Francisco for second place, Long Beach has consistently ranked third in building in the State during the year of 1920 and tenth in the United States. Long Beach broke by several million all its previous records in building in 1919 by issuing permits valued at slightly over $7,000,000. In 1920, however, the valuation of permits passed the $11,000,000 level, averaging nearly a million a month.

Twenty years ago Long Beach had a population of 2252. In 1910 the government count gave the city slightly over 17,000, a growth that established the Queen of the Beaches as the fastest-growing municipality in the United States. The government census for 1920 showed there are 55,593 now in the city limits of Long Beach, but that figure does not include a population of 20,000 that really belongs to the city, but lies just outside the city limits, nor a tourist population of 25,000 during both the winter and summer seasons, which really places the city in the 100,000 class.

In 1910 the assessed valuation of the city was $22,560,278, as compared with $65,000,000 for 1920. The bank deposits ten years ago were slightly in excess of $6,000,000, as compared with more than $30,000,000 today.

Long Beach has close to 150 industries, employing a total of more than 6000 persons. The average monthly pay roll in the industrial area is approximately $1,250,000.

The city ranks as one of the principal seaports of the State. It is beautifully situated, having a general southerly exposure and facing the Pacific Ocean. Its geographical location is particularly enviable. It is protected on the west by the Palos Verdes Hills, mountains on the north and Santa Catalina Island on the south, providing a temperature that is exceptionally even. The city is twenty miles from Los Angeles, with which municipality it is connected by excellent boulevards and steam and electric railroads, providing the best of service.

Long Beach is far famed as a city of beautiful homes, largely owned by their occupants. Thousands of handsome new bungalows of the distinct California and colonial type have been erected during the past year. The city is well laid out, with wide, paved streets, lined with palms, pepper and pine trees. There is no city on the continent that has a more rightful claim as a leading residential city than Long Beach.

Long Beach owns its own $2,000,000 water plant, which supplies the city with seventeen artesian wells, which yield 16,000,000 gallons of water daily. The water is absolutely pure and possesses many curative qualities of a mineral nature.

The city has always kept in front as an educational center. It has fifteen schools, including the splendid Polytechnic High School. The fall term showed an enrollment of 12,000 pupils in the various educational institutions. There are sixty-four churches in the city.

Soldiers' Home.

QUOTING from a number of visitors who make daily calls or perhaps drive leisurely through the beautiful grounds for a passing glimpse of the Pacific Branch, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, "No more lovely place exists than that selected by Congress in 1887 for the care of surviving heroes of our country's several wars." Situated, as this is, on the southern slope of the Santa Monica spur of the Sierra Madre Mountains, whose eternally snow-tipped peaks seem to wink back on the Home's flowery scene, where the thermometer frequently even in midwinter registers 100. "How would you like to swap?"

The early rains came at a period that gave promise of abundant orchard and farm products during the coming year.

During the past year there was expended a total of $1,871,919.02 under the several heads of this branch, as follows: General fund, $705,020.34; pension fund, $1,122,969.39, and post fund, $54,029.39. That known as the general fund, for which appropriations are provided by act of Congress, provides for maintenance of the branch and is divided into several heads, each head conducting its own accounts. For instance, current expenses, which has entire charge under that head's financial affairs, was expended for office supplies, services, equipment, etc., $47,675.34. Subsistence, $309,149.36. Household, $104,048.18. Hospital, $70,116.50. Reports of the pension fund show that of the amount above stated, the sum of $975,457.18 was paid to pensioners and $147,512.21 to families. The sum of $15,401.42 was transferred from pension to the post fund, and $34,420.19 stands to the credit of deceased pension members.

Total product of farm used in consuming and sales: Vegetables, $6745.04; fruit, $3503.39; honey, $76.80; hay, $1080; lemons, $2978.99; lima beans, $1100; cabbage for sauer kraut, $1020; tomatoes sent to cannery, $1134.89; fruit to cannery, $1961.14.

The post fund, which, in addition to a store where almost everything desired by its customers from a sack of peanuts to a $5 shirt and which also obtains fees from every paying amusement, totalled during the year the sum of $9326.53; which was applied to payment of salaries of thirty-two employees.

Statement of library record for 1920 shows books on hand, 9550, purchased 360, donated 350, monthly magazines 30, daily papers 18, weekly papers 20, weekly magazines 13. At the laundry and dry-cleaning plant the total number of pieces laundered during the year was 1,244,155; pieces dry cleaned 45,770. Cost for services, supplies and parts for the year totalled $9256.10. Average members present 2326. Yearly average present and absent, 3370. Whole number cared for during the year, 4635. Average sick in hospital, 367. Deaths during year, 434, of which number 93 died while absent from the home.

One of the most important undertakings at this home in the line of improvements, is that under way at this time. Its origin is found in an appropriation by Congress of $250,000 to be employed in hospitalization for World War veterans in the home, and other members afflicted with tuberculosis, especially, and for those of all wars who for any reason will be seggregated so as to be afforded, among other advantages, a degree of quiet, so necessary to comfort of that class of patients. It is proposed to locate buildings necessary to that end, on

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIFTEEN.)

Los Angeles County.

lally agricultural sections. Citrus and walnut plantings have been made farther and farther out from the hills and these are now coming into bearing. At Los Nietos is one of the large factories of the Pacific Sewer Pipe Company, the annual output of sewer pipe and hollow tile being very large. A large ornamental nursery is also one of the community's industries.

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purse seine boats brought down from Puget Sound. There are now over 100 of these boats engaged in tuna fishing here representing an investment with their nets of nearly $1,000,000.

While abalone and bluefin represent the greater part of the pack considerable skipjack and other varieties are also caught and packed as "chicken of the sea." The fish-canning industry has drawn extensive packers and capital from all over the world and the number of canneries located around the harbor includes two of the largest in America besides many smaller ones. During the winter season

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imports. During the last fiscal year the relation of imports and exports was reversed, the tonnage being 1,403,385 for imports and 2,125,895 for exports. The increase in shipping there is a growing appreciation of the deep water frontage of Los Angeles Harbor and a demand for further improvements where deep water is already available, which is found,

Since the increase in shipping there is a manufacturing more ships and greater warfage accommodations.

Manufacturing Company. In addition to these the new town of Hammerton adjoining Torrance on a 640-acre site is to have a modern china factory operating in connection co-operative stores and other model town features. The Torrance Window Glass Company is also preparing to greatly enlarge its plant. The Pacific Electric shops are now employing 600 men, the Llewellyn Iron Works 1100 and the Union Tool Company 1000. To accommodate the increased population there have been 125 new buns lows constructed in Torrance during the past year and many more are under con-

San Diego County Expands Commercially.

New Industrial Plants—Government Spending Millions on Naval Base.

San Diego county, favored by nature with climate, scenery and all the advantages of other localities in the beautiful Southland, is now coming into its own commercially.

The government is spending millions in the development of one of the most complete naval bases in the world, and a new railway has recently tapped new and productive territory tributary to the city and county. These activities have attracted to San Diego in recent months more than a few manufacturing interests and the new year is sure to hold in store a large measure of material prosperity for the seaport city.

The numerous visitors who have made San Diego their home for parts of each year will be in no way decreased by increased commercialism for the reason that Coronado, La Jolla and other retired spots will remain, as in the past, a dreamland of wonders—beauty spots of earth.

NAVAL improvements in progress of construction in and around San Diego that total an enormous figure, the establishment of great naval bases, a very great increase in manufacturing activities, to meet post-war needs; vast water development projects and farming projects throughout the county, during the past year, have meant much in the progress, commercially and industrially, of San Diego, a city long famed for its beauty and climate. A great portion of the increased manufacturing activity is the result of the completion of the new transcontinental railroad, the San Diego and Arizona Railway, last December. This new route traverses and brings into direct connection with ocean commerce, the Imperial Valley, with its rich farming section, and the cattle, mining and agricultural districts of New Mexico and Arizona.

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Naval Projects.

FIGURES given out from the United States Navy public works department, Twelfth Naval District, in charge of Commander Norman M. Smith, show that since the establishment of this office in October, 1917, there has been expended in the vicinity of San Diego for naval improvements, for the period up to June 30, 1920, the sum of $4,743,800. These include the naval air station at North Island, with its beautiful mission style officers' quarters, barracks, administration buildings and hangars that cost $2,672,200 to construct; and work on the Marine Corps base, which is not entirely completed, amounting to $1,245,300. Other projects for which this $4,000,000 was expended are naval fuel depot, La Playa, $263,000; submarine base, San Pedro, $260,000; navy central public works office, $116,800; naval training camp, $91,100; naval radio station, Chollas Heights, $79,300; naval training camp, Point Loma, $7500; radio station, Point Loma, $6700; naval base, $1300; naval hospital, Balboa Park, $700. All, with the exception of the submarine base, are at San Diego.

Appropriations for naval projects for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, for this district are $1,000,000 for naval training station, Point Loma; $750,000 for naval repair base; $500,000 additional for Marine Corps base; $400,000 for naval storehouse. In addition to the total, it is expected that at least $500,000 will be allotted out of appropriation "aviation" for projects at the naval air station during 1921.

Designs are now being prepared for the new naval training station.

Some of the larger contracts on which work is being done now or just being completed are one for $115,000 for a storehouse and three hangars at the naval air station; one for $949,500 for six barrack buildings at the Marine Corps base, completed this last month. Contracts just completed at the marine base that run into many thousands are the water supply and sewer system, $185,600; central group of industrial buildings, $209,000; fuel oil storage plant, $16,500; and many others. The kitchen equipment alone for the Marine Corps base amounts to $34,000. All of the buildings of the Marine Corps base situated on tidelands on the bay of San Diego are of the mission style type, concrete structure. About 5000 marines are shortly to be stationed here.

Work on the large naval hospital in Balboa Park, to cost $1,000,000, has just begun.

The naval repair base, where the destroyers of the Pacific Fleet, based here, will be repaired, is being built on the site of the shipyards of the Pacific Marine and Construction Company. Nearly $1,000,000 is available for dredging and construction work on this base.

San Diego Bay is the operating base of the air, mine and destroyer forces of the Pacific fleet. On North Island thirty-two large F-5 L seaplanes and several blimps are stationed for patrol duty and training at the naval air station. Warships of all types are based in the harbor of San Diego since the arrival of the Pacific Fleet on this coast and in all over 160 warships of various types are based here.

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New Manufactories.

THE most important industrial project, the direct result of the completion of the San Diego and Arizona road, linking Imperial Valley and San Diego, is the forming of a $4,000,000 corporation by San Diego bankers and business men to take over the great war-time potash plant of the Hercules Powder Company for use for various manufactories. The $3,000,000 plant of the powder company was taken over in October by this company, known as the San Diego Oil Products Company, and a mill for producing oil from cottonseed has been established. Products of the soya bean from the Philippines, copra from the South Sea Islands, and from raw petroleum are to be made. A textile plant will also be established for the cotton brought from Imperial Valley, and many other factories will be built in the huge plant. From 500 to 1000 men will be employed within a few months. The potash plant had a storage capacity of 40,000,000 gallons, the greatest storage capacity of any plant in the West. The cottonseed plant has a storage capacity of 15,000 tons of seeds and will have an output annually from 35,000 tons. The seeds will be brought from Imperial, Salt River Valley and Yuma, Ariz.

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Canneries.

FISH canning on a commercial scale began in San Diego in 1911 and has now reached tremendous proportions. There are eighteen wholesale fish concerns here, eight Mexican lobster importers and 800 fishermen who bring their catches to this port. From January 1 to October 1, the fish catch, as given by the office of the Fish and Game Commission, was 27,126,993 pounds. These include anchovies, abalone, barracuda, tuna, mackarel, sardines, clams, mussels, turtles, and many other kinds. There are now fourteen canneries which represent an investment of $2,500,000. Up to October 1 of this year about 256,000 cases were packed. To facilitate the work of the fishermen, the government and the State Fish and Game Commission cooperate by sighting schools of fish from seaplanes. The fish are easier to discern from above than from the boats. A radio message is sent to North Island with the location of the schools of fish and the fishing boats hurry to the spots named for their catches.

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San Diego City.

THE city of San Diego is increasing its available water supply by the construction of Barrett Dam. A reservoir with a storage capacity of 14,500,000,000 gallons is being constructed. Up to December 31 the expenditure had been half a million, and about 40 per cent of the work is completed. It is expected the dam will be completed by Dec. 31, 1922. The estimated cost is $1,500,000. The dam is of arched concrete masonry. Another large dam for the city water system, Lower Otay, was completed last year at a cost of $1,000,000. The work is done under the supervision of H. N. Savage, hydraulic engineer. The city proposes to materially increase its water supply by availing itself of additional resources and investigations to determine which are to be taken up first are under way. The consumption of water has increased annually at an average rate of 500,000 gallons a day, but the rate was exceeded this year, owing to the large influx of permanent residents.

Incident to building Barrett Dam, it was necessary to build roads for material of construction. The dam will be completed with a roadway along its top connecting with roads that have been built, making one of the most scenic drives in Southern California, twenty-five miles in length. The roads connect the four dams, Barrett, Moreno and Lower and Upper Otay, and return by way of San Diego Valley and Lyons Valley.

San Diego county's largest water development is the completion of the construction last year of Hodges and San Dieguito dams on the San Diego River between Del Mar and Oceanside.

The plan is to irrigate over 20,000 acres of land and 3000 acres will be under irrigation this season. Two million gallons of water daily for ten years have been contracted for by the city of San Diego.

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School Growth.

THE public school system points out the rapid strides that San Diego is making in its growth. At the opening of school in September the school population showed a growth of 2000 pupils over that of last year and 600 of these were in High School. The elementary school enrollment is 8594; kindergartens, 911; High School, 2341; junior college, 153; evening high school, 2115; Smith Hughes classes, 262, and part-time classes, 38.

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Building.

BUILDING in San Diego the past year has far exceeded building activity of any year since San Diego's exposition. San Diego's percentage of gain over last year for the month of September was 176 per cent and the city was the third in the State in increase. The total permits from January 1 to October 1, this year, were $2,537,846 in 1747 permits. This does not include the government buildings, for which permits are not required.

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Coronado.

IN CORONADO, the city across the bay from San Diego, building activity has been almost three times as great as last year. Many homes are being put up here and the erection of a large car barn for the San Diego Electric Railway and a terminal building for the San Diego and Coronado Ferry Company represents an expenditure of $35,000. The ferry service has been greatly improved by placing in service the big ferry Moreno, which has a capacity for 800 passengers upon the upper deck and forty-five automobiles on the main deck. Both the winter and summer seasons at the resort have been the largest in years. During last winter the season at Hotel del Coronado was the largest in its history, and Coronado Tent City was visited by more persons last summer than any previous year.

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East San Diego.

EAST SAN DIEGO, the little municipality east of San Diego, has grown in building improvements and civic improvements. A bond issue of $100,000 was voted in October for a trunk and outfall sewer system to keep pace with the city's growth.

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Good Roads.

MANY miles of roads have been paved and graded the past year in the county. In all, fifty-eight miles of road have been built, the contracts totaling $1,082,970.89. These include Poway grade, Lemon Grove Road, Coronado-Chula Vista Road, El Cajon-Foster Highway, the Escondido Road and Oceanside roads in the northern part of the county and the Julian grade.

The County Farm Bureau has done much in organizing and bettering farming conditions in the county. The home department of the bureau, which is for the benefit of the women of the ranches, has instructed in home dressmaking, millinery, poultry raising and other subjects and has formed twelve centers from the various districts of the county for this purpose.

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Escondido.

FOR crop production 1920 was the most important in the history of the Escondido country, the total of the principal products being estimated at $5,150,000, divided as follows: Hay and grain, $3,000,000; citrus fruit, $500,000; milk and butter, $400,000; cattle and hogs, $160,000; alfalfa, $150,000; grapes, $200,000; honey, $80,000; fruit and vegetables for canning, $100,000; deciduous fruits, other than for canning, $40,000; poultry and eggs, $500,000. The census returns gave the city of Escondido a gain of 400 in the past decade, with a corresponding increase in the surrounding country. The enrollment of the city high and grammar schools is between 600 and 700—a large increase over last year. A modern motion-picture house, representing an expenditure of $50,000, is being erected; the money is in hand for the erection of a new Methodist church, near the Carnegie Library; the local cannery handled the product of 350 acres of tomatoes; steps have been taken for securing additional water for irrigation purposes; the city is to be bonded for the paving of highways entering from the south, north, east and west; postoffice receipts have increased to over $11,000; the Inland Mission Road, between Los Angeles and San Diego, via Riverside, is being paved; plans are being made for increased housing accommodations; Lilac Ranch, near Escondido, owned by George V. Kirkwood, for breeding of registered Aberdeen-Angus cattle, Percheron horses and Poland China hogs, is to be made one of the leading live-stock ranches on the coast. Crop acreage, the coming year, which will be greatly increased, will include the planting of many additional acres of grapes, which planting has been encouraged by the high prices received for vine products the past year.

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El Cajon Valley.

THE cultivation of raisin grapes in El Cajon Valley the past year was one of the big industries. There are 2000 acres in grapes in this region besides deciduous fruits, truck gardens and poultry. The grape shipments from the valley amounted to 240 carloads of 1000 boxes each and grapes brought from $35 to even $90 and $120 a ton as against the former price of $20 per ton a few years ago. The increase is due to the prohibition act, it is said, as the foreign element buy the grapes for an unknown purpose, due probably to the high sugar content of the grape.

Lemon Grove, which has a district of 1500 acres in citrus orchards and olives, had large crops and high progress this year.

Poultry, honey raising and goat raising are industries that have grown to considerable portions throughout the county the past year and a number of goat farms, where thoroughbred imported stock is raised, are in the county.

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National City—Chula Vista.

THE area immediately south of the city of San Diego has registered considerable advancement during the year just closed. This section, which embraces Chula Vista, National City, Sweetwater and other smaller communities, is a part of the original National Rancho, which passed recently from the control of the J. P. Morgan interests to that of the San Diego Lands, Inc., some 30,000 acres being involved in the transfer.

The new organization instituted a vigorous campaign of development and advertising with the result that over $1,000,000 of property has been allotted to newcomers.

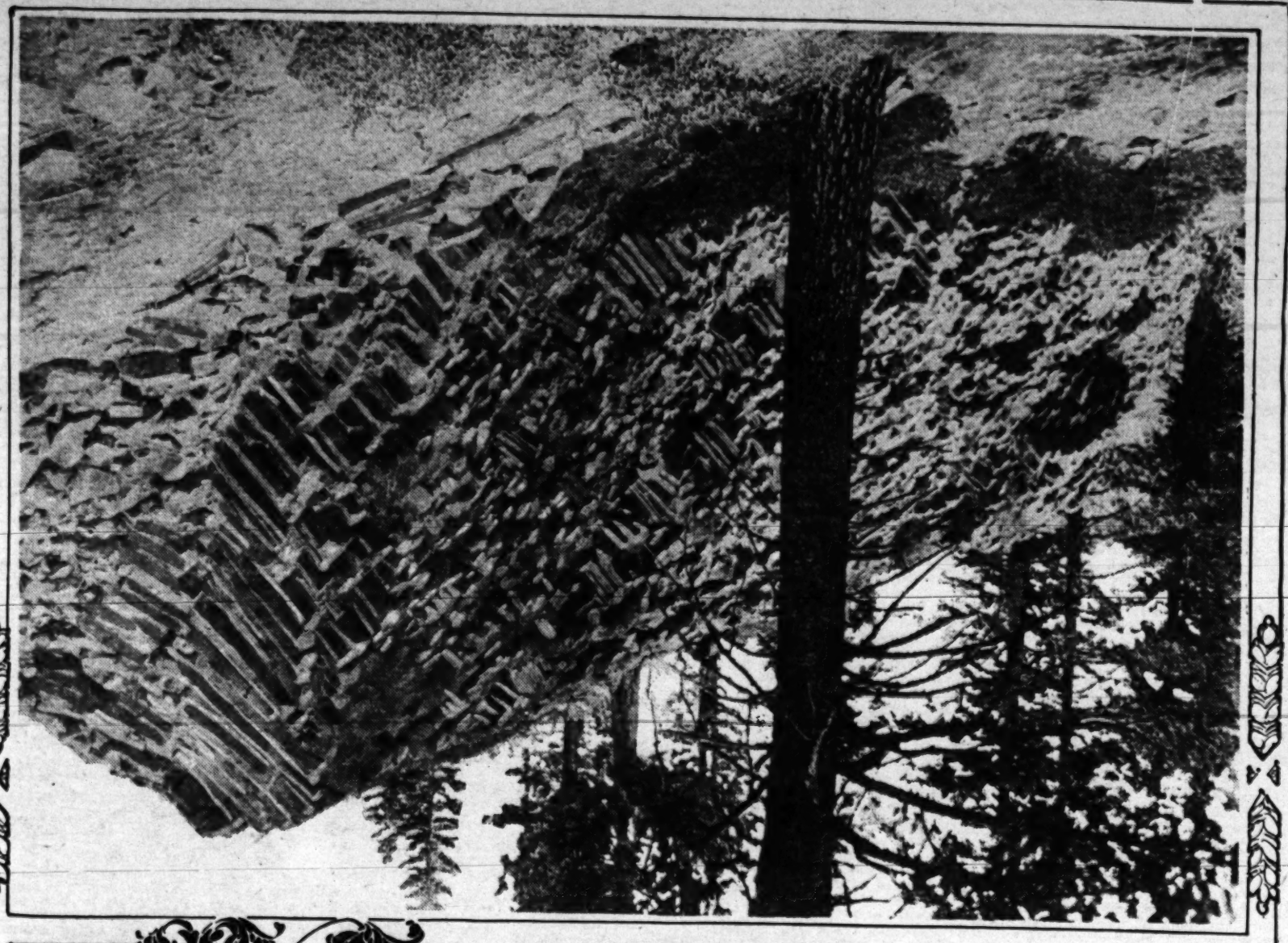
Celery has become a standard crop and does exceedingly well without evidence of the dry rot so noticeable in some other sections.

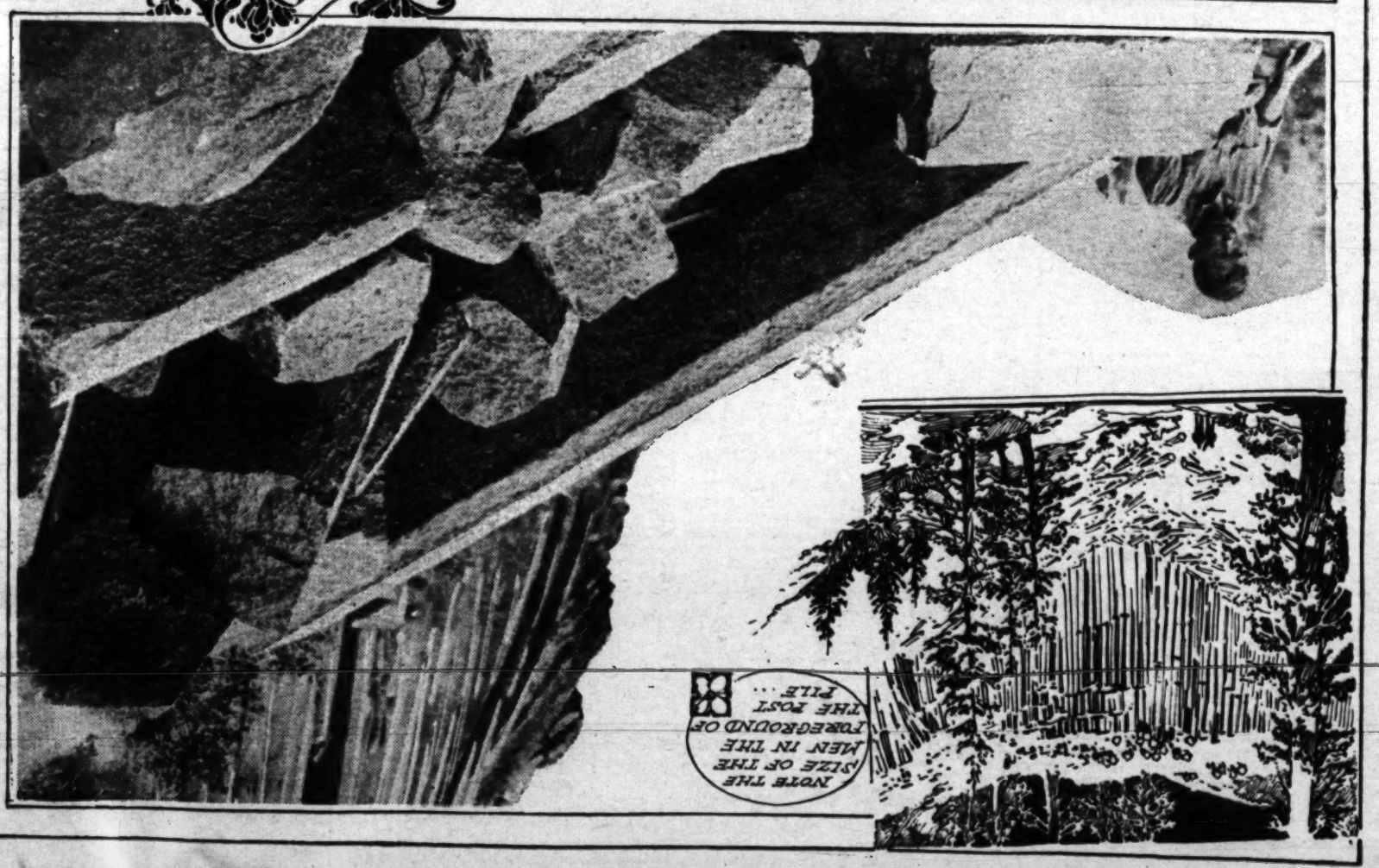
The formation of the biggest country club of the county and the selection of 160 acres of land within the city limits of Chula Vista with work now well along has been the incentive for a renewed interest in country estates in the vicinity, its proximity to the bay and ocean and the beautiful rolling contour of the land affording many opportunities for the landscape gardener to work wonders in a location within easy access of San Diego itself.

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Oceanside.

THE civic and industrial development of Oceanside for 1920 was directed for the most part by the Chamber of Commerce, which organization made a remarkable record of achievements, having raised over $5000 for the putting across of various enterprises of value to the community. The units included: Purchase and improvement of block of land in center of the town for a municipal camping ground; acquisition of the public bath-house and the establishment of a steam laundry in connection with the plant; establishment of a loan and building association; the staging of a Fourth of July celebration; a contribution of $1000 toward the improvement of the cross-country road to the Imperial Valley; the financing of a municipal band; encouragement of movement for the formation of an irrigation district, support of the annual municipal Christmas tree. Figures show the amount raised to have been in the ratio of better than $5 for every man, woman and child of the community. The City Hall is housed in a substantial building, in the center of the business district; the east approach to the city, from the San Luis Rey Valley, is being paved, to connect with the county paving of the connecting road with the Inland Mission Highway at Bonsall; the population increased nearly 400 in the last decade; development of the winter gardening industry was marked; much building was done; weekly luncheons of the Chamber of Commerce were maintained; size of Tent City, on the beach, was increased; plans were made for improvement of municipal pier and beach playground.





NOTE THE SIZE OF THE MEN IN THE FOREGROUND OF THE POST PILE...

FRAGMENTS INDICATING THE SIZE OF ITS GIGANTIC COLUMNS, AND AN OUTCROP OF "CORDWOOD" AT ITS END.

Devil Postpile---A Wonder in California.

A Thousand New Homes in Orange County.

Soil Production Increased and Oil Development Extended During Past Year.

The construction of more than a thousand new homes costing, together with new business and industrial buildings, nearly $10,000,000; the development of a new oil field at Huntington Beach and notable expansion of oil fields already producing; a continuation of its remarkably diversified soil production; and further development of Newport Harbor toward becoming a commercial port as well as a

ON THE threshold of the new year, Orange county can look back upon 1920 as a year of unprecedented building activity, of remarkable oil development, for further improvement of Newport Harbor into a commercial harbor, a year of prosperity—the best twelve months in the history of this "Nature's Prolific Wonderland."

Such an era of home-building as 1920 has

$55,746,823; 1918, $63,410,500; 1919, $77,152,500.

Orange county is going forward as never before, with climate, good roads, scenic beauties and natural soil advantages contributing to this result, and with schools, churches and recreational features helping to make living worth while. There is not a blot upon the horizon and her 65,000 inhabitants are looking forward to the new

Riverside County Prosperity in Full Flood.

Influx of Population, High Building Record and Increased Fruit Acreage.

REFLECTING in graphic form the prosperity and development of Riverside county generally was the annual Southern California Fair, held at the county seat in October. This has been acknowledged to be the most important general agricultural exposition held in the State this year, excepting, perhaps, the State Fair at Sacramento. A number of Southern California counties were represented in the exhibits, exciting

In common with all of Southern California, Riverside county's prosperity was at full flood during the year 1920.

Among the items that reflect this condition may be noted an influx of population that has made the housing situation acute in all the centers of population of the county, which with a depth of forty miles stretches across the State for a

were devoted the past year. The average production is about a bale to the acre. A marked the cultural riglance of some of the plantars. The crop the past year has been under normal for the district. Last year the crop was valued at $3,740,000. This figure does not include cotton seed, which brought the growers an additional return of $660,000. Owing to the condition of the cotton market at the time this report is

San Bernardino Gains in Wealth and People.

Nation's Largest County Produces Fourth of America's Citrus Crop.

Splendid growths in population, agricultural development, building, live-stock raising and general development were manifested by San Bernardino county during 1919. The county, which embraces more than 20,150 square miles or an area equal to all of New Jersey, Delaware, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, combined, boasts a total population of 73,401 as against the 1910 totals of 56,706.

San Bernardino produces more than one-third of the citrus fruits of California and one-fourth of the entire United States, and her mines, including the big potash deposits at Searles Lake, give her a standing in the front rank of the world. Pure-bred live stock, hay, beans, deciduous fruits, grapes and poultry are other leading activities.

BUMPER crops, particularly in the citrus groves, which supply one-fourth of the total output of the country, mirror unusual prosperity for the agricultural and horticultural interests of San Bernardino county, the largest in point of area in the world and one of the most diversified and prolific in regard to production in the United States.

Having marketed a crop of oranges, lemons and grapefruit during the past season which, although it was approximately but 50 per cent of the normal yield, netted the growers the highest prices in years, San Bernardino county orchardists are now preparing to pick, pack and ship the largest output in years. Prices are bound to show net returns larger than ever before, even if the price per box in eastern marts does not hold up to the unusual figures maintained during the past two years.

From the census returns for the county this decade it looks as if San Bernardino county upheld the dignity of the State in good form, for there is now a total of almost 74,000 souls within the borders and the growth is well distributed among the many rich cities and towns as well as in the rural districts.

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County's Census Figures.

FOLLOWING is a detailed census report of the county showing the recent census as well as the figures for 1910 and 1900:

Minor Civil Div.—	1920	1910	1900
San Bernardino Co....	73,401	56,706	27,929
By Townships—			
Atolia	150		
Bagdad	333		
Barstow	1,538	1,066	
Belleville	347	347	972
Calzona	122	97	
Chino, including Chino city	3,975	2,862	1,607
Colton, including Colton city	5,341	4,556	1,961
Cucamonga	2,796	2,340	1,193
Dale	8	41	63
Etiwanda	752		
Hesperia	590	92	170
Highland, including Highland town	4,231	3,820	1,996
Kelso	185	136	
Ludlow	220	255	
Mission	1,935	1,811	
Needles, including Needles city	2,930	3,067	1,143
Ontario, including Ontario city	7,815	4,639	2,649
Oro Grande	395	280	
Redlands, including Redlands city	9,959	11,448	5,663
Rialto, including Rialto city	2,596	1,538	880
San Bernardino, including San Bernardino city	21,098	14,648	8,658
Silver Lake	35	135	
Trona	724		
Upland, including Upland city	3,256	2,554	
Vanderbilt	135	149	329
Victor	989	580	645
Yermo	215	178	
Yucaipa	731		

Inc. Place.—	1920	1910	1900
Chino city	2,132	1,444	
Colton city	4,282	3,980	1,285
Highland town	693		
Needles city	2,807		
Ontario city	7,280	4,274	722
Redlands city	9,571	10,449	4,797
Rialto city	961		
San Bernardino City	18,721	12,779	6,150
Upland city	2,912	2,384	

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Influx of New Settlers.

VERY noticeable within the past three months has been the influx of new settlers. Hundreds of automobiles bearing entire families from Eastern States have been rolling in over the National Old Trails Highway, which is the main southern thoroughfare for motorists from the East through the Cajon Pass gateway. Many of these cars bearing foreign license numbers are now in this county and many of the owners are purchasing home places in San Bernardino, Redlands, Colton, Ontario, Upland and other population centers.

Many of these new residents are bound for farms and are preparing to wrest their living from the thousands of acres of virgin lands included in the broad expanse which is popularly known as "the desert" but which blooms with wild flowers and needs but the introduction of water to make it most prolific in all manner of crops.

Total crop values for the county for 1920 will exceed $35,000,000 according to the best estimates obtainable and of this fully $16,000,000 will be from citrus crops.

Mines of the county this year yielded a vast wealth in gold, silver, lead and copper and the big properties of the American Trona Corporation at Searles Lake, representing an investment of about $3,000,000, were further developed to meet the demands for domestic and foreign trade.

Poultry husbandry has increased within the county by leaps and bounds during the past year. At Fontana there is being developed a poultry center which is beginning to rival the famous Petaluma farms. Pure-bred cattle culture is spreading to every part of the county. Stock fanciers have captured many of the prizes in the State and county fairs the past season.

Extension of the influence of the County Farm Bureau through the farm adviser system and the local farm centers has produced a more prosperous condition among the agriculturists and has added efficiency to the production qualities of the soil.

A survey of the domestic animals in San Bernardino county shows that the valuation is close to $3,000,000.

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Acreage in Crops.

ACREAGES in various crops in the county during 1920 are estimated as follows:

Apples, 9000 acres; apricots, 2850 acres; cherries, 350 acres; grapes, 16,745 acres; grapefruit, 1800 acres; lemons, 7100 acres; oranges, 43,340 acres; olives, 1560 acres; peaches, 9500 acres; pears, 1350 acres; plums, 700 acres; prunes, 475 acres; walnuts, 2300 acres.

Alfalfa, 14,764 acres; beets, 4335 acres; beans, 16,232 acres; corn, 3500 acres; grain, 10,435 acres; hay, 32,500 acres; sorghums, 11,500 acres; potatoes, 4560 acres; sweet potatoes, 1000 acres; peanuts, 950 acres.

Passage of the State amendment providing an increase in the rates for the highway bonds at the last election means the resumption of the scheduled work on State highways, including the stretch on the desert from Summit to Barstow and completion of the pavement which the county constructed through Cajon Pass from San Bernardino to the summit of the mountains which form the rim of the desert. Also a large appropriation will be placed on mountain roads, surveys for which have been completed.

The scenic portion of the county—all that vast region which is known as the Rim of the World—showed tremendous growth during the past year. Bear Valley, 6400 feet above sea level and forty miles from San Bernardino, is now a veritable summer city and plans are perfected for making it a winter playground as well. Fishing and hunting in this section are the best in the State and thousands of sportsmen enjoy each game season. Starting from San Bernardino there is an unrivaled circuit of more than 100 miles from one mile to a mile and a half in elevation of wonderland in the tall pines, the entire route being dotted with fine resorts. Many new resorts were developed during the past summer. More than 150 private homes were constructed in Bear Valley alone, while the resorts of Skyland, Pinecrest, Strawberry Flat, Fawnskin, Bear Valley, Seven Oaks, Forest Home and Glenn Ranch all chronicled splendid growth. Several hundred thousand vacationists spend their summers in the mountains. Los Angeles maintains two public camps of big proportions, the Pacific Electric has a private playground for its employees and thousands of Southern Californians own summer homes in this region.

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San Bernardino.

THE county seat of San Bernardino now boasts about 19,000 people within the incorporated area, which includes but eight square miles. More than 30,000 people live within a district including forty-two square miles and about 65,000 within a radius of fifteen miles. This city is the commercial center of the district known as the citrus belt. The lines of the Salt Lake, Santa Fe and Southern Pacific, all transcontinental, pass through here and the longest line of the Pacific Electric out of Los Angeles touches San Bernardino, which is a division point. The Santa Fe shops and division offices are the largest on the entire system, next to Topeka. The railroad pay roll is about $400,000 monthly. The immense precooling plant of the Santa Fe is also located here, and 60 per cent of the citrus crop of the State is iced or precooled here before shipment.

The Southern Pacific maintains a similar plant at Colton, three miles south.

The five banks of San Bernardino have total deposits of more than $10,000,000. The Santa Fe properties in the city are valued at $7,000,000. The working population of the city is about 8000.

Elevation of the city is 1080 feet and the climate here is wonderful. Average rainfall is 15.92 inches and the average maximum temperature is 79.8 degrees and the minimum 45.6 degrees.

First nine months of 1920 saw more than $500,000 worth of new buildings in the city. Two big industrial enterprises started this year. The Morgan Machine Products Company, organized during the year, is now a growing concern supplying machine parts to all sections of the country. The Gill Storage Battery Company opened its factory late in the year and expects to develop an enormous plant within a few years. There are two canneries for fruits and vegetables, several foundries and largest machine shops here.

Three new grammar school buildings were finished in 1920 to care for the rapid increase in students in the grades. The city has a splendid polytechnic high school group, twenty churches, miles of fine paved streets, elegant lodge homes, Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. buildings, Women's Club and other institutions.

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National Orange Show.

ONE of the biggest of California's midwinter events is the National Orange Show, started in 1911 on a small scale and developed to such a stage that now it represents the greatest of all attractions for the tourist and an institution of vital importance to the citrus fruit grower. Citizens of San Bernardino annually promote the show. More than 200,000 admissions were registered at the last exposition and the eleventh show will be held on February 18 to 28 in the beautiful park at Urbita Springs, at the southern limits of the city. San Bernardino is the center of the citrus groves of the Southland and a neutral point for a site to hold the show.

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Redlands.

REDLANDS is one of the show places of the county. It is a city of 10,000 population and boasts of some of the finest homes in the world. The city is set at the extreme southeastern edge of the San Bernardino Valley and overlooks a broad stretch of unrivaled scenery across thousands of acres of orange groves to the snowcapped mountains. Redlands is one of the largest citrus districts in the State and growers this year marketed over 4000 carloads of oranges, valued at $6,000,000. Deciduous orchards dot the heights above Redlands in the famous Yucaipa Valley and in Oak Glen. The apple crop alone this year was worth more than $600,000. Peaches produced net returns of more than $100,000. Apricots, prunes, pears and other crops annually represent several hundred thousand. In Redlands district are twenty packing-houses, two canneries and several large industrial enterprises.

Redlands during the past year showed considerable development in building of homes. The city has many fine churches and schools and is the site of the Baptist school, the University of Redlands, which this year completed three large new buildings.

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Colton.

KNOWN as the Hub City, Colton with over 4000 population, occupies an important position in the county. It is the seat of the Southern Pacific shops and the Pacific Fruit Express as well as the California Portland Cement Company's large plant that employs about 500 men. Colton has a large cannery, a broom factory and other commercial concerns of growing importance as well as two wholesale grocery and feed and fuel companies. The plant of the Globe Milling Company is also located at Colton.

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Ontario.

CITRUS growers in the Ontario district received more than $6,000,000 for their crop this year, which was one of the most successful in history. Bumper crops of potatoes, beans, hay and produce swelled the returns to almost $10,000,000. Three monster canneries this year handled millions of cans of fruits and vegetables, including apricots, peaches, cherries, plums, pears and berries and tomatoes and beans. The canneries give employment to about 5000 persons during the summer while the drying yards in and about the city employ a large number.

The great Ontario plant of the Edison Electric Appliance Company, Hotpoint division, is the biggest industrial plant in Ontario and employs close to 1000 people with an output of more than 2,000,000 electrical appliances annually.

Building showed a marked increase during the past year. Ontario has many fine churches and the Chaffey Union High School, half way between Ontario and Upland, is one of the greatest institutions of its kind in the State. A junior college is operated in connection. The enrollment this year is about 900 students.

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Chino.

PERHAPS the richest agricultural section of the entire county surrounds the little city of Chino, located several miles south of Ontario. A fine high school is located there and the George Junior Republic for boys is one of the institutions to which people of Chino point with pride. Alfalfa growing, beans, sugar beets and fine live stock form the principal activities of the ranch owners about Chino.

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Upland.

UPLAND is a progressive little city a few miles north of Ontario with a population of about 3000. Several packing-houses are located there and citrus growers have closed a most successful season with returns showing about $3,000,000. Upland is famous for its oranges, lemons and grapefruit. The city is located at the foot of a majestic mountain range with a wonderful climate and advantages for the home-seeker. There is a fast-growing colony of eastern millionaires located in Upland.

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Etiwanda—Cucamonga.

THE chief product of the district embraced by Etiwanda and Cucamonga is grapes, and lemons and oranges cover a large acreage. Near Cucamonga is located the largest grape vineyard in the world—more than 4000 acres included in one huge property. These grapes are of the famous Muscat variety, although there is a large acreage in wine grapes and several wineries are located there, although these now of course are not in operation as wineries but in making other grape products.

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Bloomington—Rialto—Fontana.

THREE thriving communities are located within a few miles of each other, directly west and southwest of San Bernardino. The chief crop of these districts is citrus fruits and olives.

Rialto shows a population of 1000 souls, has 3500 acres in oranges, lemons and grapefruit and has seven packing-houses.

Fontana has considerable land in grapes but shows a preference for citrus fruits and has thousands of acres coming into bearing. Fontana has a fine townsite with substantial concrete buildings.

Bloomington ships about 75,000 gallons of olive oil and about 250,000 gallons of olives as well as almost 1000 cars of citrus fruits annually.

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Highland—East Highlands—Del Rosa.

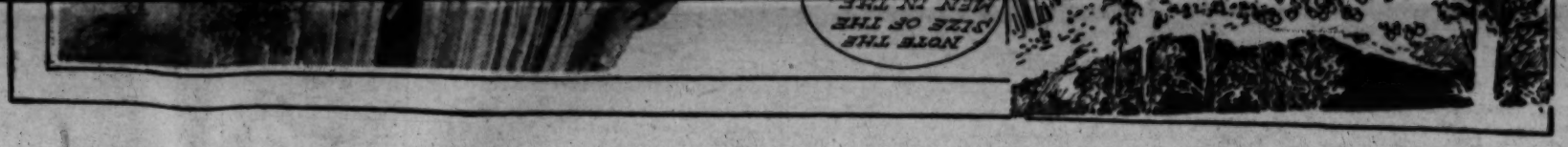
IT WAS in Highland in 1875 that the first orange tree was planted. The district now has ten packing-houses and ships about 4000 carloads of fruit annually. The three communities are located on the loop line of the Santa Fe.

Reforestation.

The important work of reforestation and prevention of forest fires in Southern California has received the support of the Federal government in the past year as well as local backing.

A special reforestation committee of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce originated the idea of building roads through the arroyos, canyons and mountainsides, as aids in the control of forest fires.

The replanting of the devastated areas of the Sierra Madre Mountains was assured at the meeting held under the direction of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce when representatives of eight cities in the county of Los Angeles and directors of the California Fruit Growers' Exchange and other horticultural organizations met to promote reforestation for an indefinite number of years.



Devil Postpile---A Wonder in California.

FRAGMENTS INDICATING THE SIZE OF ITS GIGANTIC COLUMNS, AND AN OUTCROP OF "CORDWOOD" AT ITS END.

LOS ANGELES DAILY TIMES [January 1, 1921.

A Thousand New Homes in Orange County.

Soil Production Increased and Oil Development Extended During Past Year.

The construction of more than a thousand new homes costing, together with new business and industrial buildings, nearly $10,000,000; the development of a new oil field at Huntington Beach and notable expansion of oil fields already producing; a continuation of its remarkably diversified soil production; and further development of Newport Harbor toward becoming a commercial port as well as a yachting center—these were features of the year 1920 in Orange county. Business has been good, the crops have been bountiful and well priced, and everybody has been busy earning a living and enjoying living as only Southern Californians can enjoy it. More than two thousand new families chose Orange county for their home during the year and nearly all are now home owners, as a "for rent" place could be found only at rare intervals. There is every reason for the statement that 1920 was the best year Orange county ever had and every reason to believe that the new year of 1921 will be even better.

ON THE threshold of the new year, Orange county can look back upon 1920 as a year of unprecedented building activity, of remarkable oil development, for further improvement of Newport Harbor into a commercial harbor, a year of prosperity—the best twelve months in the history of this "Nature's Prolific Wonderland."

Such an era of home-building as 1920 has been was never before seen, even in this rapidly growing community. New houses have sprung up as by a miracle on vacant lots about numerous thriving cities and out in the rural districts, among the orange and walnut trees. Vacant blocks that last year produced a crop of grain have become the abiding place of a dozen or more families and many were the ranches which were split up into smaller tracts to furnish homesites for more families from "back East" who have decided that Southern California is the best place in the world for them and their kin.

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Santa Ana's Progress.

SANTA ANA, the capital city and "heart of Orange county," led the homebuilding campaign with more than 400 new residences erected during the year, besides probably an equal number of the modern garage residence, built quickly to provide a shelter until such time as labor and material could be secured to provide the more pretentious and permanent home. A feature of the new home building in Santa Ana was that all the building was done by individuals, no one building corporation being formed, as in some other places, to provide homes. Homes must be had, and the individuals proceeded to build themselves, or else bought from some other individual who had already completed a new residence. The new homes erected and several new business blocks brought Santa Ana's total of building for the year above the $2,000,000 mark, approximately a 300 per cent gain over the 1919 figure, which at that time was considered a remarkable record.

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Fullerton, City of Oil.

THE oil city of Fullerton, with a tax valuation of over $20,000,000, due to its embracing a large contiguous oil-bearing territory, ranked second in the matter of building, with approximately 200 fine new homes built. A magnificent Masonic temple was also completed at Fullerton and opened during the year and a large addition to the grammar and high school plants was made through bond issues of more than $300,000. New business rooms were built and occupied during the year at a gratifying rate.

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Anaheim.

ANAHEIM, the "mother colony," also set a rapid homebuilding pace, with a total of close to 200 new homes erected during the year. Substantial and costly additions were also made to Anaheim's school facilities, and the newly formed lodge of Elks began the erection of what will be one of the finest lodge homes in the Southland. The year also saw the completion of a magnificent new "white temple" for the First Methodist Church, the erection of several new business blocks and the beginning of a large new theater.

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Orange-Huntington Beach.

THE year 1920 also saw a speeding up of building activity in Orange, a hundred new homes, substantial business houses, and a new City Hall costing $100,000, being included in the year's total. Orange also made notable civic progress in the installation of an ornamental light system in the downtown district and the laying of several miles of street paving.

Upwards of fifty homes were built in and around Huntington Beach, the new coast oil city, and a modern two-story business block was made to occupy an ocean front corner where wooden buildings had been before. Fifty or more new houses were also erected in Newport-Balboa, lying on Newport Bay and destined, it is believed, to become a great pleasure-industrial harbor city. And Brea, lying in the heart of the oil district and which developed in the past ten years from a barley patch to an incorporated city of 1000 souls, saw several new subdivisions and the erection of several dozen homes, in addition to a magnificent new grammar school building.

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Placentia-Garden Grove.

THE unincorporated cities of Placentia, Garden Grove, La Habra, Buena Park, San Juan Capistrano, Tustin, Yorba Linda, Olive and Laguna Beach all shared in the building program and each was made to house several families, while the country all 'round about heard the carpenter's hammer and saw, busy providing homes for some of the great flock of homeseekers who come to Southern California each year. San Juan Capistrano, a picturesque village grouped about the old mission, saw the erection of a large two-story business block and the construction of a new high school building by the district just formed.

Every part of Orange county found itself lacking in school facilities sufficient for the large number of new students, and more than $1,000,000 went into new school buildings or additions during the year. Santa Ana began a $110,000 addition to her high school plant in the form of an auditorium, new classrooms and shop. Tustin added to her already fine school building and Talbert began a new building, while the new Bolsa building was completed early in the year. March 8 last saw three school bond elections, when the voters approved the expenditure of $433,000 for new school buildings, the amounts being divided as follows: Anaheim high school, $175,000; Fullerton grammar schools, $225,000; New Katella grammar school, $33,000.

Santa Ana's new $200,000 tourist hotel, started a year ago, was recently completed and is now being furnished preparatory to opening on or before February 1. This marks the realization of a dream of several years and the assured success of the hotel, it is believed, will before long lead to the construction of one or more additional fine hotels for the accommodation of the many sightseers who pass through Orange county.

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New Oil Field Develops.

OILFIELD development furnishes one of the interesting chapters for Orange county's history of 1920, and as the fields are already producing oil, gasoline and natural gas worth $35,000,000 each year the oil development must of necessity be a matter of vital importance. While the fields already producing were extended and developed to the nth degree, the most notable oil achievement of the year was the proving up of an entirely new field on the Huntington Beach mesa. Here, more than a year ago, the Standard began to drill a "wildcat" well. Numerous difficulties were encountered, but finally last July the well was "brought in" and put on the pump and was found to produce a good quality of oil in paying quantities. The Standard soon began to drill well No. 2 and this came in as a gusher in September and from then on the Huntington Beach field has been a beehive of activity with the Standard, Union, General Petroleum and several other companies locating wells, until at the present time there are nearly two dozen derricks up and more than a dozen strings of tools in operation.

The Newport mesa, too, continued to be prospected at an increasing rate, with every prospect that a new oil field would be developed there if some way can be found to overcome the water trouble, which has hindered the bringing in of several wells. Nearly every other section of the county is also being prospected for oil and probably 100 drills are penetrating the soil in various "wildcat" localities in the hope of tapping the oil stratum which has brought wealth to many in the proven fields.

The new "gusher" territory about Placentia, Yorba Linda and Richfield was probably the scene of the greatest proven-field oil development, and the hillside country, formerly devoted to grains and citrus, is now dotted with hundreds of derricks, making a pretty picture by day and by night, with a new "gusher" coming in every few weeks. The Brea Canyon field also was the scene of renewed activity.

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Newport Harbor.

IN NEWPORT BAY the people of Orange county feel that they have a potential harbor of importance to the whole Southland and during the year just closed have been gratified at the development progress that has been made under the county's $500,000 bond issue voted in June, 1919. Under the direction of the Orange County Harbor Commission a new outlet for the Santa Ana River has been cut direct to the sea between Newport Beach and Huntington Beach and rock jetties have been built there to keep the outlet open, while an earthen dam has been constructed across the river's old channel at Bitter Point. This, the first work undertaken by Orange county, is of prime importance to the harbor project as this diverts the silt-laden river waters from Newport Bay and assures the permanent maintenance of harbor channels when once dredged.

Dredging for the county's channel, sixteen feet deep and extending three miles inside the bay from the entrance, was under way during the entire year and within a few months this channel will be completed and in use. The progress was unexpectedly slow on account of the power shortage which prevented the electric dredger from working full time and a fire which wrecked the steam dredger soon after it started work and sent it to the repair crews for several months. A 200-foot extension to the entrance jetty, provided for under the county bond issue, was gotten under way in the fall and the city of Newport Beach voted an additional $50,000 bond issue for building up the existing jetty. All of this work, it is expected, will have been completed by the summer of 1921.

Already popular with yachtsmen, Newport Harbor became the haven during 1920 of many new pleasure craft, including two from the eastern coast brought here via the Panama Canal, a 60-foot sailing yacht brought from New York and a 110-foot steam yacht brought from the St. Lawrence River via the Erie Canal, Hudson River, and thence through the Panama Canal.

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Crop Production.

ORANGE county's diversified soil production is a continual source of wonder, and this production was well represented at the Orange County Fair at Huntington Beach October 7-8-9. Nineteen-twenty was a good crop year and in general a good price year, though lemon, walnut and bean growers felt the lack of a protective tariff and consequently suffered the loss of profit from their labors which they otherwise would have enjoyed. More money was received into the county from oranges than ever before, due to much new acreage coming into bearing and even yet new acreage is being set out to oranges so that a continual increase of the Valencia orange output of the county may be looked for. The sugar-beet crop has been excellent, the vegetable crops good and as a whole the agricultural and horticultural progress of the county is most satisfactory.

Preliminary estimates made by the Santa Ana Chamber of Commerce place the total value of 1920's soil and oil production of Orange county at $79,702,500, which is considered most remarkable in view of the assessed valuation of approximately $100,000,000.

The various items of the estimate are as follows:

	1920 value
Apricots	$ 200,000
Apples	50,000
Avocados	15,000
Beans (90 per cent limas)	2,000,000
Bees and honey	100,000
Berries (all kinds)	125,000
Celery	100,000
Dairy products	400,000
Salt water fish	100,000
Fruits (miscellaneous)	500,000
Grain (barley, corn, wheat)	1,000,000
Hay (alfalfa, barley, oat, bean)	2,000,000
Lemons	2,000,000
Live stock	1,500,000
Loquats	37,500
Nursery stock	500,000
Oil, gasoline, natural gas	35,000,000
Olives and olive oil	125,000
Oranges (90 per cent Valencias)	13,000,000
Peppers (chili and pimiento)	1,125,000
Persimmons	25,000
Poultry and eggs	1,500,000
Potatoes (Irish and sweet)	950,000
Beet sugar and by-products	12,000,000
Tomatoes and tomato seed	350,000
Vegetables (miscellaneous)	500,000
California walnuts	4,500,000
Grand total, 1920	$79,702,500

Total production for the six previous years had been as follows: 1914, $31,800,000; 1915, $35,711,500; 1916, $40,746,323; 1917, $55,746,823; 1918, $63,410,500; 1919, $77,152,500.

Orange county is going forward as never before, with climate, good roads, scenic beauties and natural soil advantages contributing to this result, and with schools, churches and recreational features helping to make living worth while. There is not a blot upon the horizon and her 65,000 inhabitants are looking forward to the new year, and the next, and the next, with supreme confidence that each twelvemonth will bring continued development, prosperity and happiness.

Los Angeles County.

the plot a quarter of a mile northwest of the post office on the highest elevation in the home.

The hospital will be under the direction of officers, nurses and other employees, entirely distinct from those of this branch. Among other features of the scheme in addition to the construction of the extensive two-story, concrete building, will be the ultimate removal and assembling of the tuberculosis cottages at present located at the rear of the general hospital. Also the twelve one-story cottages at present known as "Company N" barracks will be removed to the new quarters. The work has already started and is being carried on as rapidly as possible under contract by W. A. O. Munsell, a prominent Los Angeles architect.

The home cannery, established a trifle more than a year ago, has passed the experimental stage and is now an abundant provider for the home's tables. Total of fruit canned during the year was 8736 gallons. Apricots, 4099 gallons; figs, 2267 pounds; fruit butter, 838 gallons; peaches, 1532 gallons. Of vegetables there were, canned tomatoes, 4294 gallons; tomato puree, 2798 gallons, and catsup, 1164 gallons. Total 8256 gallons.

There was no appropriation for construction the past year but under the head of repairs was applied quite an amount of building and other improvements were cared for. In barracks, plumbing, $6091.80; hospital, steam fitting electrical and metal working, $9756.97; mess hall, kitchen and bakery, $4743.30; power house, laundry and shops, $1197.89; farm building and fence, $3101.34; public buildings, $5363.58; officers' quarters, $1082.01. Total, $31,336.69. Among improvements not yet completed is that of a six-room bungalow located convenient to the hospital, to be occupied as officers' quarters, by assistant surgeon and family, for which $5000 has been allowed. An additional steam boiler and stack is nearly completed in the power house to cost $5000. A Victor electric X-Ray machine will be installed to take the place of the old one now in use in the hospital and to cost $4950.

A Mammoth Radish.

The largest radish in captivity lies in state in the exhibition room of the Chamber of Commerce, according to the grower of the mammoth plant, Mrs. Marie Melhers, whose home is near Lankershim in the San Fernando Valley.

"The first horseradish I ever saw," is the way one spectator described the vegetable, which weighs four pounds and measures seventeen inches in length. The purple Oregonian is the name of the "creature" and it grows extraordinarily large in her garden, so Mrs. Melhers claims. She further maintains that radishes are good for pigs, and feeds a large part of her radish crop, which is a mild variety, to her hogs.

Housing Bureau.

One of the best ways to keep down profiteering in rents is to refuse to list houses which charge too high prices, according to the housing department of the Chamber of Commerce, which handled over 25,000 tourists in the past year.

Residents of Los Angeles were permitted to list their houses free of charge but were not allowed to apply to the department for accommodations. The heaviest tourist season was handled through the chamber department by keeping open until midnights and on Sunday.

Fire Protection.

Los Angeles has adequate fire protection and an efficient force of fire fighters. Large conflagrations are practically unknown here. The fire department equipment consists of: Steam engines, four; horse-drawn, eleven; steam engines, tractor drawn, fourteen; auto combination pumping engines, four; straight auto pumping engines, three; triple combination pumping engines, eleven; hose wagons, horse drawn, seven, same, auto drawn, eleven; with tractor, ten; hook and ladder trucks, auto drawn, six; water tower, one; fireboats, one; chief's wagons, nine; full paid firemen, 786; hydrants, 5490.

Riverside County Prosperity in Full Flood.

Influx of Population, High Building Record and Increased Fruit Acreage.

In common with all of Southern California, Riverside county's prosperity was at full flood during the year 1920.

Among the items that reflect this condition may be noted an influx of population that has made the housing situation acute in all the centers of population of the county, which with a depth of forty miles stretches across the State for a distance of 200 miles; a largely increased acreage in deciduous fruits and agricultural crops; a high level of prices for all forms of produce and a building record of nearly $750,000 for Riverside, the county seat—a figure that has not been approached since 1912.

REFLECTING in graphic form the prosperity and development of Riverside county generally was the annual Southern California Fair, held at the county seat in October. This has been acknowledged to be the most important general agricultural exposition held in the State this year, excepting, perhaps, the State Fair at Sacramento. A number of Southern California counties were represented in the exhibits, greatly tural displays from all the important communities of Riverside county. The industrial exhibit surpassed the showing made at any previous Southern California fair. The live-stock section comprised a number of record-breaking shows. The goat show, which has come to be an annual classic, brought out the largest exhibit of the kind held in America this year. The swine and dairy cattle exhibits exceeded all previous displays, and the poultry show and rabbit show were up to the high standard established in previous years. The attendance during fair week was not far from 75,000.

The co-operation of the Riverside County Farm Bureau, whose president, J. E. Wherrell, was secured to direct the activities of the fair in the capacity of president, has come to be an important factor in the success of this annual event, for which State aid is being sought, owing to the important place it now occupies in the eyes of the agriculturists and stock-breeders of the south.

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Varied Resources and Attractions.

PROBABLY no other similar area on the continent possesses conditions which make possible the production of as great a variety of fruits, grains, nuts and vegetables as Riverside county.

Its elevations range from 250 feet below sea level to 10,978 feet above at San Jacinto peak.

Oranges and lemons constitute its most valuable fruit crop, valued at about $6,000,000 annually. Deciduous fruits, particularly apricots and peaches, rank next in importance, furnishing activity for a number of large canneries and profitable employment for a large army of workers.

The acreage planted to deciduous fruits and nuts the past year, as recorded by County Horticultural Commissioner D. D. Sharp, amounted to 1139, placing the acreage for this class of production on a par with citrus fruits. The latter is credited with a total acreage of 25,037, while the former now totals 25,026.

Cotton, with an acreage of more than 20,000, has come to be the county's most valuable crop, next to citrus fruits. The past year has seen successful efforts made to extend this crop to portions of the county which had not been considered well adapted to its culture. A notable example is the planting of 1700 acres at Perris, the crop from which was ginned on the ground this fall.

Alfalfa ranks next to cotton. The annual value of the latter is about $4,000,000, while the former has passed the $2,000,000 mark.

Grain and grain hay constitute another $1,000,000 crop, produced without irrigation, while the range of products includes almonds, walnuts, olives, pears, beans, potatoes, tomatoes and practically all vegetables and berries that can be produced anywhere. The total value of all crops for the year exceeded $20,000,000.

One of the unique industries of the county is the growing of dates, fostered by the government through experiment stations which it has maintained in the Coachella Valley for many years. The success attending the industry and the remarkable returns from the trees that have reached bearing, led the County Assessor to take particular notice of the date lands this year. The future of the industry may be judged by the unlimited extent of the market. It has been estimated that New York City alone would absorb all the dates that can be produced in the next half century in this favored section of the United States.

To the millions of dollars worth of soil products mentioned must be added the returns from the dairying and live-stock industries, from poultry and rabbits, and from mineral products, which include cement, pressed brick, pottery, hollow tile and clays for a variety of uses.

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Riverside, "City Beautiful."

FEW cities of 20,000 population are so well known in this country, as well as in Europe, as the county seat of Riverside county, which this year celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its settlement.

Among the features contributing to its fame may be enumerated the following:

It is the birthplace of the Washington navel orange industry, evidence of which may still be seen in the form of the two original trees brought here through the agency of the Department of Agriculture in 1873. Here have been worked out the numerous and costly experiments in the culture of citrus fruits that have made the industry one of the most profitable in the field of horticulture. The machinery used in the packing-houses of the Southland is the fruit of inventions worked out in the Riverside district, where two large manufactories turn out the graders, brushers, box-nailing machines, conveyors and other devices used in the citrus-packing industry. Here was formed the organization from which sprang the California Fruit Growers' Exchange, the world's greatest co-operative marketing association.

The Mission Inn, known far and wide as one of the world's unique hotels, is part and parcel of the city's life and has been instrumental in attracting hither persons of note from Europe and all parts of the United States. No single factor has done as much to preserve the romance of the days of the padres and to arouse public interest in the history of the Franciscan friars who founded in the West the missions that are to be found scattered a day's journey apart from San Diego to Santa Barbara.

The city was among the first to adopt the policy of municipal control of street trees, a policy that has borne rich fruitage in the many scores of miles of ornamental trees that line the business streets as well as the residential boulevards. Magnolia and Victoria avenues are household words with tourists after their first visit to Southern California.

The Easter sunrise service on Mt. Rubidoux has of late years given the city another unique claim to fame. The annual pilgrimage to the summit of the mountain attracts thousands from far and wide.

The city's parks, including those privately owned, aggregate 255 acres. Fairmount Park, municipally owned and controlled, is a favorite place of resort for the people of surrounding counties, its attractions comprising boating on the lake, bathing in a plunge of modern appointments and a large amount of playground apparatus.

Socially and civically the town is much alive. The character of its citizenship is reflected in such organizations as the Chamber of Commerce, Business Men's Association, Realty Board, Present Day Club, Rotary, Tuesday Musical Club, and a live Woman's Club with its various branches of activity. There are more than thirty church organizations, with edifices ranging as high as $125,000 in cost.

Real estate transfers, particularly in the line of residence property, have established a new record this year. In building improvements, homes have predominated, most of the $700,000 valuation represented in the permits being for residences and home improvements.

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Corona: Center of Lemon Industry.

WHILE Corona, the second city of importance in the county, is noted for being the largest shipping point for lemons in the United States, the extent and quality of its orange output must also be taken into consideration as an important factor in its prosperity. In 1919 Corona received the highest price for oranges of any community in the Southland.

As an incident to its lemon groves, comprising 3500 acres, Corona possesses two of the largest citrus byproducts plants in the United States. They represent an investment of more than $350,000. This year these plants converted 15,000 tons of cull lemons into citric acid and other useful byproducts, returning to the growers more than $300,000, or an equivalent of 2000 carloads of fruit which would otherwise have been a total loss.

The town is served by both the Santa Fe and the Pacific Electric, and is located fifteen miles southwest of the county seat, on the main paved highway connecting Riverside with Santa Ana and other Orange county points.

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Hemet and San Jacinto.

THESE towns are the centers of population for as lovely a valley as lies out of doors. About San Jacinto clusters the romance of Ramona, whose author, Helen Hunt Jackson, found in the town and the Indian tribes roundabout the inspiration for her famous novel. The town of today is modern and up-to-date, possesses every public improvement required by the city dweller, and is the center of a rich agricultural and fruit district.

Three miles south is the town of Hemet, which is the hub of a district comprising thousands of acres, devoted to apricots, peaches, citrus fruits, alfalfa, walnuts and vegetable crops.

The deciduous fruits and vegetables are handled by two large canneries. The extent of the development of the territory tributary to Hemet may be gathered from the following facts:

Apricot acreage, 5500; 1920 crop, 17,000 tons; estimated yield for 1921, 25,000 tons.

Walnut acreage, 1200; 1920 crop, 400 tons; trees free from blight, and last year's crop graded the highest of any produced in Southern California.

Peach acreage, 2500; 1920 crop, 4500 tons.

Orange acreage, 1500; 1920 crop, 70 carloads.

Walnut acreage, 1200; 1920 crop, 400 tons.

Olive acreage, 415; 1920 crop, 400 tons.

Apple acreage, 400.

Alfalfa acreage, 3000; 1920 crop, 20,000 tons.

Grain, 8000 acres; 1920 crop, 40,000 sacks.

Hay, 1000 acres; 1920 crop, 8000 tons.

To these and other profitable crops must be added the returns from the 7000 hogs shipped out this year. They brought the producers $275,000.

The canneries, warehouses, feed mills and facilities required for the handling of dried fruits give employment to thousands of helpers.

The town itself mirrors the prosperity and progressiveness of the rich country surrounding it, its business buildings, churches, schools and homes being of the most modern type.

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The Pass Cities: Banning and Beaumont.

IN THE San Gorgonio Pass, a valley separating two great mountain ranges and serving as a gateway from the desert empires to the citrus belt, lies Banning, at an elevation of 2300 feet. The combination of mountain and desert atmosphere has made the climate famous.

Banning is the principal almond-growing section of Southern California, but its 4000 acres of orchards also produce quantities of apricots, peaches, prunes, pears and other fruits. Although the 1920 tonnage is conceded to be below normal, there were produced close to 200 tons of almonds, 300 tons of apricots, 2400 tons of peaches and 2000 tons of prunes.

Mountain water is supplied in abundance from canyons on the north. Banning Heights, which has an elevation of upwards of 3000 feet and produces fine crops of apples and pears, is irrigated from water brought across the mountains from the source of the Whitewater River.

A promising oil district is being opened up with the development of desert sections east of Banning.

Beaumont is located at the summit of the San Gorgonio Pass at an elevation of 2600 feet, the highest point on the Southern Pacific line between Yuma and Los Angeles. It lies six miles west of Banning, with which it is connected by a paved highway.

Apples and cherries constitute the principal fruit crops. Most of the orchards are located at an elevation of 3000 feet or more to the north of the incorporated town. The acreage is estimated at 2500, the trees ranging in age from one to ten years. The 1920 crop of apples made a pack of about 100,000 boxes, the principal varieties being Jonathan, Delicious and King David. One hundred and forty tons of cherries were harvested, the principal varieties being Black Tartarian, Royal Anne, Bing and Lambert. The pear crop is estimated at 50,000 lug boxes. About 5000 acres of hay and grain were harvested during the past season.

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Cotton Leads in Palo Verde Valley.

THE Palo Verde Valley, Riverside county's cotton district, has shown a greater growth and development since the extension of the Southern California Railroad to Blythe in 1916 than any other portion of the county. Its Chamber of Commerce is emphatic in the declaration that there is probably no other district in the United States where the returns to the farmers are greater in proportion to money and energy expended.

Just now the principal crop is the short staple cotton, to which about 20,000 acres were devoted the past year. The average production is about a bale to the acre. A production of two bales to the acre has rewarded the cultural vigilance of some of the planters. The crop the past year has been under normal for the district. Last year the crop was valued at $3,740,000. This figure does not include cotton seed, which brought the growers an additional return of $440,000. Owing to the condition of the cotton market at the time this report is being prepared and the probability that the greater part of the crop will be held for better prices, it is impossible to estimate the value of the 1920 yield. Five gins handle the product, three being located at Blythe, the principal town, one at Fertilla and one at Ripley, a new town nine miles south of Blythe, linked with the outside world by an extension of the Southern California Railroad, built within the past year.

Of the 90,000 acres subject to irrigation, nearly half of the valley is under cultivation. It lies along the western bank of the Colorado River, in the eastern part of the county. The soil, enriched by the silt and decay of vegetable matter deposited by the river, is irrigated from the same stream, the annual fertilization from this source being regarded by scientists as worth in actual cash more than the cost of applying the water to the land.

Blythe, the principal town, has a population of 2500. It is the prosperous center of a highly developed agricultural district, lacking none of the educational advantages, public improvements or social amenities to be found in the towns that are located closer to the county seat.

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Coachella Valley: Habitat of the Date.

THE towns of Indio, Coachella, Thermal and Mecca are the centers of population in the Coachella Valley, which is famed principally for the production of dates. Grapes is another of its alluring crops, and the prosperity of the valley is assured because of its ability to produce and market early fruits and vegetables. Cotton is receiving increasing attention in the valley. The early grape harvest amounts to about 500 tons annually, while onions and spinach may usually be depended upon to return the growers a small fortune.

Since the government began to investigate the possibilities of the date in 1900, its culture has gradually developed into an established industry, with assurances of a rich reward for the owner of a grove who has the courage to wait for it to mature. With choice dates bringing from $1 to $2 a pound in the New York market, with trees planted fifty to the acre and some producing as much as 200 pounds to the tree, it is simple arithmetic to compute the possibilities that the future has in store for those who are pioneering the industry.

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Elsinore: Lake City Resort.

ELSINORE, nestled along the shore of Southern California's largest natural lake, is primarily a health resort. It is located in the southwestern part of the county, on one of the main cement highways connecting Los Angeles and San Diego.

A number of bath houses and sanitariums cater to the needs of health-seekers, and hotels, apartment-houses and more than a hundred dwellings available for transient occupancy offer attractive accommodations at a reasonable price.

The lake, the only natural, permanent body of fresh water in Southern California, is two and a half miles wide and more than six miles long. Ducks and geese are found there in abundance in season, and fishing has been furnishing a new element of sport in recent years.

The past year has seen much activity in building and real estate transfers, both in town and the outlying farming districts, where a large acreage is planted to olives, walnuts, apricots and a large variety of other fruits and nuts.

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Perris Valley: Agricultural Empire.

THE Perris Valley, only eighteen miles southeast of the county seat, is the center of a rich agricultural area comprising 25,000 acres. The principal crops have always been alfalfa, grain and hay, with dairying and stock-raising receiving increasing attention. Some of the finest swine exhibited at the Southern California Fair were raised in this valley.

Cotton is a new crop that has been added to the list this year, the planting amounting to 1700 acres. Corn, grain sorghums, potatoes, beans and beets all flourish in the valley.

Tributary to the Perris Valley is the Moreno Valley, the cradle of a group of prosperous ranches and orchards. To the south is Nuevo, one of the county's youngest settlements, where nearly 2000 acres have been planted to deciduous fruits.

ANNUAL ADVERTISER NUMBER

San Bernardino Gains in Wealth and People.

Nation's Largest County Produces Fourth of America's Citrus Crop.

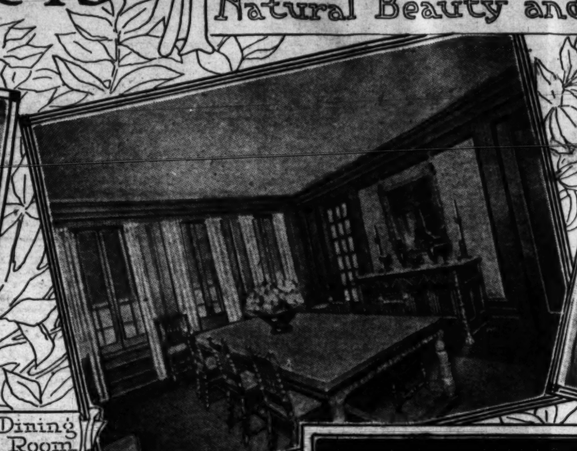
Splendid Growths in Population, Agricultural development, building, live-stock raising and General development were manifested by San Bernardino county during 1919. The county, which embraces more than 20,150 square miles or an area equal to all of New England, Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia, and more than twice as large as the State of Massachusetts, is the largest county in the United States. Its population increased 20,000 during the year, and its assessed valuation was increased $10,000,000. Building operations were the largest in its history, and the value of the permits issued was more than $2,000,000. The total value of farm products was $20,000,000. Its citrus groves, which supply one-fourth of the total output of the country, are the largest in point of area in the world and one of the most diversified and profitable in regard to products. Its mineral resources are unusual, and its mineral production is valued at $10,000,000. Three monster canneries handled 10,000,000 cans of fruits and vegetables, in addition to the returns to almost $10,000,000. Three successful banks, deposits, $10,000,000. Three successful in history. Bumper crops of potatoes, beans, hay and produce swelled the returns to almost $10,000,000. Three monster canneries this year handled millions of cans of fruits and vegetables, including apricots, peaches, cherries, plums, pears and berries and tomatoes and beans.

"The Cloisters"

Home of Maude Banks in San Gabriel Valley, where Artistry, Refinement, Natural Beauty and Personality are Strikingly Blended.



Sleeping Room of Miss Banks



Dining Room



Living Room



Corner of Boudoir





The Tea Garden



Miss Maude Banks



The Cloister



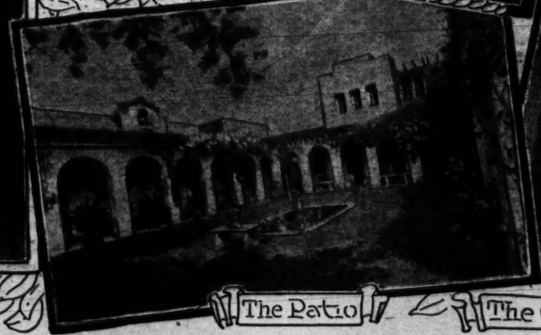
"Confidence"-Champion of the three gaited Class L.A. Horse Show



Corner in Dressing Room



West Wing-Maud Banks Home



The Patio



The Cloister Arch

CALIFORNIA show place par excellence is the uniquely beautiful home of Maud Banks, "The Cloisters," in famed San Gabriel Valley near Covina.

Miss Banks, millionaire "oil queen" of Wyoming, sportswoman and connoisseur, came to California a few years ago on a visit and remained to make her residence here. Recently she purchased the already famous Seitz country home at the foot of Lark Ellen avenue, Covina.

Miss Banks's splendid home was built originally as a memorial to Harold M. Seitz, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Seitz. Young Harold Seitz lost his life during the floods of 1914 and his parents, coming on here from Kansas City, constructed the buildings which Miss Banks recently purchased.

Miss Banks is a lover of nature, of beautiful surroundings and of fine animals. She is positive in her tastes and definite in her views as is evidenced by the unique charm and beauty of her home environment. Arrangement of house and garden have been personally supervised by her and some of the work was done by her own energetic hands. She has a keen eye for good points in horses and has owned some exceptionally fine ones. Her horse, "Confidence," is a blue ribbon winner of prominence and the sweepstakes champion of the great Los Angeles Live-stock Show held in Los Angeles last October.

Miss Banks's ranch consists of thirty acres of young walnuts, along the edge of the Walnut wash. At the point where the house has been erected is an enormous sycamore tree, probably the largest to be found in any part of the valley. The tree is a classic in itself; the giant branches making a canopy for the garden just on the edge of the wash. The architect has so designed the home that the patio, facing straight south, has as its opening this gigantic tree. The effect is the loveliest imaginable. It makes a cool, leaf-roofed grotto of the entrance to the patio. Beneath the branches of this tree several hundred people could easily be seated. Leading up the sharp rise from the tree to the patio is a terraced lawn. The tree branches out and embraces both the east and west wings of the house, and beneath this wonderful natural covering is the fish pool in the center of the patio. The old flag-stone and tile architecture has been used in making a cloistered walk that goes about the three sides of the patio, similar in design and effect to the oldest of mission architecture. It is remindful of the cloister at the Mission San Juan Capistrano, and those who have traveled through Old Mexico say that this cloister is identical with some of the oldest of the arched and secluded walks of early Spanish architecture in Mexico.

A jewel set in a favored nook of one of Southern California's fairest valleys, an inspiration from the mind of mortal to grace the setting designed by Mother Nature in her happiest mood, "The Cloisters" has the distinction of being the first and probably the only residence of its type in America.

Castles in Spain? Better than that. Fifteenth century Spain brought to Southern California. One expects to see gaily dressed Spanish Grandees; noble lords and gorgeous ladies—cavaliers of the past lounging about. The strumming of guitars and a Spanish love song seem to come from the very atmosphere. It is like stepping from the everyday world into an environment of romance and chivalry of hundreds of years gone by.

The house itself is of the "Spanish colonial" type built on somewhat the same plan as some of the very high-class residences throughout Old Mexico. There are many pretty Spanish type homes in Southern California but they are more or less of the mission architecture. The Maud Banks home is distinctly different. It is of the earliest Spanish architecture in Mexico with a cloister bordered patio facing directly south and at the opening of the patio stands the largest sycamore tree in the San Gabriel Valley which gives the patio the effect of a cool leaf-roofed grotto.

A terraced lawn spreads from the east and west wings of the house and abruptly stops at the border of a walnut grove of thirty acres. A fish pool graces the center of the patio surrounded by a velvety lawn around which, on three sides of the patio, runs a cloistered walk of old flagstone tile architecture reminding one somewhat of the cloister at Mission San Juan Capistrano. The ground floor rooms all lead off from this walk and each room has no other entrance except from the walk. The doors have heavy brass hinges and iron latches. There is a passageway leading through the west wing which ends at a door of steel lattice and heavy iron trappings. This whole arrangement carries out in strict fidelity the old Spanish idea and one might expect at any moment a belle of old Madrid to come laughing through the door into the patio.

From the Cloister is the only entrance to three bedrooms, one the owner's suite, consisting of a bedroom, boudoir, dressing-room and bath, together with many cupboards, shelves and cedar-lined closets for milady's negligee and garments.

The furniture in this, her suite, was made around two chairs both coming from a chateau in France, which were picked up by a decorator there, who was during the war a member of the Lafayette Escadrille. These chairs were set after the war returned to America and around them was made a marvelous set of furniture and painted the color of foliage green with gold and smoked colored figures cleverly done on all of the numerous pieces. Then with this suite as a foundation the room was decorated in the three colors of heliotrope, green and gold. In fact the one fabric used has all three tones in its weaving, but it takes too long to describe each room so minutely.

On the other side of the cloister are two guest rooms, one in French renaissance and one in Spanish design.

The living-room of the house which occupies the northwest corner is easily the most complete and most true to type example of Spanish period in California. Each chair is covered with a hand-woven tapestry from either Sorrento, Barcelona or Madrid, the frames on which these wonderful tapestries are copied from museum pieces of old Spain and one or two even from the Davanzatia of Italy. Antique cabinets, hand-carved screens, needlework stools and hand-decorated benches, together with old bronze and ceramics chosen from wonderful collections and representing the choice of foreign art galleries make this room a marvel of interest, a feeling of repose and hospitality, a combination that is not always found in one.

At the end of this room are the handsomest pair of hand-wrought iron gates that have been made in America. The technical designing of which consumed over a month in time and the execution of which took over four months. They open onto an unusual awning covered loggia completely furnished in hand-wrought iron, tables, chairs and torches wherein one may serve tea and easily imagine they are transplanted to foreign climes.

At the other extremity of the house is a dining-room wherein each piece of furniture was made in the house, carrying out in color and carvings the motifs used throughout the house. Miss Banks has an unusual grouping of antique Venetian glass, oddly in the very colors of the room, sitting upon the sideboard under which is an exquisite example of rare filet. The sideboards and other pieces of the furniture are covered with other interesting objects of art rather than the usual display of silver.

"The Cloisters" is one of the real showplaces of California and together, with its artistic value has the added quality of being a real comfortable homey home.

THE DECORATOR'S VIEWPOINT.

Seldom in an interior decorator's life does the chance come to avail himself of the ideas he has privately nursed through years of study and close application in that profession—not often does a clear field appear on the horizon of lovely homes to be made more lovely and few are the instances where opposition does not disturb embryo ideas and tho "best laid plans of mice and men."

For constructive criticism and helpful impartiality, pleasant relationship, patience and all rare virtues, I not only compliment but earnestly thank Miss Banks.

Los Angeles Times

PART VI — ANNUAL MIDWINTER NUMBER — 8 PAGES PRICE 15 CENTS

JANUARY 1, 1921



In the Northern Sierras. By Arthur B. Dodge.

Photographic reproductions o f paintings of Southern California scenes by artists of note. Printed by rotogravure process.

The Cloisters "Home of Maude Ba
Natural Beauty and



Passing storm in the high Sierras. By Benjamin Brown.



Trail of the Angler. By Hanson Puthoff.

anks in San Gabriel Valley, where Artistry, Refinement,
nd Personality are Strikingly Blended.



Santa Barbara Bay. By Carl Oscar Borg.



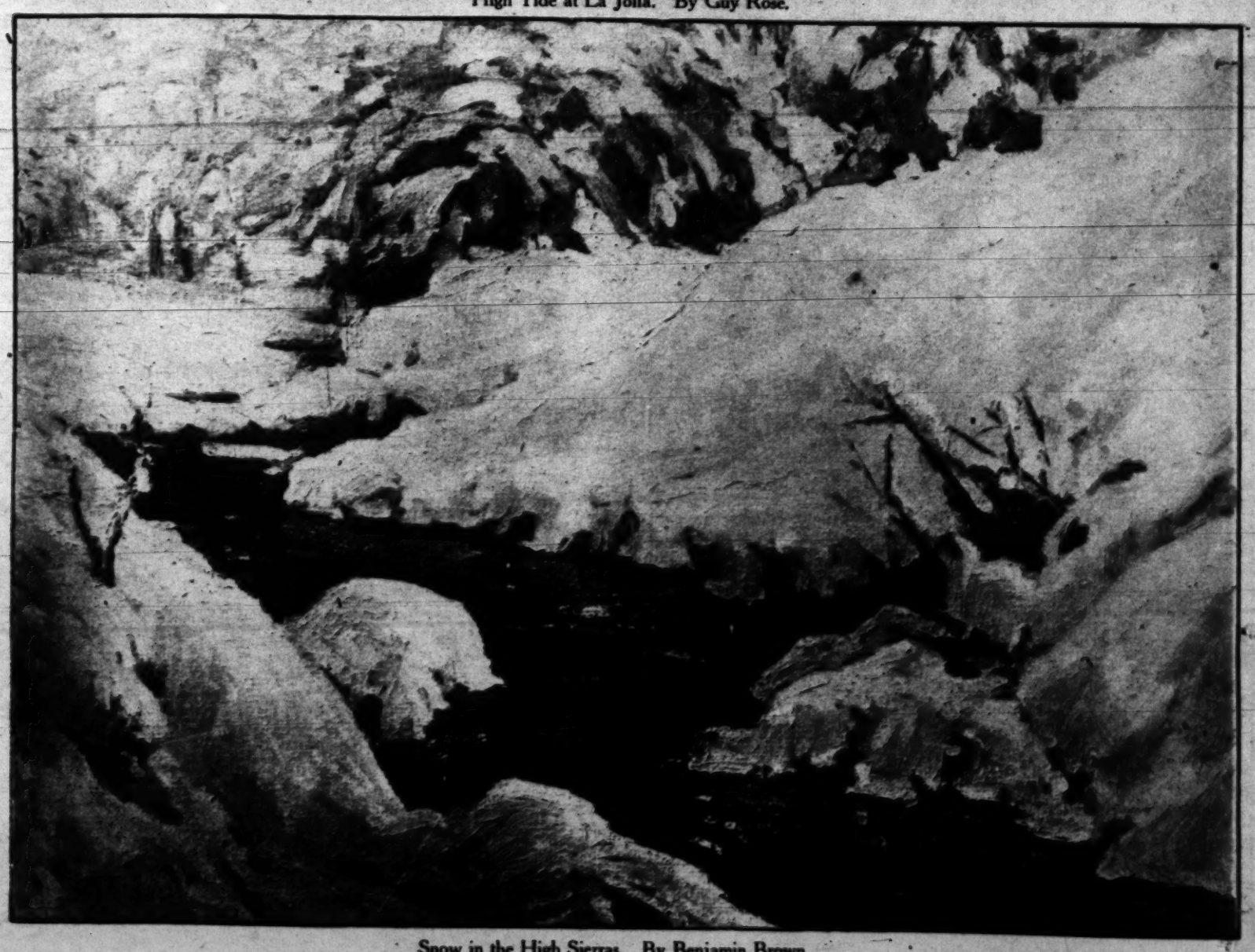
Devil's Gate, Pasadena. By Elmer Wachtel.

Los Angeles Harbor Viewed From the Air.

PHOTOGRAPHED BY E. J. SPENCER, TIMES STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER, FROM GOODYEAR BLIMP.



High Tide at La Jolla. By Guy Rose.



Snow in the High Sierras. By Benjamin Brown.

"CALIFORNIA BANK."

California Bank, a $15,000,000 institution, definitely took its place among the larger banks of the Pacific Coast in November, 1920. This is the name finally adopted for the merged Home Savings Bank and Hibernian Savings Bank, which were united last July under the temporary name, "Home and Hibernian Bank."

California Bank is unique among Los Angeles banking institutions in its wide application of the "branch bank" idea. For this bank maintains no fewer than sixteen convenient locations, or banking rooms, in or suburban to Los Angeles city. Three of

SECOND STREET TUNNEL—A GREAT PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT.

After many years a contract has been let and two bonds, one for material and labor, amounting to $500,000 and one for faithful performance of duty amounting to $250,000, have been filed with the Board of Public Works by Contractor John Hayes to whom was awarded in 1913 the contract for the construction of the Second street tunnel. Mr. Hayes signed the contract last April, at which time he said he had a $100,000 working equipment, including steam shovels, wagons, scrapers, etc.,

California and

The Service of E. H. Rollins & Sons

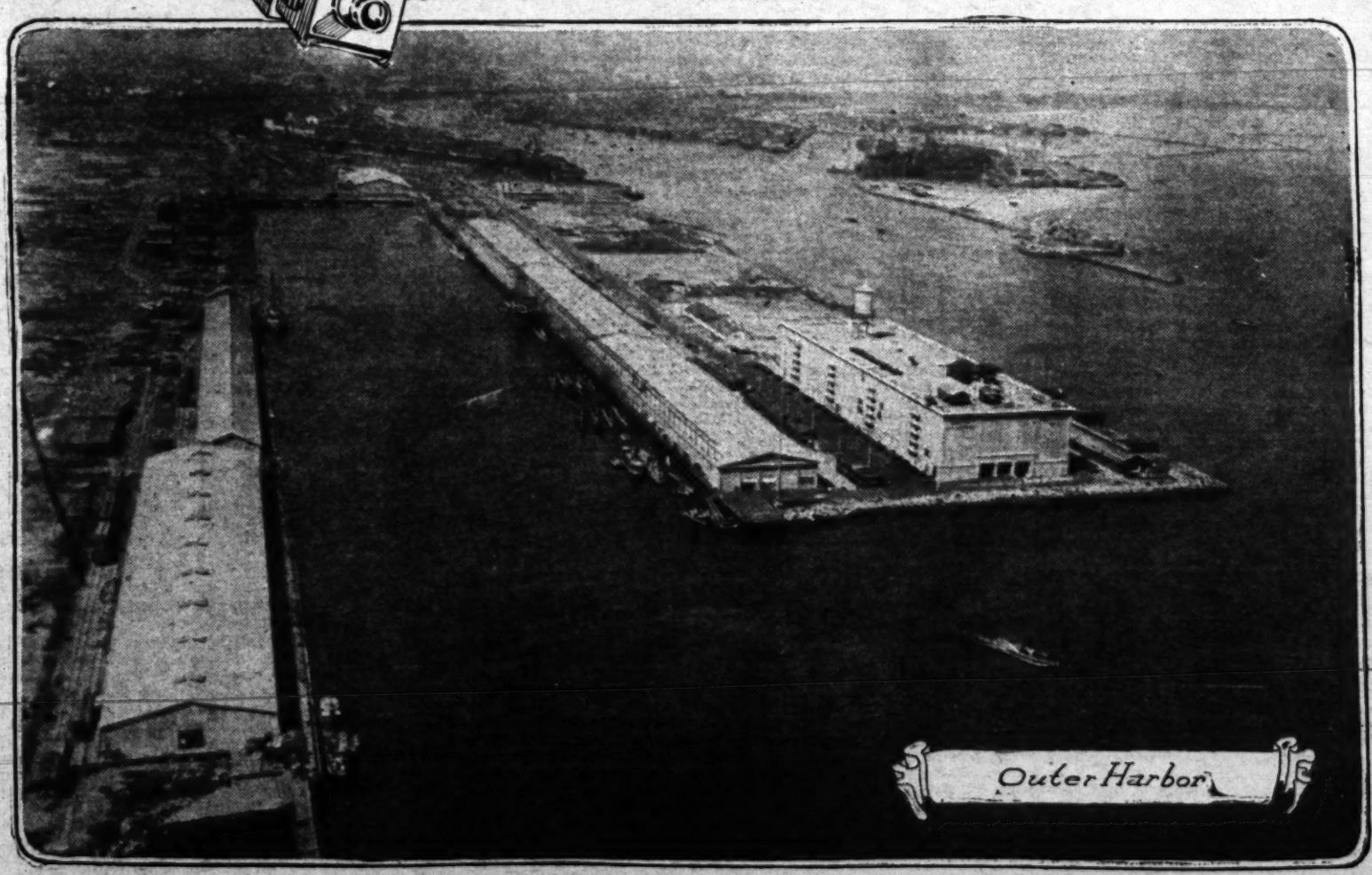
We are not brokers, but merchants of capital. We purchase outright, after most careful examination, the securities we offer, and consequently in the investment you are protected by the same safeguards with which we surround the interests of our

Los Angeles Harbor Viewed From the Air.

PHOTOGRAPHED BY E. J. SPENCER, TIMES STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER, FROM GOODYEAR BLIMP.



Inner Harbor



"CALIFORNIA BANK."

California Bank, a $35,000,000 institution, definitely took its place among the larger banks of the Pacific Coast in November, 1920. This is the name finally adopted for the merged Home Savings Bank and Hibernian Savings Bank, which were united last July under the temporary name, "Home and Hibernian Bank."

California Bank is unique among Los Angeles banking institutions in its wide application of the "branch bank" idea. For this bank maintains no fewer than sixteen convenient locations, or banking rooms, in or suburban to Los Angeles city. Three of these are in the downtown business district: the main office at Eighth and Broadway, another large bank at Spring and Fourth streets and a smaller but commodious branch at Second and Spring streets.

Other "branches" or banking quarters are maintained at strategic and convenient points in the residential and residential-business districts, so that the bank's slogan, "everywhere in Los Angeles for safety and convenience," fairly represents the widespread nature of the service provided.

California Bank has a capital of $2,000,000. Its deposits aggregate some $33,000,000. Since last July, growth in deposits has exceeded $3,000,000—a remarkable record in the face of a merger and the subsequent change in name. Its officers are: President, A. M. Chaffey; vice-presidents, G. Allan Hancock, Geo. A. J. Howard, Leo S. Chandler, A. E. Huntington, F. M. Douglass, W. C. Durgin; cashier, J. W. Kint; secretary, H. M. Coffin; auditor, Geo. A. Peachman; assistant cashiers, H. C. Hunt, T. E. Ivy, Jr., Geo. E. Jones, A. A. Lamm, Frank D. LeBold, R. P. Lehmer, E. G. Otis, Fred Swensen; assistant secretaries, B. L. Diebler, M. K. Salmon, L. J. VanHoorebeke; manager new business, B. P. Glenn. In addition to the foregoing experienced bank executives, fourteen branch managers are included in the bank's personnel, providing an organization that is exceedingly effective in the transaction of business and of unusual value in consultation.

The bank has a directorate of twenty-six members: E. P. Bosbyshell, A. M. Chaffey, George Chaffey, Leo S. Chandler, P. B. Chase, W. H. Code, F. M. Douglass, W. M. Eason, J. E. Fishburn, R. C. Gillis, G. Allan Hancock, Geo. Hanna, Geo. A. J. Howard, A. E. Huntington, J. Wiseman MacDonald, Frederick J. Mullen, Lee A. Phillips, A. J. Pickrell, O. M. Souden, James O. Sword, E. A. Taylor, T. A. Thompson, Weldon A. Whelan, Ross E. Whitley, W. D. Woolwine and E. R. Wood.

GOLDEN FRUIT DISTRIBUTORS.

The above organization was incorporated in 1914 but did not begin business until 1920 when the company entered the Escondido section which has turned out very satisfactorily to the clients of the company in that section and also in the East. This year the company will make a specialty in handling grapes and oranges. The past winter the organization handled oranges from the best districts in the State of California, principally under the Mariposa and Poinsettia brands.

The management of the company assert that since 1849 when gold was discovered in California, the rich soil of the land has produced fruits which have turned into gold, but not only gold to the receivers and distributors but has been the means of bringing health, happiness and contentment to the consumers. Most appropriately the Golden Fruit Distributors hold firmly to the purpose of giving superior service to the grower and the eastern dealers. The Los Angeles offices of the company are located in suite 619 Hollingsworth Building.

F. E. NEWBERY ELECTRIC CO.

The F. E. Newbery Electric Company, 724-726 South Olive street, Los Angeles, is the Southern California home of the national organization similarly named covering the entire United States. The company deals in all kinds of electric apparatus for the home, such as washing machines, irons, cooking appliances, fixtures, fans and heaters. Selling is done directly to the public and the company has been established in Los Angeles since 1903. The slogan of the company is, "If It's Electrical We Have It." Engineering and contracting work is also done by this company.

LEONARDS & COMPANY.

Leonards & Company, bond bankers, are specialists in selecting profit-making investments for clients. We investigate thoroughly before we recommend. Our investigation is not merely an inquiry into the history of the security. The future must be carefully considered as well. Every known element that combines to make safe, sound and legitimate purchase is thoroughly examined. We explain every detail surrounding the issue in question, favorable or unfavorable. If you desire to avail yourself of our special investor's service, call or write us. Our office is in Suite 412 Citizens National Bank Building. Telephone Broadway 1836, Los Angeles.

SECOND STREET TUNNEL—A GREAT PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT.

After many years a contract has been let and two bonds, one for material and labor, amounting to $500,000 and one for faithful performance of duty amounting to $250,000, have been filed with the Board of Public Works by Contractor John Hayes to whom was awarded in 1918 the contract for the construction of the Second street tunnel. Mr. Hayes signed the contract last April, at which time he said he had a $100,000 working equipment, including steam shovels, wagons, scrapers, etc., which could be transferred to the work at any time.

Part of Second street west of Hill street to Clay street will be wiped out by the tunnel when completed and the City of Los Angeles plans to build a forty-foot roadway adjoining the present north line of Second street, between Hill and Olive streets. It is estimated this latter improvement will cost approximately $130,000.

The contract price for the tunnel proper is $995,773.21, and the time for completion of the work is 465 days from the actual beginning of the work.

The total assessment for the improvement will be $1,121,168.45. The difference between the amount Contractor Hayes is to receive is for damages and assessment purposes.

It is planned to run full twenty-four-hour shifts and to push the work ahead as rapidly as possible after dirt really starts flying on the big project. Work will be carried on at both ends of the tunnel.

It is possible that the material taken from the bore will be used in filling up low lots and making brick for the tunnel.

Final signing of the big tunnel contract last year occurred after the clearing away of all technical points involved in the litigation over it.

When completed the Second street tunnel will provide residents of the west end of the city, Hollywood and Glendale an easy entrance to the downtown business district.

John Hayes is one of the old-time contractors of Los Angeles. Many buildings in the business district of this city and State were completed under his supervision. His associates on the present contract are J. A. Hill and A. McNally of the Susanna Land Company, its president, and Dan Murphy. All are pioneers and have been engaged in building business of city for past thirty years.

THE CAMPBELL-JORALMON COMPANY.

The Campbell-Joralmon Company, formerly Thomas D. Campbell Company, with offices in the Washington Building, was established about nine years ago and since that time have specialized on general farm lands in the south half of the State of California. The principal large tracts which they have handled are the Chino Ranch, consisting of about 20,000 acres of valley and rolling hill lands southeast of Pomona; Fontana citrus lands near Rialto; Tulare county dairy and alfalfa lands which are being colonized by Swiss and Italian dairymen; San Fernando Valley lands sold in plats of twenty and forty acres each, and the Centinela Ranch at Inglewood consisting of 1000 acres farmed mostly to beans and grain.

This company has also specialized on suburban homes in the San Fernando Valley, Arcadia and El Monte districts adjacent to Los Angeles.

Thomas D. Campbell, president of the corporation, organized one of the largest farming corporations in the United States, known as the Montana Farming Corporation, in which J. P. Morgan Company of New York are interested with Mr. Campbell and his associates.

L. B. Joralmon, vice-president, has for fifteen years specialized in California lands in Los Angeles county, San Bernardino county and San Joaquin Valley and is recognized as one of the leading country land men in this section of California.

The city and business property department of the company is in charge of Mr. W. J. Rowley, who was formerly connected with the Phelan estate in San Francisco. He has a wide experience in the handling of residential and business properties and is well qualified to handle the city property business of this firm.

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The Story of the West as Told by Artists.

Nature's Beauties in Infinite Variety Provide Inspiration for Southern California Painters.

BY HARRY BOWLING.

ROMANCE and reality have joined hands in creating the commonwealth of California. What the poet first dreamed, the man of affairs afterward achieved. Nor does the romance grow less as the reality grows greater.

Indeed, every practical success reveals new chances for the poet and the dreamer. In the higher realms of the imagination California offers a wealth of opportunity, already attracting workers in every field of artistic endeavor.

California's fields for cultivating imaginative thought are limitless. They exist everywhere where men have eyes to see and hearts to understand.

These fields are not confined to the tons of ore or barrels of oil beneath the surface, to the electric kilowatts stored in the mountain snows, to the fertile acres still awaiting the flume and the tractor, to fleets of ships or trains of freight cars. They are as bountiful and as free for all as nature herself.

Man, after he has passed the stage where he must busy himself in providing for the needs of the body, has more leisure time to attend to the riches of the spirit. California has reached that stage. Her material dreams have come true. Her spiritual visions are calling for expression.

Year after year the Midwinter Number of The Times has measured the extent and direction of California's varied developments. Cold facts and figures by themselves, however, could never convey the message or reveal the truth.

Finger posts and milestones point the way to where fresh scenes of beauty or avenues of usefulness await the traveler. They do not create that usefulness nor constitute that beauty. The Midwinter Number has always endeavored to be something more than a mere milestone or finger post. It has clothed its story in warmth and light and color. This year the Midwinter Number has added to that warmth and color by devoting sixteen pages in rotogravure to California as portrayed by the landscape painter.

Photography must always command the lion's share of all picture presentation intended for the public eye. So it is that California in photography, from the penny postal card to the prismo productions on the silver screen, is known to millions denied the privilege of seeing her landscapes as drawn direct from the hand of the Creator.

But degrees of light and shade alone are not sufficient to re-create the infinite variety of Mother Nature. Mountain and seacoast, quiet pastoral and rugged canyon are but inadequately conceived from either the picture postal card or on the moving theater screen. At the best they afford a superficial acquaintance with the real living, pulsating, heart of California's noble scenery.

On Open-Air Cameras.

THE best part of a picture cannot be expressed by the strait-jacket accuracy of the camera. Somehow the touch of human sympathy is wanting.

It is here that the trained artist, the man with the hand and eye to execute and the spirit to interpret, steps in to supply that inward meaning that escapes the mechanical methods of the camera.

Pictures painted on the open-air canvas from colors mixed to the most elusive natural tints can and do reproduce—under the genius of a true artist—all the light and color and life and inspiration of the original scene.

They put a soul into the glow of winter sunshine on a cold gray sea, the storm cloud at grips with the warrior mountain peak, the purple twilight sweeping over an autumnal woodland, the deadly lure of mysterious desert solitudes.

Moreover, the landscape painter by the magic of his art can make permanent some passing mood of nature that in the particular scene portrayed will never again assume exactly the same form or color. Even in her inanimate groupings nature never repeats absolutely. So the painted masterpiece gives the world an original story nature will never tell again. The story of the lone pine erect and undaunted before the merciless storm king; of a piece of foam torn from a sportive wave by a cruel rocky reef; of the soft hillside flushing rosy pink at the embrace of the morning sun; of that same sun dying in wild, dark waters, crimsoned by furious ocean warfare.

Human emotions are vividly expressed in every varying mood and phase of nature, and the landscape and the seascape can be made as thrilling in their narrative as the romances of the great fiction writers. To paint these picture stories is the work of the artist in oils or water colors. The camera can only copy—it cannot create.

California's Varied Charms.

CALIFORNIA is a veritable treasure house of such plots for picture stories for which the true artist is always on the lookout. That the artistic talent of the world is beginning to recognize the Pacific Coast of North America as the legitimate successor to the shores of the Mediterranean, the multitude of splendid paintings on Californian subjects and the number of new artistic colonies being formed from Santa Barbara to San Diego afford ample evidence.

Finding here, therefore, the material they need for giving their artistic inspirations visual expression, artists are coming every year in greater numbers to the California coast, some as transient visitors, many as permanent residents. Native talent, too, is being developed and is demanding national recognition under the same irresistible influences. California has already established her place in the gallery of the "new" masters. She is hanging her pictures "on the line."

So under the directorship of Mr. Arthur B. Dodge, head of The Times art department, the Midwinter has this year reproduced for its numberless readers some thirty or more of the most typical pictures from the brushes of our leading landscape painters.

The collection offered in the rotogravure pages of this section will serve to acquaint our readers with the class of work being carried on by the artists who have adopted California as a foster mother for the children of their brain. They will serve the extra purpose of rousing a desire in all hearts that respond to the beautiful in nature to supplement the pleasure aroused by these reproductions so as to also see the originals from which they were taken.

But the chain of desire will not end even here. After seeing the originals a further impulse will be aroused to view the hills and valleys, the mountain and seacoast, that after all are the prime source of California's artistic development.

Furthermore, all those who have been blest with the talent that gave Corot and Turner and Dore a leading place in the Temple of the Immortals, after progressing from the monotone to the colorful original and from the original to nature herself, will be fired to add their handiwork to the gallery of California's landscape painters, to become members of one of California's famous art colonies. This section of the Midwinter Annual should be educational as well as inspirational.

Some Artists of Note.

MANY names of those whose paintings are included in these selections are already well known to the art students and the picture lovers of America. William Wendt, head of the Laguna Beach art colony, has done yeoman service in familiarizing California landscapes to the patrons of picture galleries. His famous studio, built among the glorious hills that crash down into a thousand fantastic cliffs and crags and rocky recesses among the fighting waters of the imperious Pacific, has been the Mecca of many an artistic pilgrimage.

The life story of Jack Wilkinson Smith, revealed in his exquisite marine pieces, is a fine example of what talent and ambition can accomplish. From the billboard to the academy is a long road to travel. Mr. Smith with dogged perseverance climbed upward step by step, earning his education in the lowlier spheres of craftmanship till he was able to realize his heart's desire.

Other instances of how California grit and determination have reaped artistic rewards for their possessors are seen in the careers of Carl Oscar Borg and Elmer Wachtel, the first formerly a theatrical scene painter and the second a newspaper artist. This year Mr. Borg won the first prize at the eleventh annual exhibition given by the California Art Club. To Elmer Wachtel the Southland owes a special debt of gratitude for he was among the first to recognize the artistic possibilities of our seven southern counties and to blaze the trail for future votaries of the brush and pallet. Mrs. Wachtel's water colors, too, have brought her general recognition, her work being as well known as that of her husband.

At the Exposition Park Museum in Los Angeles was exhibited last fall a sea piece that attracted the admiring notice of thousands of visitors. Under the title, "Evening Gold," it presented one of those Pacific marine effects to be found on no other shore. California may rightfully claim the artist, F. W. Cuprien, among the number of her elect.

Mr. Cuprien was a musician of admitted ability before chance directed his steps to the wonderland of the Southwest. There the lure of the Pacific captivated him and changed the course of his destiny. He became a member of the Laguna art colony and acknowledged a new mistress. Whatever fame he might have achieved as a musician the world of art has lost nothing by the change.

Painters of Sea and Land.

EDGAR PAYNE, a more recent arrival, has also added an original touch to the numberless marine pictures spreading far and wide the fame of Pacific Coast scenery. He has specialized on the dramatic; he might well be called the Victor Hugo of California's poet-painters. Guy Rose of the impressionist school has sensed the subtle mingling of atmosphere where the early sun still struggles with the enveloping mist and fog bank, and has depicted this phase of California still life with devoted fidelity. Mrs. Kathryn Leighton, an earnest worker and tireless patron of the fine arts, is another landscape painter who has felt the charm of the West and fixed that charm on many a speaking canvas.

Among the leaders of western art the names of such men as Benjamin C. Brown, Hanson Puthuff, Jean Mannheim, Maurice Braun, Guy Rose and others are included in the list of those who have contributed to the advancement of art in the West.

It is the work of such essentially Californian artists that the Midwinter Number, under the selection of Arthur B. Dodge, is offering this year for the verdict of American connoisseurs in landscape painting. There are many other pictures and many other names to add to the list, but this section could not contain them all. Mr. Dodge believes, however, the few chosen are sufficient to justify the assertion that in the not far future California will become a leading art center of the United States. Not to supplant, but to supplement, the older art centers of Boston, New York and Philadelphia.

While the artists who have settled on the Pacific Coast have thus helped to make the artistic future of California, California has none the less helped to make the future of the artists. In the ensuring of these mutual benefits the art colonies established here have filled an important part. The California Art Club, too, has been a leading factor in encouraging the finer aspirations among the people of Los Angeles.

Art Colony's Influence.

THE influence of the art colony, where disciples of the brush have centralized and focused their endeavors, has done more, perhaps, than any other single agency to spread the new gospel of western advancement of western ideals.

These colonies in their wonderful natural settings are no fanes or temples or shrines devoted to the old masters, whose glories will never be eclipsed. They are no mere galleries or museums, where groping students strive vainly with purblind eyes to re-create in minor numbers the major measures of their mighty predecessors. They are workshops of the present day, busy hives of the new and fresh and modern. The art god of California is not a god of the dead, but of the living.

Chief among these artistic communities stands the already well-established colony of Laguna Beach. It is not necessary for anyone who has ever visited that marvelous stretch of coast and mountain from Balboa Bay to Point San Juan to ask why Laguna and Arch Beach should have been so selected. Or why, having been so selected, the colony should have grown so rapidly in numbers and notoriety.

World-wide travelers, acquainted with the most famous beauty spots of Greece and Italy and the Mediterranean Riviera, have confessed there is no coast line in the world so varied in its aspects or so inspiring in its scenic appeal as those broken, rugged miles of sea-tossed wind-swept, sunburnt hill and dale and gleams of sky-blue water.

As evidence of this infinite variety the location hunters of the motion-picture companies have also made Laguna Beach their own. Is a wreck scene off the coast of Maine required? Or a cruise among the Aegean Islands? Must the setting be laid on an isolated rocky ridge, or feature a coral reef under the Southern Cross?

Beauty in Many Forms.

SOME spot to meet the needs of any emergency can be found on this unique stretch of California's southern seacoast. Indeed, the nature artist who knows this coast by heart, should he also chance to be a movie fan (supposing so strange a combination to be imaginable,) will recognize some part of the Laguna scenery in almost every marine adventure depicted on the silver screen.

For here are caves and coves, strange islets and iron barriers, perpendicular cliffs, overhanging crags, sheltered inlets and stretches of tranquil sands, foaming surge and fairy ripples, all backed by colorful hills swelling upward into mighty mountains—everything in sea and sky and land that nature ever devised in her most lavish and extravagant fecundity.

La Jolla-Carmel-by-the-Sea.

FURTHER down the coast La Jolla is another beauty spot, a rendezvous for worshipers of nature, where congregate the thinkers and creators, the poets and the artists, but for whom this world would sink into a dismal swamp of materialism. American best culture has here crowned the natural architecture of sea and earth in eternal conflict with the restful human architecture of the true Californian home—of men and women seeking domestic peace. So La Jolla is sought by the home builder no less than by the Bohemian. She sits above the Pacific surges like an emerald in a ring of gold. A lotus land, perhaps; a realm of idle dreams and fantasies; but what a refuge for those tired and distracted by the roar and rage and confusion of the money-mad metropolis!

Farther north Carmel-by-the-Sea has already gained a permanent place among the resorts where patrons of the fine arts love to congregate. Literary men and women, visiting the shores of the Pacific, never fail to include Carmel in their itinerary and artists are seeking it for the same indescribable charm its atmosphere and environment contain for all blest with something higher than the bald aspirations of the average globe trotter. Santa Barbara, a treasure trove of grand natural scenery, is also graduating in the art-colony class.

The business man, the scientist, the engineer, the manufacturer, the agriculturist, has each written worthily his special chapter in the great Book of California. No lover of the West wishes to detract one iota of the praise due to every willing worker who has added his quota to the impressive whole. California needed them all and thanks them all. Not many other portions of this earth's surface have so many resources at hand for building material fortune.

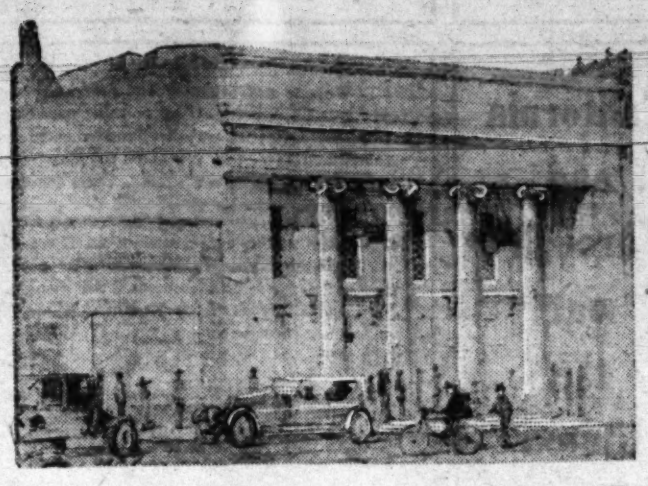
As Artists Tell the Story.

BUT when all is said and done the volume is still incomplete without the more picturesque pages wherein our artists tell the story. Nor would any true lover of the West wish posterity's verdict on the civilizing influence of California to rest on her material development alone.

"The grandeur that was Rome" was founded on military expansion, and that grandeur has passed away. Venice in the heyday of her prosperity was the commercial center of medieval kingdoms, but today that commercial prosperity is nothing but a memory. Spain once ruled the seas by the enterprise of her hardy pioneers, but the scepter has fallen from her hands.

"The glory that was Greece" was grounded in her love of the beautiful in nature and was realized through her priceless works of art. And that glory is a living inspiration for the children of the ages and it will last as long as the world itself.

Therefore, no too great stress can be laid on the value of California's advance in those more exalted spheres that conferred the degree of immortality on ancient Hellas. California, through the efforts of her art devotees inspired by the thousand different pictures of her ever-changing scenery, is already establishing her position in the newer and fresher fields of artistic endeavor. She is not striving for "the glory that was Greece," but for the coming glory that shall be wholly California.



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"Safety, Service and 6½%" has been our motto since the beginning. The man who borrows Two Hundred Fifty Dollars receives the same consideration from us as the man who buys a Twenty-five Thousand Dollar mortgage. We have an interesting booklet on the subject of The John M. C. Marble Company Mortgages. The executives and the Company strive always to improve the service. California and Californians insure the quality of the mortgages.

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What Telephone Operating Does for Young Women.

AT ONE time or another nearly every young woman comes face to face with the necessity for deciding upon some occupation. It is very important for the girl so confronted to select some vocation which offers a broad field for self-development, and also enables her by industry and application to advance to a position of responsibility and trust.

According to young women who have taken up the work of telephone operating, it is a broad one for those with the requisite qualifications; it affords an excellent opportunity for rising rapidly to real profitable employment.

Mention the subject to girls in any of the Los Angeles exchanges, and they will point to the hundreds of higher positions occupied by girls who in many cases have been in telephone work but a comparatively short time.

Telephone operating is one of the most attractive occupations for young women. Hardly any other vocation, except perhaps teaching and nursing, has such traditions as the telephone business. Most people are familiar with telephone slogans such as, "The Voice With the Smile Wins," "Service First" and "Universal Service." Many have personally observed acts of heroism on the part of telephone operators. The profession of telephone operating is one of the great key industries of civilization and the operators play a most vital part in the world's work.

To make a success in telephone work the young woman must possess courtesy, patience, intelligence and education. The idea of speed is inseparable from the role which the telephone plays in modern business, and because of this fact the employee who performs the intermediate yet important part must also be alert and possess poise.

There are probably few, if any, other occupations which young women might take up which afford so easy a means of getting started. The work is begun with a course of study covering a period of approximately one month, during which time a course of instruction is given without charge in a well-equipped school. Not only is the young woman not assessed for this course of instruction, but, contrary to the usual custom, she is paid while learning, and is sure of immediate employment upon the completion of her course. In order to qualify herself for most other occupations, it is usually necessary for an applicant to pay for the necessary course of instruction and study, during which time she is not being paid and then possibly has to wait for a considerable period after completing her course before she is given definite employment.

In telephone work there are busy and dull seasons as in other occupations, but there is no force reduction during the quiet periods. In other words, there is no "lay-off" as in other lines of occupation. It is customary during these quiet periods to give vacations to employees who have been with the company for a definite period.

Telephone operating is skilled work and is practically universal. It is possible for an employee who has qualified herself for this work to go practically anywhere and secure immediate employment, simply because the work is skilled and because it is standard throughout the country. Good operators who possess the requisite qualifications are in demand in almost every city of any size in this country.

The sensible girl who makes an intelligent effort to secure employment for which she has necessary qualifications looks for agreeable surroundings, a position in which she can become sincerely interested, and one in which she aspires to reach the top. The conditions under which operators perform their daily work are all and more than the law requires, because their employers realize that it is only possible for workers to put forth their best efforts when working under agreeable conditions.

The operating rooms are large, light and well ventilated. They are orderly and free from noise. There is no direct contact with the public which means that telephone operators are better protected than any other class of women workers. Operators are given two fifteen-minute relief periods in the course of the day's work. For such periods of relaxation well-appointed rest-rooms are provided with practically all the conveniences and comforts of the home.

There is one feature of telephone work that should appeal strongly to young women—that is the sickness and accident disability benefits for employees. Operators who are absent from work because of illness or accident are paid regular wages during a certain period without any assessments whatever by the company.

Telephone operators are all under the supervision of and directed by kindly women of ability and mature judgment. These women are known as chief operators and then again there is a welfare supervisor to take still further interest in them.

In the larger offices a cafeteria is provided. In one of these as many as 30,000 meals have been served in a single month. There is always plenty of food of the most substantial and wholesome character and it is served to the young women at cost.

The qualifications which the Telephone Company exacts of young women are good character, neat appearance, courteous manner, good health, intelligence and education. The advantages offered are steady employment at a good salary, advancement opportunities, congenial associations, vacation with pay, insurance against illness and accident and duties that develop the mental faculties.

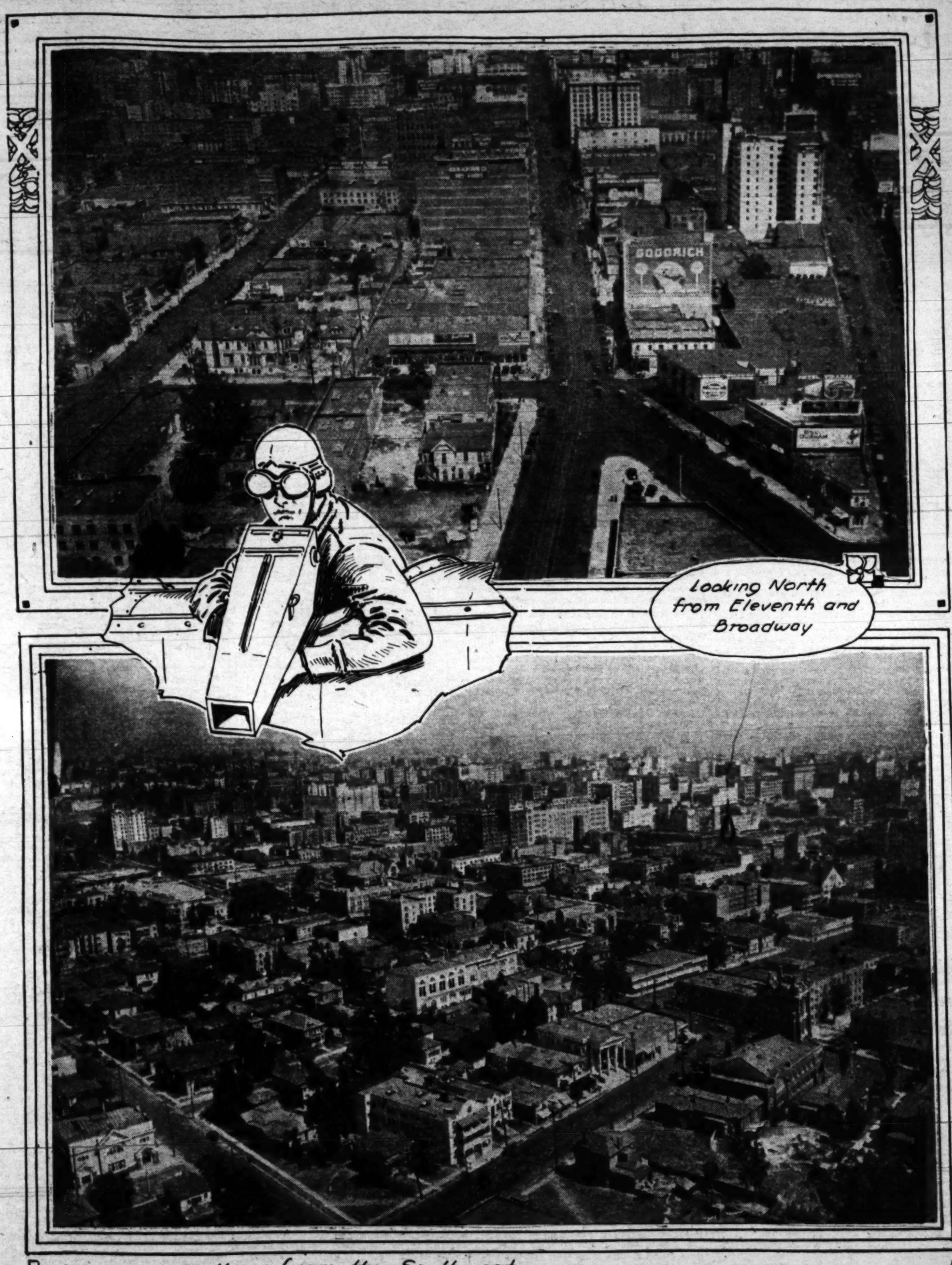

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BY ERNEST HARTWICH.

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ILLINOIS and Iowa are famous for their corn crops, Kansas for its wheat, Missouri for its hogs and hominy, and Alabama for its sweet potatoes, but California can top the leading crop of any State in the Union with its annual output of citrus fruits, and in addition it can name at least three products of the soil which the country as a whole would seldom enjoy if it were not for the aggressiveness and foresight of California farmers.

Every State has one or two specialty crops. Michigan is renowned for its celery and Massachusetts for its cranberries, but the Golden State virtually has a corner on five of these soil specialties, namely: Dates, peppers, watermelons, artichokes and mustard. Practically every State in the Union raises watermelons, but California grows them by the trainload, and as for peppers, mustard, dates and artichokes, there are little strips of California soil whereon practically all that the United States can use is produced.

Such specialty crops are worthy of most serious consideration, since they afford each little valley an opportunity for intensive cultivation and a close study of market conditions. The Garden Grove district in Orange county, because of soil particularly adapted to their culture, grows from $150,000 to $250,000 worth of peppers a year, while the Coachella Valley produces fully as valuable a crop of dates. The Turlock district is the greatest watermelon section of the West, and Lompoc, a thrifty community in Santa Barbara county, has long been the home of the mustard poultice. The Lompoc Valley has made as much as $500,000 a year from mustard seed, while the Halfmoon Bay district, near San Francisco, is said to lead the world in the production of artichokes.

Coachella Valley Dates.

TIME after time it has been demonstrated that even the special crops of the Far East can be produced in the Far West, but never has this truth been more forcefully demonstrated than in Coachella Valley, where dates as good as those grown in the Persian Gulf country are now being produced, and from trees which are sons and daughters of those from which the Arab is now deriving considerable of his sustenance.

From the importation of several carloads of date offshoots from the Far East, Coachella Valley ranchers established an industry which horticultural authorities believe will eventually be worth many millions of dollars a year. Less than 1000 acres of dates are now growing there, but the district is capable of accommodating 50,000 acres of date trees.

At the prevailing price of 50 or 60 cents per pound last season's harvest is worth about $250,000. An acre of trees in full bearing is capable of yielding 5000 pounds of dates. State experiment station experts, who are helping to develop the date, have said they expect to see California producing $50,000,000 worth of dates a year within a decade or so.

Paul Popenoe, who went to Persia and brought back some of the first date offshoots introduced here, says the Persian Gulf varieties appear to be well adapted to cultural conditions in the Imperial Valley, and expects to see the fruit successful grown in the Salt River Valley of Arizona. He believes that ultimately an early date, suitable for home consumption, can be profitably grown in the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys.

Like many another young and rapidly growing industry, the date business lends itself to easy money, in some instances at least.

Profit in Sale of Offshoots.

SEVERAL growers in Coachella Valley have more than paid for their ranches from the sale of date offshoots. Since there is a ban on the importation of more offshoots from the Far East, there is a big demand for those which are produced in this State.

Date trees produce two or three offshoots a year for several years. These can be rooted in the nursery and they find ready sale at from $10 to $30 each, an average being from $7 to $15 each. Mr. Popenoe reports that George Beach of Thermal, who bought 600 imported offshoots in 1913, sold 1000 offshoots last year for $7.50 apiece and set out an equal number on his own place, making him a return of $15,000 on the investment.

Dr. W. G. Terry, also of Thermal, is said to have sold 600 offshoots for $10 each, while J. A. Gordon disposed of 1000 at the same price.

The date growers have already formed a co-operative packing and marketing association and have built a packing-house at Coachella, where they are putting up the product under the "Covalda" brand and selling it at prices which range in many cases from $1 to $1.25 per pound, depending upon the quality. While dates are produced elsewhere in the State, Coachella Valley is now the leading date district, and it is not unlikely that it will always be the center of the date industry of this country.

Trainloads of Watermelons.

CALIFORNIA grows 5500 acres of watermelons every year. It takes 3500 refrigerator cars to haul them to market. The crop is generally valued at upwards of $550,000. Among the leading watermelon growing counties are Stanislaus, Tulare, Merced, Fresno and Imperial. They all grow good melons, but Stanislaus appears to lead them all, at present. Last year its watermelon acreage was not far from 2300 acres.

Soil conditions in Stanislaus county make watermelon farming exceedingly profitable. The town of Turlock is regarded as the hub of the industry. Climatic conditions there are decidedly favorable for melon culture, since the district does not experience severe hot spells of weather such as bring disaster to promising melon crops elsewhere from time to time. There is an abundance of water for subirrigation.

There are times during the melon harvest when the streets of Turlock are almost clogged with large ranch wagons and auto trucks hauling luscious watermelons to the railroad station where they are loaded into freight cars and shipped to all parts of the United States. Placed in one continuous line, the cars required to transport the California watermelon crop to the consumer each year would make a freight train twenty-two and one-half miles long.

Lompoc Valley Mustard.

IF ANYBODY can "cut the mustard" the farmers in the Lompoc Valley can. A great many persons probably think that this country doesn't consume more than a couple of bushels of mustard a year, because a little bit of mustard goes so far, but some idea of the enormity of the Lompoc mustard industry can be gained from the fact that in 1919 the ranchers in that region raised 7,500,000 pounds of mustard seed which was used in making sweet pickles, salad dressings, mustard poultices, ointments and other essential products.

Lompoc has for years grown from 75 to 90 per cent of all the mustard seed harvested in the United States, and at times has supplied half the world with mustard. The red mustard seed industry sprang up there more than thirty years ago when William Arkley imported a quantity of the seed from France. Yellow mustard seed was introduced there about ten years ago.

Mustard is a strange agricultural product. Most any section of the world can grow it up to a certain stage of development, but in nearly every district of the United States excepting Lompoc it blights before maturing. Climatic conditions, including cool sea fogs which drift in from the Pacific Ocean and the absence of protracted hot spells such as prevail in many other farming districts, make Lompoc Valley the premier mustard growing section of the country.

Acreage Greater in 1919.

AN AVERAGE year sees 1200 to 1300 acres of mustard grown around Lompoc, but in 1919, owing to high prices paid by foreign countries that were not growing much, the farmers increased their plantings to 3750, the annual yield suddenly leaping from 25,000 to 75,000 100-pound sacks. The end of that year saw Japan, Holland, Austria and other foreign counties back in the market with seed of inferior quality, but at cheaper prices, so the production in 1920 was greatly reduced, with the prospect that normal plantings will be resumed soon.

Growers say that an average return from a mustard crop ranges from $75 to $100 an acre, the gross yield being about twenty sacks or 2000 pounds to the acre. Heavy loss is generally sustained in cleaning the seed, so the net yield is usually near 1500 pounds an acre. During the World War the Austro-Hungary mustard crop was barred from this country and the Lompoc mustard brought the ranchers anywhere from $200 to $500 an acre, depending upon the tonnage from the land.

Because mustard is a voracious feeder it quickly deteriorates the soil, and hence it can be grown on the same land only once in three years. It is a crop requiring little attention. A specially built seeder will sow forty acres a lay and the plant requires no more attention till cutting and threshing time. Red mustard is sown in January and yellow mustard early in March. Both crops mature in July.

Buyers say that some of the Holland crop mildews and that some Japanese mustard seed is not well filled, but that the Lompoc product, grown in a high, dry valley, is always well filled and reliable. Aside from the markets offered by pickle factories and drug firms, a new use for mustard has been discovered by manufacturers of poultry foods, and this promises to afford the Lompoc growers an outlet for as much mustard seed as the district can produce as a rotation crop.

Halfmoon Bay Artichokes.

A GREAT deal of the success of the globe artichoke industry, which occupies a vast area of the coastal strip in western San Mateo and Santa Cruz counties known as the Halfmoon Bay district, is due to the cleverness of Italian gardeners, who completely reversed Nature's way of growing artichokes, and in that way built up a special industry which practically amounts to a corner on the artichoke business in this country.

It is natural for a globe artichoke to produce its edible buds late in the spring and during early summer, when other vegetables are to be had in abundance, and when the heat makes it impossible to market any large quantity of artichokes before the buds are too far open and too tough for eating.

By making a careful study of the artichoke the Italian gardeners learned to make it throw out its buds between October and May, with the bulk of the crop coming on in the middle of the winter when very little loss from heat and rapid development is suffered. They accomplish this by mowing the tops of the plants off close to the ground in May and June, and by repeated summer irrigation and cultivation.

The virtue of these pioneers had been not alone in producing and marketing. Theirs is a system which has wonderfully enriched the soil, which, in addition to being black, loamy and well-drained, has been built up by the constant use of barnyard fertilizer. The lands are rotated from year to year with artichokes, peas, Brussels sprouts and potatoes. All stalks and roots from the various crops are dried and burned and the ashes are added to the soil for further fertility.

The Halfmoon Bay artichoke district embraces half a dozen towns and perhaps 200 ranches. Altogether, from year to year, 5500 to 6000 acres of globe artichokes are grown there. The gardeners are banded together in two co-operative growing and marketing associations which have developed the business side of the industry in a remarkable manner. When artichokes are ripening the utmost speed in getting them to market is necessary, so the growers pack and load them in the fields. The buds are gathered in the cool of the morning, and shipments are generally well on their way toward market by noon. It is now quite possible to lay crated artichokes down in New York and other eastern markets by fast express while they are still in excellent condition. This feature of the work has greatly popularized the California artichoke and enabled the growers to develop an outlet which takes care of about as many artichokes as the Halfmoon Bay district can grow. In recent years the artichoke growers have received as much as $9 per box for their buds.

Garden Grove Peppers.

A GREAT many persons probably consider peppers in the same category with mustard seed, believing, like the little boy who asked in his prayers that a family of orphans be sent a barrel of salt and a barrel of pepper, that a little bit of pepper goes a long way. The little boy, after reconsidering his order, decided that he had called for too much pepper. Most folks think, no doubt, that a few tons of pepper would supply the whole country for an indefinite length of time, but they have a different notion at Garden Grove, Cal., a rich section of Orange county, where $750,000 worth of peppers were grown in 1920.

J. A. Knapp, the man who put the pep in the Garden Grove pepper industry, says that peppers have been rolling out of Garden Groven for weeks at the rate of two carloads a day, and this is easily believable, since the district produced over 5000 cars of red-hots this year. As Mr. Knapp surveyed the harvest, there were 1700 acres of Mexican chile peppers, 800 acres of California red pods, and 2500 acres of sweet peppers.

The 1700 acres of Mexican chile peppers yielded 1000 tons of dried peppers worth $35 per ton. The 800 acres of California long red pods made 2000 tons of green peppers at $35 per ton and 500 tons of dried peppers worth $45 per ton. There were 12,500 tons of sweet peppers. These are used for pickling and preserving. The green peppers are used in soups, in various vegetable combinations and as stuffed peppers. The dried peppers are sold whole, for a multitude of uses, and are ground for table pepper and pharmaceutical purposes. The poor grades are sold as poultry food, serving as a wonderful stimulant for the laying hen.

Garden Grove is the leading pepper district of the United States, and the only place where chile peppers are grown extensively for commercial purposes. This district leads them all because its soil is a sandy loam, loose and workable, which can be irrigated half a dozen times without being cultivated afterward. The only enemy of the pepper crop is an occasional touch of fungus.

The pepper crop is an easy one to grow and it brings in a return of from $150 to $250 an acre, depending upon the size of the crop and the prevailing prices. The cost of production runs upward from $50 an acre in many cases. Japanese laborers have done much of the work in connection with pepper growing at Garden Grove.

Many of the ranchers own and operate their own pepper dryers. These are buildings equipped with gas furnaces. The red peppers are spread upon trays and placed one upon the other in great tiers in the dryers. Some of the dryers will hold 1000 trays. It takes from five to seven days to dry or cure a batch of red-hots. When they are thoroughly dry they are hand-sorted and then piled in heaps. After being sprayed with a fine mist of water which toughens them by allowing them as much moisture as they will readily absorb, the red peppers are packed for market in huge burlap bags, which, when filled, weigh 200 pounds each. The country knows no more unique agricultural specialty than the Garden Grove pepper industry.

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IT HAS been the fashion of late years to construct composite photographs of famous persons, or of types.

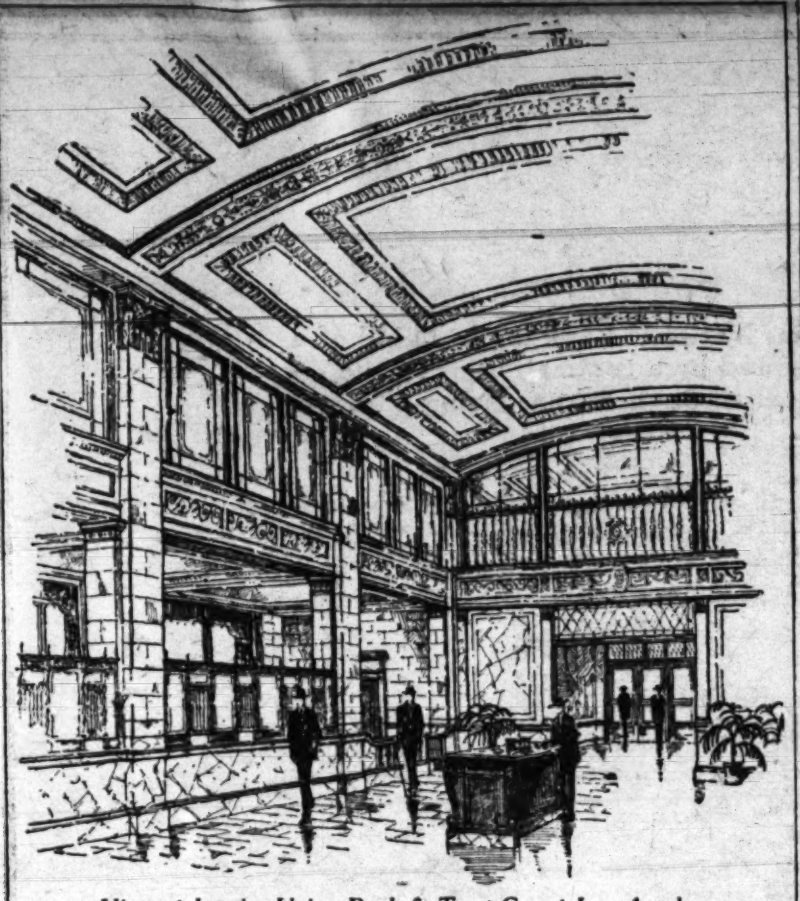
Thus, after the war, some enterprising and earnest artist conceived the idea of making a study which would truthfully represent the features and expression of the feminine heroine of the great struggle, the Red Cross nurse, to which end he collected literally thousands of actual photographs of real nurses of every nationality, type and age, and by painstaking and tedious work, grouped the various features, and finally combined studies of each into one portrait which would represent the ideal woman who so nobly wore the crimson cross on her snowy sleeve.

If a psychologist or if just a plain student of human nature and progress were to seek to find the composite signature of the leaders of the world, in every line relating to human industries and development—science, art, invention, education, statesmanship, humanitarianism, electricity, irrigation; in fact, every phase of world history which is constructive and idealistic, he might travel from one end of the globe to the other in the giant task—but if he would hie himself to Los Angeles, he would find the huge task half completed for him, for here are gathered the millions of signatures of the world's leaders for the past twenty years, and here the student may revel in the characteristics shown by these men and women of world-wide importance.

So accustomed are we to hearing the superlative applied to the wonders of California that it is instinctively of natural beauties and pursuits, or manufacturing, etc., that we think, but Los Angeles boasts also the unique distinction of having the largest register in the world, and, more than that, the most wonderful and complete collection of autographs which, as said above, combined by the compositor's skill, would form the autograph of world's progress in every line.

This huge book, which is constructed by

(CONTINUED ON PAGE SEVEN)



View of Interior Union Bank & Trust Co. of Los Angeles

ALECK E. CURLETT

ARCHITECT

518 Merchants National Bank Building

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Union Bank & Trust Co. of Los Angeles.

On Jan. 3, 1921, Union Bank & Trust Co. of Los Angeles will break ground for the construction of a modern six-story, fireproof, class A bank and office building on the northeast corner of Eighth and Hill streets, Los Angeles.

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will be occupied exclusively for banking and safety deposit purposes. Every facility and all the equipment required to render modern, high-class banking services will be provided.

This bank in the second floor location at 740 South Broadway, which it has occupied since its organization in 1914, has shown a steady and remarkable growth. From an initial capitalization of $300,000 and deposits of about an equal amount, its capital and surplus is now $1,128,000 and its deposits have grown to well over $6,000,000.

The story of the Union Bank is a financial romance rarely encountered. More than fifty years ago, Kaspare Cohn came to Southern California and engaged in the wool brokerage business. In those early days the sheepmen did not so well understand banks and their uses and purposes, and having confidence in Mr. Cohn, the money they received for their wool they chose to leave with him until they might have need for it. The money so intrusted to Mr. Cohn grew in volume, until in the summer of 1914 several hundred thousand dollars had so accumulated.

It was then decided to organize a bank and accordingly, the Kaspare Cohn Commercial and Savings Bank was formed, with Mr. Cohn as its president and Ben R. Meyer and Milton E. Getz, vice-presidents.

In 1918 a modern trust department was added to the commercial and savings departments already in operation and the name of the institution changed to Union Bank & Trust Co. of Los Angeles.

When this bank moves into the spacious quarters now in course of preparation, it will assume a well-defined place in the financial sun of Southern California and the steady growth it has maintained in the past will undoubtedly be augmented in the future.

The officers of Union Bank & Trust Co. of Los Angeles are:

Ben R. Meyer, president; Milton E. Getz, vice-president; J. C. Lipman, vice-president; P. C. Turman, cashier; J. W. Lewis, assistant cashier; P. E. Neuschaefer, assistant cashier; A. L. Lathrop, trust officer and secretary.

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California Fruits That Are Rare and Choice.

Over a Hundred Varieties Ranging from Avocados to Zizyphus Can be Grown Here.

BY ERNEST BRAUNTON.

WHATEVER the legendary "Fruits of Paradise" were, we have them, for our range covers a hundred or more impossible of production in less-favored climes, and runs through the alphabet from avocados to zizyphus (jujubes.) By reason of our favorable climate and market facilities, the southern half of California is destined to lead in the production of tropical and subtropical fruits for supplying the chief markets of North America, and to some extent, with some fruits, the markets of the world. These being of unrivaled excellence, discriminating consumers will have them without regard to distance traveled or price exacted.

Ours surely is the land of opportunity, for between the enervating heat of the tropics and the chilling cold of eastern States, we have the only land with conditions favorable to growth and experiment throughout the year, the only field for uninterrupted fruit growing investigations during all seasons. A careful canvass of fruits convinces one that while some of the more tropical may never be grown here, no other land can grow to commercial excellence so many, our only limitation being the few that refuse to grow where there is even a close approach to frost. But again, it has been found that by persistently growing successive generations of seedlings many plants of strictly tropical requirements finally become acclimated through these locally grown offspring. In early days, camphor tree seeds from Japan and Formosa gave us trees injured by frost every year; but now, fifth generation seedlings produced in California have extended the camphor tree zone several hundred miles northward.

Then, too, many have a false conception of the climatic requirements of some tropical fruits. There are a number that grow at altitudes in tropical lands where frosts, and even freezing weather, are an annual visitation. Right under the equator frosts occur at 18,000 feet. With every thousand feet of elevation the minimum temperature drops four degrees, so that in Central America many excellent native fruits grow amid winter frosts. It is also a fact well known to investigators that the finest subtropical fruits, of which the orange is an example, grow nearest perfection along the danger line, and for that reason California oranges are noted throughout the world. Many fruits yet unknown to us are therefore destined to some day become more or less common in local territory. Wilson Popenoe, the agricultural explorer, who has traveled much in tropic climes, names the cocoanut as a tropic and the orange as a subtropic among the better known fruits.

The Alphabet of Fruits.

WE HAVE a long way to travel down the list of strictly Californian fruits as distinguished from those possible to other States, so must be on our way. Beginning at the head of the alphabet with the list of common names, we first encounter avocados, the most promising yet most surely successful of all comparatively new fruits. Down in the American tropics avocados take the place of meats common with us. There a good-sized "tortilla" (corncake) and an avocado, make a good and thoroughly satisfying meal. While the orange is but an incidental, a mere confection, the avocado is essentially a food. It contains no starch, no sugar, no acid—three food constituents that are studiously avoided by many of weak digestive or assimilative powers. For this reason it has been freely predicted by acknowledged competent judges that avocado culture may some day become more important than citrus, and the fruits more common than oranges and bananas. For nothing can prevent it becoming a staple article of diet with millions to whom it is now unknown. The marked increasing scarcity of meat and its equally marked increasing price, together with the superior food value of the avocado and the immense monetary returns possible from an acre, will soon place the avocado industry in the lead among California's agricultural activities.

Several other necessary considerations are equally favorable. Among the better varieties of Guatemalan avocados, the hardier are as immune to frost injury as the orange; the remainder are on a climatic parity with the lemon. Some of the smaller, thin-skinned Mexican type are still hardier. Although there are three types, the best Indian requires more moisture and is more susceptible to damage by frost, therefore we grow locally but the two classes before mentioned. The Mexican types run from four to ten ounces in weight and the Guatemalan from ten ounces to more than three pounds. The trees are more elastic in soil requirements than citrus fruits, both in texture and in depth, for the avocado is by choice a superficially rooting tree, as are nearly all trees of soft and pithy growth. Every factor will be interested in ascertaining the best varieties for local planting. The committee of experts appointed from the ranks of the California Avocado Association to determine this matter has officially designated Fuerte, Sharpless, Spinks, Dickinson and Puebla as the five most desirable, but there are many others that favorably compare and the list should be extended. However, by planting the three first-named one may pick edible fruits every week of the year. The four first are Guatemalans and the fifth the largest and best of the Mexican type.

Other Exotic Esculents.

THE increasing demand for a variety of succulent dishes and the extravagant taste of the American has led to importation of bamboo tips from China, only to find that California can produce them equal to any imported. A timber bamboo we import from Japan each year in large quantities was planted in Uncle Sam's Plant Introductory Garden at Chico, and by actual measurement a sprout was found to have grown twenty-three inches in twenty-four hours. Why should we eat of the humble pigmy asparagus, when gigantic bamboo sprouts are so aspiring? While not yet grown on a commercial scale, bamboo culture is one of our coming industries.

When we learn that bananas need a rich soil, freely drained, in a hot place, with a heavy mulch of stable manure and abundance of water, we shall grow them plenty good enough for home consumption. The writer has seen such grown, eaten of them and pronounced them good. They are better on southern hillsides than in the valleys. The fruits of some South American and Mexican cacti of the genus cerus are of good food value, pleasing to the palate and the eye. In size and color they are comparable with red apples and are far superior to the better known tuna fruits, or "Indian figs," from the spineless cacti of local gardens. In Spanish they are called "pitaya." The fruits of Carissa grandiflora, known as Natal plum, are rapidly becoming favorites in all semitropic climes. The plant is a handsome evergreen ten feet high, bearing deep red fruits resembling very large cranberries and not unlike them in flavor when made into sauce, but also quite pleasing in taste when gathered fresh from the bush.

The carob tree in some parts of the world is one of great importance commercially for its heavy yield of sweet, succulent pods, greedily devoured by all live stock from hogs to horses, either green or dried and ground into meal. In the latter state it is often used by humans for food, especially in times of famine. Mixed with an equal quantity of flour, it has been converted into excellent cakes by Los Angeles housewives. The pods were those of which the prodigal son "fain would fill his belly with the husks which the swine did eat;" also furnished John the Baptist in the wilderness with "locust and wild honey." Aside from the avocado no subtropical fruit is gaining faster in public favor than the cherimoya, erroneously called custard apple. Last year one grown at Hollywood weighed three and one-half pounds and was ravenously consumed in The Times editorial rooms. One of two pounds from the same tree was eaten by the writer and family. The seeds readily part from the snow-white pulp, which has a flavor not equalled by any ice cream yet concocted by mere man.

New Citrus Fruits.

THOUGH first introduced by one of Uncle Sam's plant breeders fifteen years ago, the tangelo is only now becoming popular. It is a cross, as its name shows, between the (Dancy) tangerine and the pomelo (often miscalled grapefruit—a name as aptly applied to any round fruit which grows in clusters.) The latest orange to reach us is the Lue Gim Gong, from Florida; a seedling from the Valencia, discovered by the Chinaman whose name it bears. Florida has a more promising orange in the Temple, and arrangements have been made with Uncle Sam to bring it to California for planting about a year hence. The seedless lime from Haiti is superior to any lemon in making "ade," but is a little more susceptible to frost than the lemon. The writer has fruited it now for five years. A new and really dwarf lemon for sale locally is also becoming quite popular.

The delicious dates of Southern California are far superior, when eaten fresh, to any others the writer has tasted, and each year the demand increases. Doubtless they may be further cured to preserve them for more extended use. The fruits of several species of eugenias are equally as valuable for jams and jellies as are the handsome trees for parks and gardens, and the attractive species number about a dozen. Of figs, we grow all the sorts and kinds produced anywhere, for the whole State of California seems especially adapted to the perfect development of the fig family. Of guavas we are growing a half-dozen species of good market value and there are at least as many more that deserve introduction. The Paraguay guava, or feijoa, is somewhat different in appearance and flavor from the others and is hardy throughout California and parts of Oregon. This and the common strawberry guava are the more popular, though not the largest of those we grow.

Jujubes and Litchi.

SO LONG ago as 1876 jujubes were introduced, but not until of late, when subtropicals in general were coming into popular favor, did they attract attention. They may be processed the same as prunes and put to the same use, being preferred by many. As a candied or glaced fruit they are second to none. The writer has eaten of eleven varieties so prepared and considers them superior to all fruits so used. Unfortunately the trees are extremely rare and we are unable to extend our planting until California dealers secure a stock. The United States Plant Introductory Garden at Chico, Cal., has a dozen promising varieties but none for present distribution. At many points in California, some fine plants of ten or more feet in height are fruiting freely, and each year fanciers of the fruits increase in number.

The Chinese litchi is generally popular among children and somewhat among adults, but we get them only in a cured state. Visitors to the Orient state they are far better fresh. The plants are not easy of growth and seldom thrive here, but in a few favored spots are growing vigorously. The matter of temperature is not a factor of the problem, but doubtless they need a peculiar soil for normal development. The loquat is a subtropical fruit known to all, for the seeds will grow wherever thrown, regardless of soil, climate or general conditions. But while seedlings may provide fruits for home use, they are rarely of marketable grade. There are a half-dozen excellent named budded varieties to be had, and these only should be planted. Among tropical fruits, the ceriman, growing on a plant known to science as Monstera deliciosa, is said to be much esteemed in its native land, and though fruiting freely on a few large plants in Southern California, the writer has been unable to find one fit to eat during a twenty-year search, though the odor of the ripe fruits is delicious. As an ornamental plant for shaded spots, the monstera easily stands first on the list.

The history of the mango in California is yet to be written, though considered through many centuries as the world's finest tropical fruit. It may be that eventually the mango will be produced in California in commercial quantities, but the outlook is not promising. Fruiting trees are grown here and in some years produce fair fruits; in others none at all or of inferior quality. No one who has eaten of them in the tropics pronounces locally grown fruits good. Yet there is hope that varieties may be found that will be adapted to our climatic conditions, and the writer expects at some future day to eat California mangos of standard excellence. Of those experimented with locally, the Haden, one of the Mulgoba group, seems most promising—though in what respect superior to the Mulgoba the writer has been unable to determine. As a young tree, it appears slightly more adapted to our climate, but what will the harvest be?

Up to Date.

THE date is not alone among the palms in producing edible fruit, though no other is of equal value. Jams and jellies have been made from the seed pulps of several species, but no doubt Cocos australis leads in this respect. The ripe fruits are golden yellow, about the size and general shape of walnuts and make a jam or jelly not easily told from that made of apricots. The tropical papaya is the most delicious of breakfast fruits and the refuge of the confirmed dyspeptic. Shall we be able to grow it in commercial quantities? Under glass, without heat, the fruits ripen well, and in Lincoln Park conservatory, Los Angeles, have grown to six pounds weight. The plant is tender, somewhat injured by slight frosts, but not killed. Death comes most often in winter, but from "wet feet" or rotted roots. When planting, place in a comparatively frostless spot, put coarse sand under and around roots and plant high, on an elevated spot or mound, having top roots scarcely beneath the soil. Then you may grow papayas, palatable though not luscious.

Persimmons—Pineapples.

SEVERAL passion vines bear edible fruits with quite a variety of colors and flavors of which some are liked by all, and the others make excellent jams and jellies. Then come persimmons, one of the best fruits we grow, and next to avocados, more in demand for orchard planting than any other class of trees. The present season's supply will be unequal to the demand, and all who can should plant from one to four varieties for home use. The surplus may easily be marketed at good prices. Of the several varieties grown in the south end of the State, Hachiya appears to lead. Of late years the odd-shaped Tamopan is growing in popular favor.

Some may question our ability to grow pineapples, but the writer knows a man at Hollywood, Los Angeles, who has planted the tops from Hawaiian fruits on the south side of a tight board fence and raised pineapples as good as any imported, weighing three and a half pounds each. His experiment was a decided success and the grower knows nothing of commercial pineapple culture. No tales of failure or arguments will avail against this unqualified success, viewed by the writer of these lines. Pineapples we may grow, and good ones too. Wonderful is the name of the best pomegranate, and it is a good one, thriving in arid districts and situations where few fruits produce well. It originated in this State and (of course) there is none better. On heavy, wet soils near the coast, the pomegranate is never a commercial success.

Hibiscus are generally known to Californians as tender flowering shrubs, but there is an annual species that under the name of roselle furnishes a gelatinous calyx that makes excellent jelly and is a common commercial commodity in local markets during September.

LARGEST REGISTER.

(Continued from Page 6.)

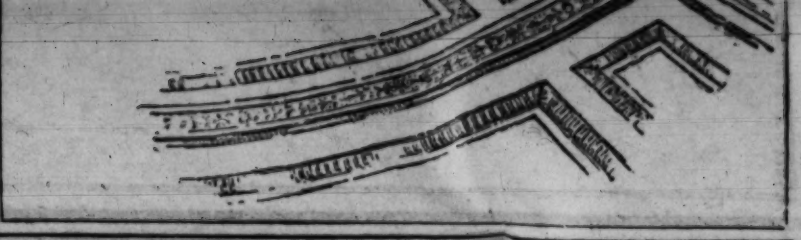
a local firm for its unique task, weighs 225 pounds, and is fourteen inches thick. It contains 88,000 names on its 4000 pages, and the first was made in 1894. When it was filled, it was used as a nucleus of a unique register-library and another made, so that now thirteen huge volumes have been added to the series, and at the rate that they are being filled now, with an average of 100,000 visitors a year to the city and its environs, the unique library will grow at an astonishing rate.

When one turns back over the well-filled leaves, he realizes why it was stated so confidently at the beginning of this article that the collection numbers among its autographs those of world leaders for the past decade and more.

A week's review shows an average of forty-four States and six foreign countries who send contributors to the composite signature. Every country on the globe is represented—from every remote island where civilization has penetrated visitors have come, either in missions, or as sightseers, and thus every nation and country has sent its typical inhabitants as well as its leaders.

Signatures of Presidents and their wives may be found on the same pages with ceremonial dignitaries from countries of romance. Here the generals of the Boer war put their names, there an Indian potentate has inscribed his titles.

The last Chinese mission to visit America, consisting of twenty distinguished citizens; the mission from Russia which came to prepare for rehabilitation, and which failed because that unhappy country was not ready for the gigantic task—Premiers of Australia, Canada, and in fact, innumerable countries are inscribed within, and their strong writing is in interesting contrast to the quaint characters indited by other races. Here may be found the drawings representing the titles and nobility of Baron Shibusawa, outstanding figure in Japan, leading banker, shipbuilder, philanthropist, who is devoting his declining years to the study of international economics and the quest of peace—Gen. Goethals's bold handwriting, the feminine chirography of Mrs. McKinley—Mr. Taft's signature—one might turn the pages for hours, and see on every page some interesting name and mission which opened up new avenues of thought. Moravia, Czecho-Slovak representative—New Zealand, Bohemia, India and China—every country has sent representatives, and the whole history of the past—and future—may be read from those multitudes of pages.



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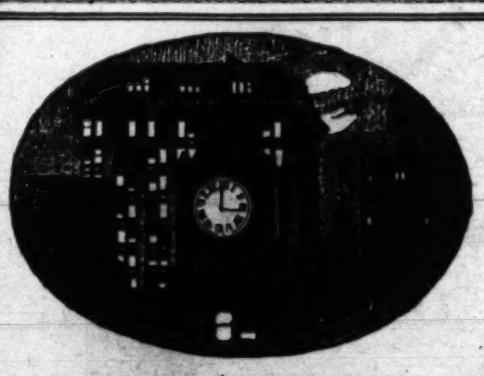
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Looking Down On West Side Residential Districts.

PHOTOGRAPHED BY E. J. SPENCER, TIMES STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER, FROM GOODYEAR BLIMP.



Wilshire District



Dining 'Round the World in Los Angeles.

A Gustatory Trail to Suit the Tastes of the Most Cosmopolitan.

The Home of the Cafeteria.

BY WYNONAH B. JOHNSON.

THERE are those aesthetic souls who are prone to record their adventures in various places by such sights and sounds as thrilled their very souls. "Paris," they will breathe ecstatically, "ah, joy first glimpse of the Arc de

If he has leanings toward a standard lore and setting boys already landed on [illegible]

boxes, or of light wood, still fastened together as a guarantee of their sanitation.

Dairy Lunch—Cafeteria.





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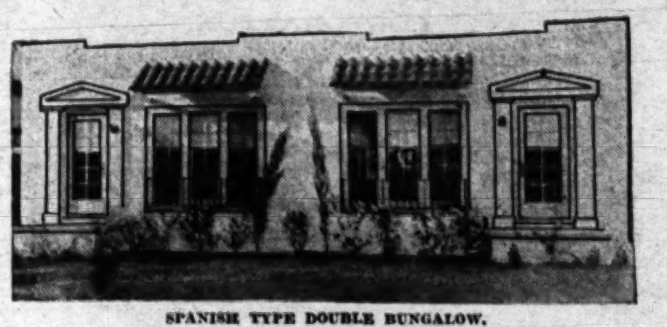
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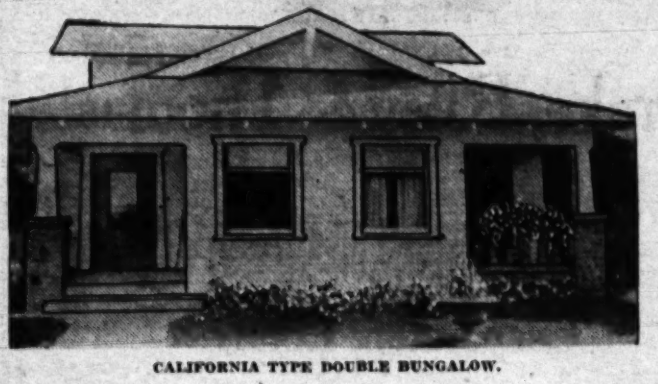
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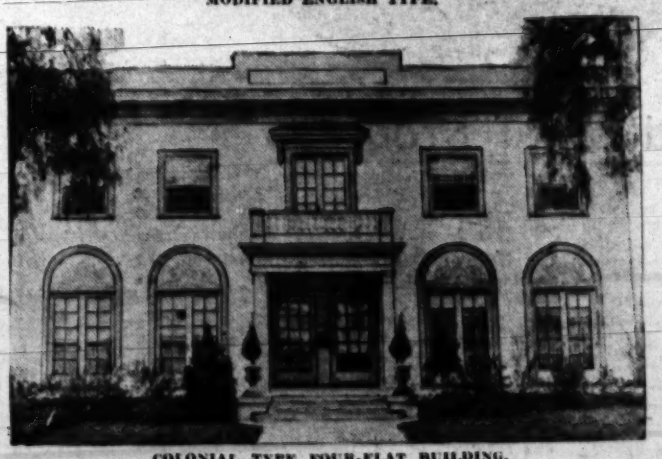
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Dining 'Round the World in Los Angeles.

A Gustatory Trail to Suit the Tastes of the Most Cosmopolitan. The Home of the Cafeteria.

BY WYNONAH B. JOHNSON.

THERE are those aesthetic souls who are prone to record their adventures in various places by such sights and sounds as thrilled their very souls. "Paris," they will breathe ecstatically, "ah, my first glimpse of the Arc de Triomphe . . . and the Madeleine, rising whitely in the moonlight! . . . . And London, with its wondrous historic appeal—Westminster Abbey . . . yes, and Japan! I will never forget Fujiyama, with the sunset gilding its snowy crest!"

But there are some—and their name is legion—average wholesome American globe trotters who reminisce less soulfully, but more briskly.

"Paris? Yes, that's where we first met French cooking. Oh, boy, that 'poulet' smothered in 'champignons,' and that crusty French bread! And London? Say, did you ever taste a real English steak-and-kidney pudding, or one of those rounds of roast beef they know how to cook to perfection? Well, I'll never forget the funny eats we tried in Japan—eel, you know, and all sorts of weird combinations of fish with other things . . ." and so on, till the envious audience is so hungry that nothing but an immediate onslaught on the refrigerator will uphold its strength and ability to hear more of the travelogue.

Here in America certain cities make as distinct culinary appeal as they have architectural or natural characteristics. When one mentions Boston, for instance, the mind leaps to the brown bread and appetizing baked beans which one instinctively associates with the Hub's history, and the name of New Orleans is apt to recall loving memory of the Creole cookery which has made the city famous. The clam chowder of New England coasts, the varied delights of New York culinary experts, the "Lady Baltimore," whose praises have established Charleston firmly on the maps of the epicures—many and varied are the characteristic dishes of our vast country and of the round world, and even in these enlightened and businesslike times, he who has tasted spreads the good word abroad, and many flock to prove.

For Cosmopolitan Tastes.

LOS ANGELES is a city of such cosmopolitan appeal that the tourist—may his tribe increase—usually comes with several definite ideas in mind as to what he intends to do and see while here. The movies, of course—how they do it, and a bird's-eye glimpse of any screen stars who may be roaming 'round loose. Then, the orange groves, or a walnut ranch, or a field of carnations, perhaps; a trip to Catalina, a run up Mt. Lowe—of course an eyeful of Venice, and—er—bathing girls, and if possible (this is the common or garden variety of tourist who wishes to enjoy all the sensations coming for his money) a small, safe sample of your ordinary before-breakfast baby earthquake.

He knows the land abounds with cafeterias; he has a vague intention of "taking in" the foreign quarters and sampling an unusual menu or two—but seldom does he realize the length and breadth and possibilities of the menu procurable.

The gustatory trail lies in a network over the entire city, with many fascinating and unexpected turns, twists, and supplementary by-ways. One may be of almost any nationality in the universe, and seek out his own dear, native dish—by the aroma?—in some corner of the city where others of his persuasion have pitched their tents, and coincidentally set up their cook-stoves. So popular is the demand for certain national types of cooking that many cafes, restaurants and "parlors" have been established in easily-found quarters, where one may dine a la mode as in any country, and besides these, there are certain inviting and less well-known cubby-holes, where the connoisseur may eat his ecstatic fill in any language which he may desire.

In Chinatown's Alleys.

CHINATOWN always offers appeal to the tourist or the home adventurer. Shadowy alleys, bright lanterns dangling from narrow balconies—the sensuous appeal of sandalwood and incense smoke furnish a thrill even before the soft-voiced, noiseless-gliding oriental has inscrutably taken one's orders.

Here gilt carvings and glossy teakwood, panelled screens, bamboo booths and the dozen intangible evidences of "East is East and West is West" form an intriguing background for curious flavors, and the diner begins with the fragrant tea in its handleless cups, and delighted shivers of anticipation as he orders recklessly from a card on which he cannot read anything but the prices.

If he has leanings toward a mandarin dinner, he has let himself in for an interminable procession of rich dishes—with a percentage of ten meat courses out of an approximate dozen, with various other dishes on the side, and a solicitous waiter-host to bend over him early in the game, when he is stuffed to repletion, and gazing sadly but hopelessly on the endless stream of delightful-looking dishes which flow steadily in his direction in their odd-shaped containers, and who entreats him to try just this one for it is especially good. Ah, happier, far happier, and less liable to a probable condition technically and vulgarly known among bon vivants as "busting" is he who orders from the menu by pointing airily to certain intricate characters, and demanding "Some o' that." He may draw egg foyoung, or subgum—flat yellow pancake effect piled on a plate with long, pink shrimp trailing their whiskers dejectedly over the edges—or bok Toyyok with green shoots, or noodles, or Ika Chawu, yes, or Chew Kai pen with chickens. Other chickens with pineapple, or with mints and onions, or with bitter melons—or ducks with every conceivable style of trimmin's—the happy explorer will meet fowls in all sorts of disguises, and like them, too, the while the squawks of their feathered brethren are heard far below from the narrow coops which line the alleys of Chinatown.

Of course the main standby of the oriental cafe is chop suey, in one of its fifty-seven varieties. Don't ask me. I don't know what it's made of. I've identified Chinese onions—and Chinese potatoes—and peppers—and bean sprouts, and bits of fowl, or lobster—and pork, and—er—other things, I think, in my octagon-shaped bowl with the lotus and storks and mountains painted on it, but far be it from me to question. I leave it to luck and the almond-eyed chef, and proceed to mix it with the mound of snowy rice in its companion dish, and drench the whole with soy-sauce, and get firm hold on the chop-sticks—and we're off. Chopsticks? Of course. The long, slender black ones give a final flavor of the celestial kingdom to these mysterious dishes—but one does yearn for the enveloping bib of babyhood, and is apt to take grateful refuge in the familiar knife and fork which arrive via the inscrutable but attentive waiter just in the nick of time. Candied melon rind, kumquats, ginger—these may be obtained in their quaint pottery jars, and borne away as spicy reminders of the odd and delightful eats of Chinatown.

Italian Specialties.

ITALIAN restaurants are usually to be found in high-class places, with all the surroundings that make for "class." Ornate, usually with waxed floors for dancing, good orchestras, and skilled European waiters, they cater to the discriminating and serve cosmopolitan fare of the best sort.

But one may get Italian specialties, and wise is he who waives his customary steak and potatoes, and instead scans the menu for real fare of sunny Italia. Zucchini, for instance, that Italian squash which Signor Marcel—and others—import especially. It may be served in different styles, but the favorite is when, cut into small, succulent squares it is breaded and fried in olive oil. Ah! . . . Once you've tasted macaroni or one of its flour kindred in real Naples style, you'll want it that way forever after. And artichokes, stuffed, and ravioli, and gnocci, and things Tetrazzini, and with mushrooms—well, I'll say they're ravishing! Some have dishes of Italian cheese, or that peculiarly seasoned tomato sauce, and the typical olive cured so differently from ours.

Order fritte misto, and see what you draw! You can hazily identify all sorts of delightful things within its enchanting depths—all breaded, and fried in oil—chicken livers, and brains, and ravioli, and—er—things. Yum, yum. There is all the piquancy of sunny Italia in the seasonings, and one lingers long to enjoy the flavor.

French restaurants are kindred, with their delightful seasoning, and the wonderful things they do with the products of the lowly beef, for instance, should be a lesson to conservationists.

All sorts of "a la's" and "au" disguise the tender filet and its kindred, and as for the myriad sauces—ma foi. Ale, the salads and their dressings, the bouillons and bisques—those "oeuf" which are characterized as "diable" or "Victor Hugo," like jewels in their ravishing sauce.

The various chafing dishes and silver platters and serving bowls—always heated or chilled to the just-right temperature, according to content—when the garcon sets it before one with an inviting flourish, lifting the cover so the intriguing aroma wafts its invitation to one's nostrils—well, it's hard to choose between the many offered, and often, I regret to say, there is only a regretful sigh to give to the tray of dainty French pastries and comfitures which follow, instead of their rightful space, and if a fragrant demi-tasse took up more room, it would be passed up aussi, instead of giving the crowning touch to the dinner which has tempted one to dine not wisely, but too well.

Spanish Eating Houses.

OF COURSE the Spanish eating-houses are legion. So many of that blood and of Mexican persuasion comprise Los Angeles citizenship that the doughty chili, if one may be allowed the expression, flavors a large part of the city's dishes. From the well-known Spanish kitchens down to smaller nooks where the native tracks his enchilada to its lair, one may dine, in evening ceremonials, or lunch casually while inspecting the surroundings—from the painted walls whereupon the gallant bull-fighter distinguishes himself amid plaudits of adoring onlookers, perpetually engaged in fandangos; to the more homely garlands of scarlet peppers and redolent sausage which drape other humbler walls.

Typical Spanish or Mexican dishes, largely featuring the w. k. bean in a variety of disguises—the carne con chili, the Spanish rice with its brunette proclivities in marked contrast to the blondness the grain affects in oriental circles—these may be had, indeed. The inimitable tamale, with its protecting wrappings of corn shucks turned invitingly back from its plump form, sending up a tantalizing invitation to the diner to go excavating for ripe olives in its modest innards—the tomato-veiled chile—these may be had in all their highly seasoned deliciousness, and so on down the long list of delightful concoctions, some of which one may have never dreamed of. Nay, it is even whispered that the famous red-ant syrup and other strictly-below-the-line originations may be obtained if one but knows the right names to ask for, and withal, one gets sprightly music thrummed by slender brown fingers, and an atmosphere of gaiety and pleasure which is peculiarly the heritage of the child of the Sunny South, and also singularly conducive to good digestion!

In Little Tokio.

LITTLE TOKIO, now—there is something very different about Chinese and Japanese eating-places. Heavy carvings and somber hangings give place to lighter and more artistic furnishings, and the inscrutable waiter is replaced by a smiling boy or glossy-haired maiden who will serve you just as deftly, but somehow with a subtle difference.

In the Japanese shops one may see landscapes, water-gardens, mountains and delicate bridges all cunningly fashioned from sweetmeats and pasties. There are a half-hundred varieties of rice cakes at least—and one mustn't think of pancake shapes at that phase, for the rice cake takes the shape of tiny crackers and wafers, toasted a crispy brown, or colored an exquisite rose or green, shaped and curled like flower petals. These jars apparently filled with popcorn kernels are in reality sweet-pea seed coated with sugary frosting, while puffed rice also sugared makes a delightful nutty confection. Many of these little cakes are imported but some are made right here in the Japanese district, where they are in big demand. These centers look and taste like chocolate, but they are made, the polite clerk assures us, of bean-paste, which also forms the foundation of many others. Lima beans, rice flour, glucose, odd seeds and nuts are used in the manufacture and the result is surprising and delicious, while the cakes or candies are always beautifully shaped, colored, decorated and arranged.

The Japanese eating-houses are frequented more by those of their own race than by visitors, as a rule, but if we wish to "try something different," come on. Dainty china and odd-shaped receptacles, garnishings of cunningly carved radishes, celery, peppers, seaweed, etc., are employed and each plate is a delight to the eye, at least. The surroundings are immaculate; one may eat with "hashi," the Japanese equivalent for chopsticks, fashioned of ivory, in padded boxes, or of light wood, still fastened together as a guarantee of their sanitation.

Dairy Lunch—Cafeteria.

BUT for those of other, less conventional tastes, Los Angeles offers other things in the culinary line. Is it the white tile and shining trimmings of a dairy lunch? Does he wish to see his butter-cakes as they assume their golden-brown complexion, or his waffles waffling? Does he yearn to see the golden butter come in its spotless churn, as he waits for his creamy stein?

Is he desirous of "shopping" for his meal?—craves to give the array of salads and platters of meats and things the once-over before reaching the momentous decision of which shall it be? Does he grieve while consuming his apple pie because he never thought of deciding as the lady at the next table did—the one working her methodical way through a big segment of chocolate cake—a noble, well-built section composed of three stories, not to mention a substantial basement and an attic, with luscious chocolate goo oozing richly from each crevice, and running thickly down the edges of the roof? Does he look with disfavor on his hastily chosen rice-pudding because he has suddenly recalled that watermelon is in season?

Then let him hie himself to a dairy or spotted cow resort—or to one of the myriad of cafeterias, where he may tramp, tray-laden, between rows of delicious viands, cunningly displayed on their steam-tables or frosty slabs, and select therefrom with the judicious weighing befitting such a momentous undertaking, the dishes which appeal to his—or—jaded appetite.

Does he yearn for the delights of nut-loaf and bean pie, with a stern belief in the joys of vegetarianism? There are special cafes to which he may saunter, and select his calories to his own satisfaction—or is it vitamines one selects? I'm sure I don't know—they didn't have 'em when I was young.

The particular forms of cooking which the Kosher restaurant, the Dutch bakeries, the Russian tearooms—offer, there is one for every taste, and straight as homing pigeons he who hungers may find his own haven and revel in his own theory, convictions and appetite, while dining in state.

The Greek coffee-houses with their inimitable sun-cooked syrupy beverage and attendant dishes, the tearooms, chocolate shops, and grills, the chowder houses and T-bone haunts, here they may be found, and he who runs may read, and satisfy the inner man during intervals of drinking in the—beauties and wonders of the city.

Nay, if one be inclined to Bohemian tastes, the Owl wagon is drawn up to the curb, and the appetizing appeal of hamburger being brownly toasted on either side may lure him to the high stool. A generous bun and a large, pearly, odorous disk of onion, a dab of golden mustard, and a huge cup of black on the side—well, who are we to gainsay the extremely comfy feeling due south of the meridian after a session with the owl-man armed with an iron spoon, and presiding over the counter?

Whisper it not aloud—for others otherwise inclined, there are the "Greasy Spoon" and the "Dirty Sleeve," and Ptomaine-Tommy's and their ilk, . . . yea, verily, one may be cosmopolitan to one's heart's content, and dine 'round the world in Los Angeles, and thus, with satisfaction, follow the gustatory trail along its alluring length, bypaths and all.

Cotton League Formed.

The year 1920 marked a great step in advance for the cotton industry of the Southwest. In September at the call of the Chamber of Commerce, men associated with cotton industry and agriculture in Southern California and the Southwest met together to form an association to promote the growth of cotton trade and manufacture and to combat the boll weevil by every precaution. Officers for the Cotton League of the Southwest were elected and committees appointed to get government help in the matter of disinfecting freight cars intended for the shipment of cotton to lessen the danger of spreading the weevil.

Visitors to Los Angeles are impressed with the large number of automobiles. Only one other city in the country boasts of more horseless vehicles than Los Angeles and that city is New York. Five out of every 100 automobiles in the United States are to be found in California. Because of the good roads in Southern California thousands of tourists bring their automobiles here every year.

Stock raising is a large and important business in Southern California. Out of every 100 head of cattle raised in this country, four head are produced in this State.



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Foothill — We are offering this winter for the first time some of the most attractive residential sites on the Foothill Slopes between Hollywood and Beverly Hills. Call at our Sherman Office.

Business — We can sell on a high income basis one of the best located Broadway properties; also one of the most popular medium-priced hotels of Class "A" construction. Might exchange latter for California ranch property.

Industrial — We can sell twenty or more acres, close-in Industrial property at remarkable prices.

Shore Brothers Co.

407-8 Security Building.
Bdwy. 7762 or 14537.

Crescent Ice Cream

"Highest Quality," **manufactured in Los Angeles** and El Centro—delivered to Crescent Dealers all over Southern California, Northern Arizona and Southern Nevada — has the approval of the people who know good ice cream.



This sign means Crescent Ice Cream

Crescent Pasteurized Milk

distinguished during this year for its first places in both Los Angeles Board of Health rating and California State Fair competition. Distributed in Los Angeles city — San Pedro district and beach section—is **prize-winning** Milk — These high competitive ratings endorse Crescent Pasteurized Milk to the Community.

Crescent Caterers

Exclusive Service to parties and dinners, serving

Fancy ice creams and dainty pastries. These artist caterers embody your ideas with their workmanship to make your refreshments distinctive. For weddings—birthdays, luncheons —parties, large or small—you can depend on

Crescent Caterers

CRESCENT CREAMERY COMPANY

Crescent Creamery Co.

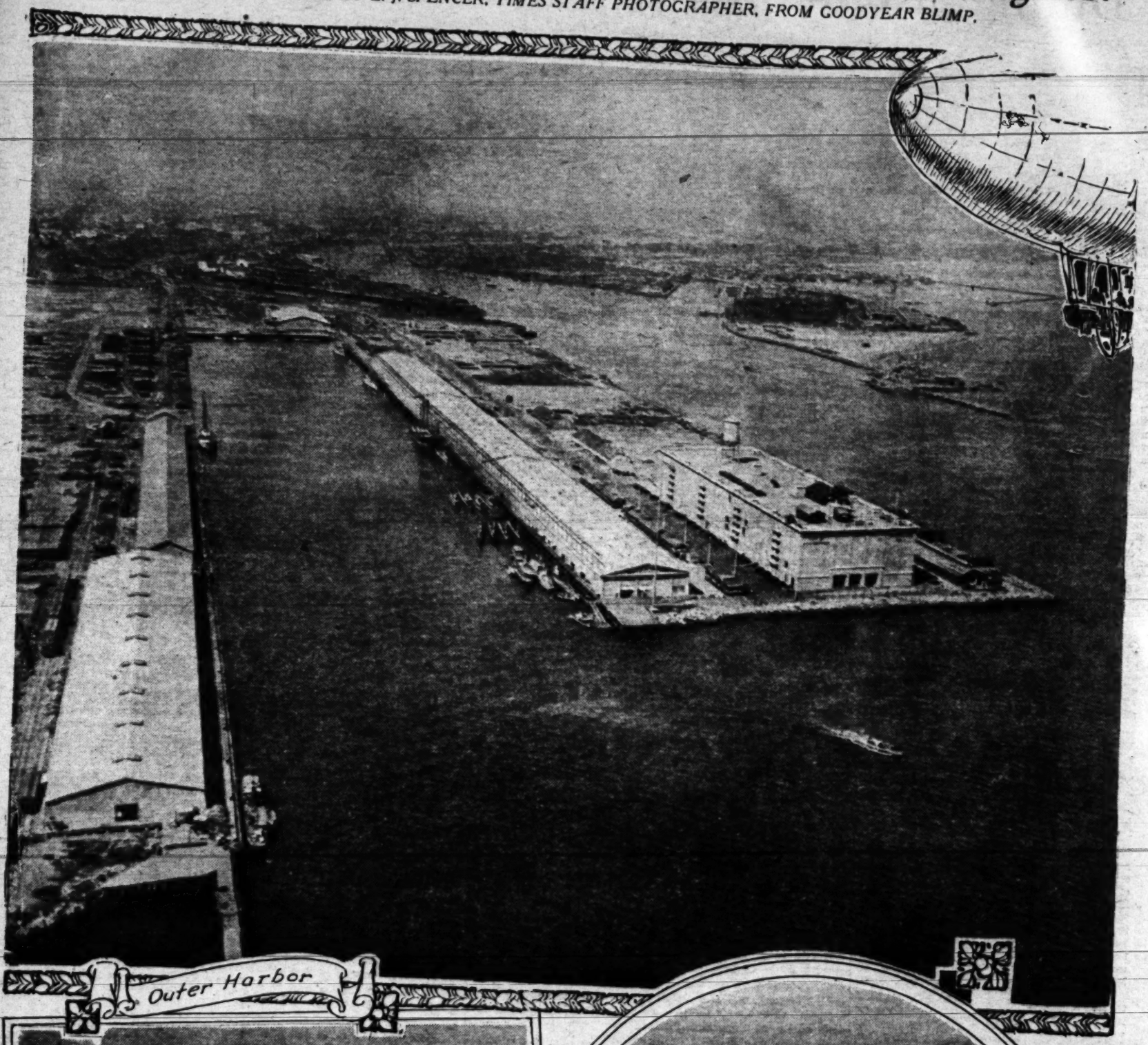
EL CENTRO
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OCEAN PAR

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LOS ANGELES
CALIFORNIA

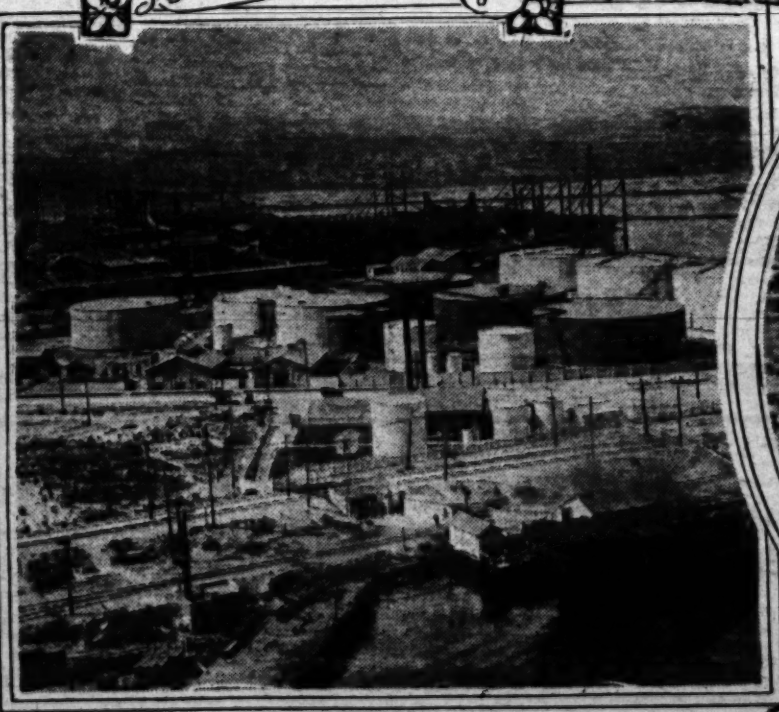
LONG BEACH
SAN PEDRO
AVALON

Hovering Two Hundred Feet Above Los Angeles.

PHOTOGRAPHED BY E. J. SPENCER, TIMES STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER, FROM GOODYEAR BLIMP.



Outer Harbor



Oil Tanks, Inner Harbor.



New Ambassador Hotel.



Ford

THE UNIVERSAL CAR

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA is the wonderful touring country of the world, both for exquisite scenery and perfect roads. Here motorists may drive over mountains, past orange groves, through palm-shaded boulevards, and along the ocean beaches all in the same day.

A Ford will take you on long trips to the Yosemite Valley, into Mexico, via Tia Juana, up to Big Bear Lake. Shorter trips may be taken from Los Angeles to the various beaches, through the orange groves or to visit the wonderful old missions along the coast from San Diego to Santa Barbara and beyond.

Do you know that you can purchase a Ford car, use it during your visit and turn it back to the dealer in the spring at small depreciation? Do you realize that this is cheaper than railroad fare, or renting a car, and infinitely more satisfying? If you will mail your order now, to any dealer listed below, he will have a car waiting at the train for you.

Following prices at Los Angeles include freight and tax: Touring, $650.11; Runabout, $603.25; Coupe, $894.80; Sedan $946.86.

Clark & Coberly, 2219 W. Pico.
W. D. Dunham, 1250-60 W. Seventh.
Fahy-Atterbury Co., 1042 S. Grand.
Finch, Benj. A., 540 S. Los Angeles.
Fleming, A. L., 1823 E. First.
Gray Motor Car Co., 1718 Cahuenga, Hollywood.
Heinie Auto Sales Co., 1918-1922 S. Main.
Hubbard Auto Sales Co., 761-763 S. Central.
Hughson Co., Wm. L., Tenth and Olive.
Moore, Jas. A., 801 Fair Oaks, South Pasadena.
Nadeau, J. A., Central at Slauson.
Noll Auto Co., 1800 Pasadena Ave.
Smith, Jesse E., 400 E. Broadway, Glendale.
Smith, William E., 707 E. Colorado, Pasadena.
Tupman Co., W. I., 3330 S. Figueroa.

Pages
14 PAGES

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Eucliptí at Altadena. By Orrin White.



A Gray Morning off Monterey. By Jean Mannheim.



Hovering Two Hundred Feet Above Los Angeles.

PHOTOGRAPHED BY E. J. SPENCER, TIMES STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER, FROM GOODYEAR BLIMP.



Torrey Pine Canyon. By Maurice Braun.



Laguna Coast. By William Wendt.



Midsummer in Santa Paula. By Marian Cavanaugh Wachtel.



Topanga Canyon. By Marian Cavanaugh Wachtel.





Early Morning at Point Loma. By J. W. Smith.

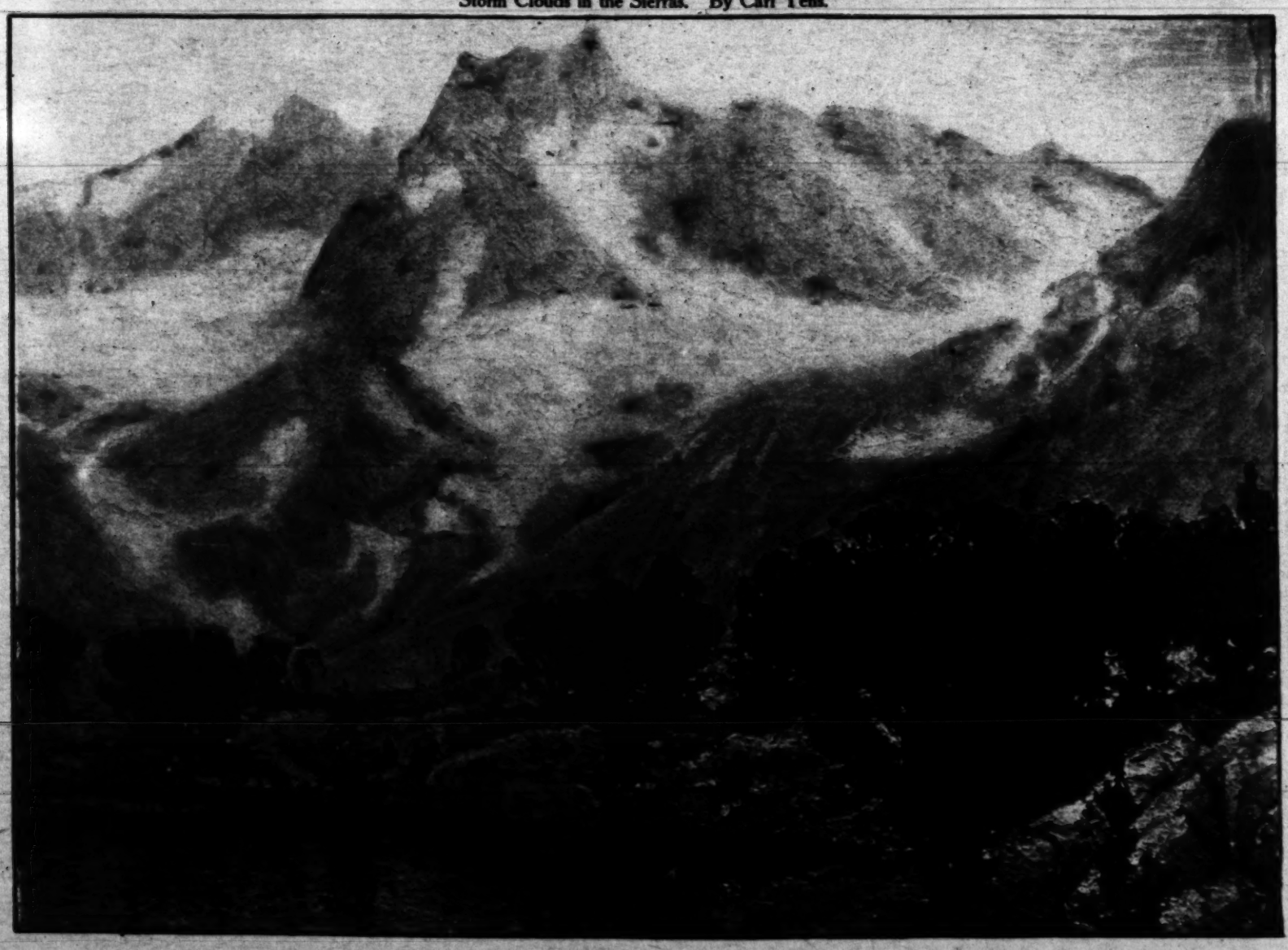


Dunes of Monterey. By Jean Mannheim.





Storm Clouds in the Sierras. By Carl Yens.



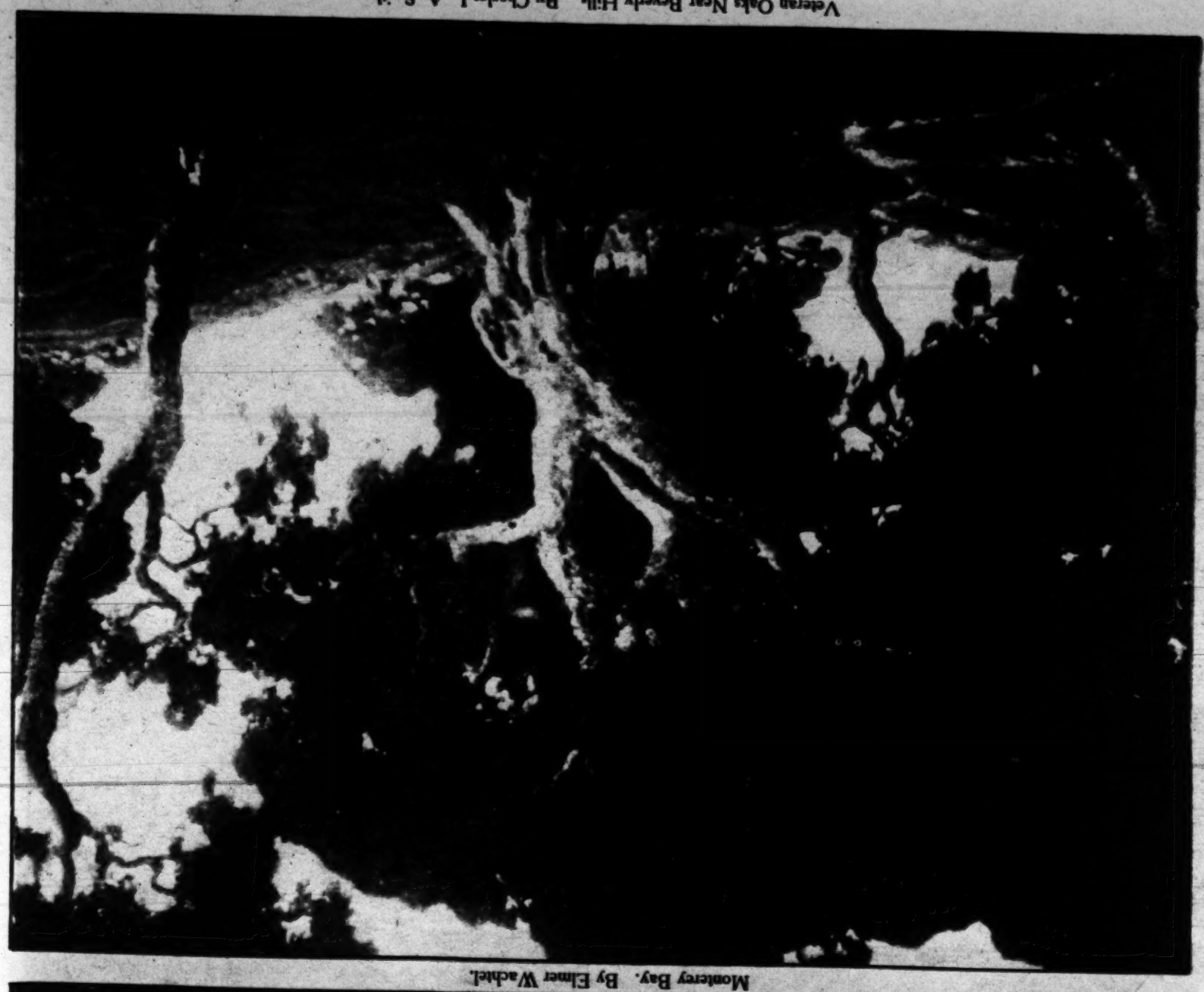
At the Head of Owens Valley. By Edgar Payne.



On the Santa Monica Coast. By Dana Bartlett.



Sycamores of Pasadena. By William Wendt.



Veteran Oaks Near Beverly Hills. By Charles L. A. Smith.



Monterey Bay. By Elmer Wachtel.

Glimpses of the City From Low Flying Balloon.

PHOTOGRAPHED BY E. J. SPENCER, TIMES STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER, FROM GOODYEAR BLIMP.



HAMMOND LUMBER COMPANY

ROUGH and FINISH LUMBER,
MILL WORK, SASH, DOORS
and GLASS, BUILDERS' HARD

DEALERS IN

COMPOSITION WALL BOARDS,
PAINTS and OILS, ROOFING



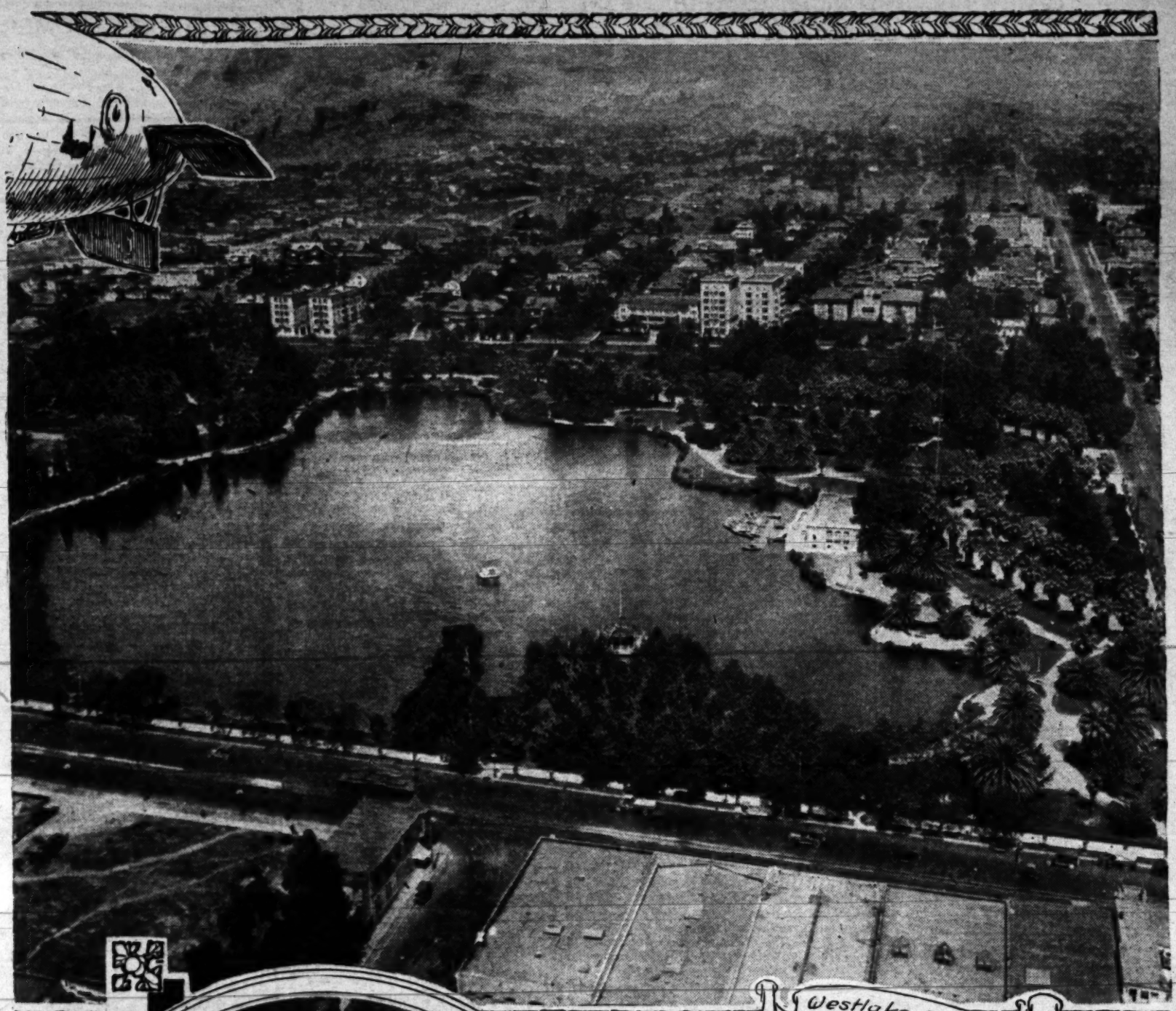
Mermaid's Pool at Arch Beach. By F. W. Cuprien.

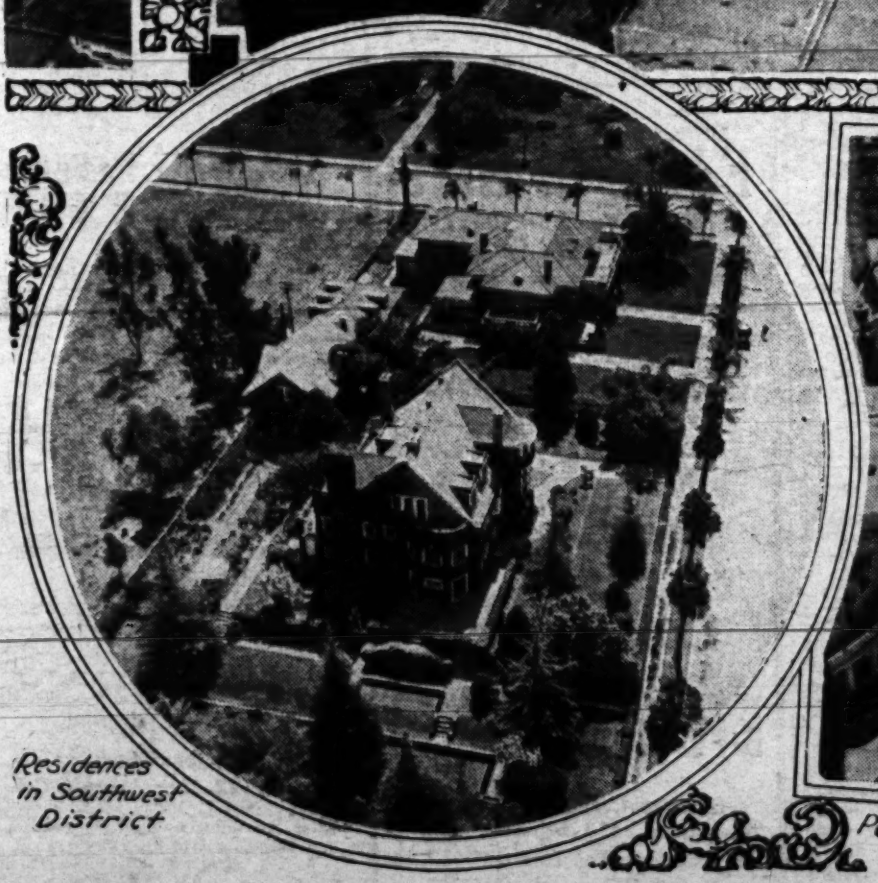


The Rendezvous. Channel Islands. By Edgar Payne.

Glimpses of the City From Low Flying Balloon.

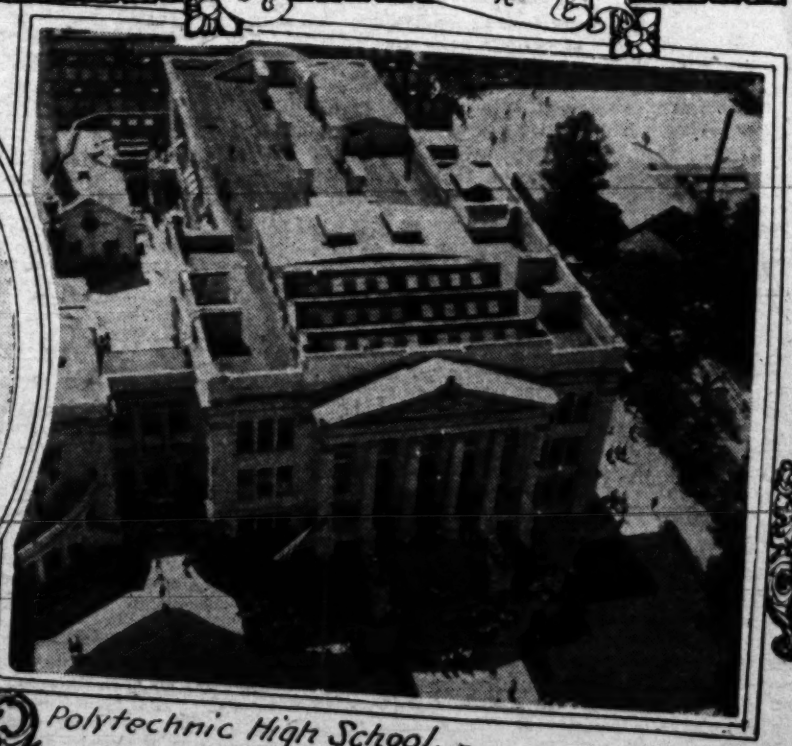
PHOTOGRAPHED BY E. J. SPENCER, TIMES STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER, FROM GOODYEAR BLIMP.





Residences in Southwest District

Westlake Park



Polytechnic High School...

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HAMMOND LUMBER COMPANY

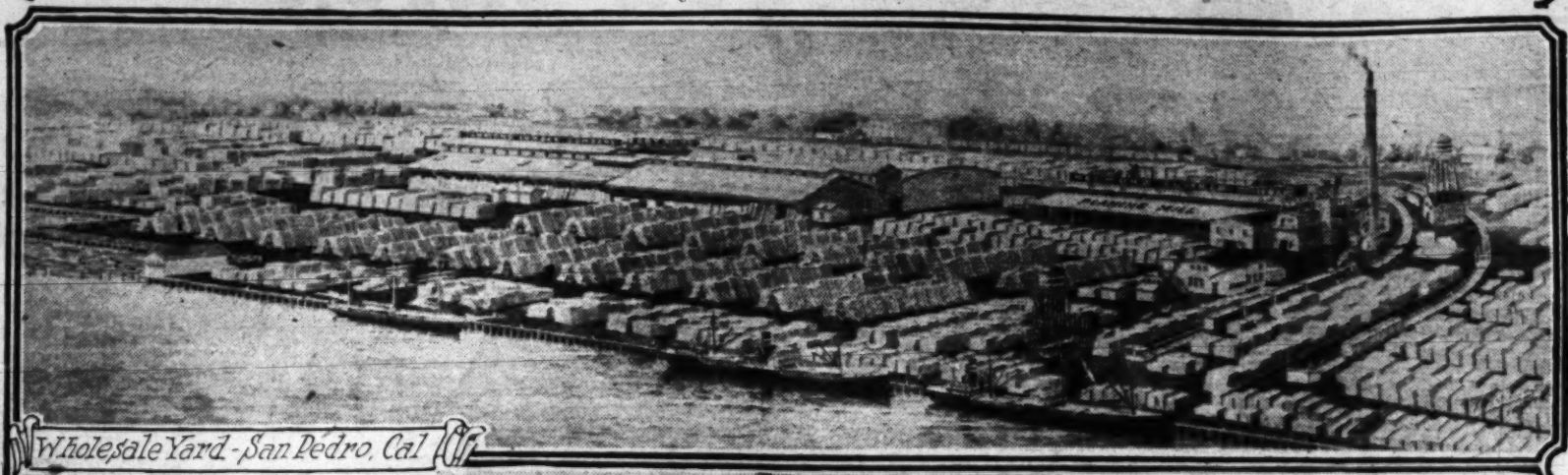
ROUGH and FINISH LUMBER, MILL WORK, SASH, DOORS and GLASS, BUILDERS' HARDWARE. : : : : : : :

DEALERS IN

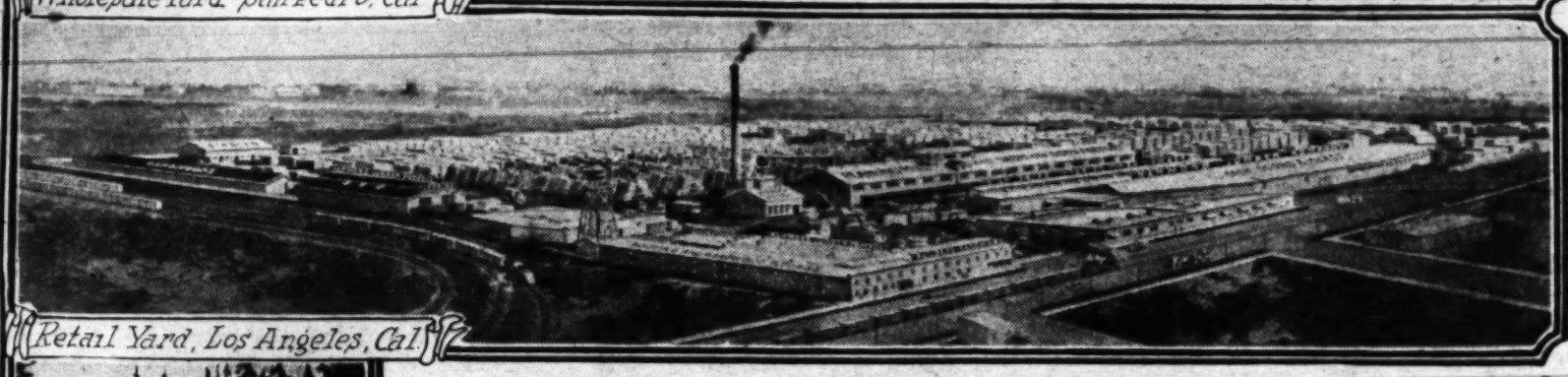
COMPOSITION WALL BOARDS, PAINTS and OILS, ROOFING (Applied or in Rolls.) HARDWOOD FLOORING Laid and Finished. : :

Manufacturers of
FIR and REDWOOD LUMBER

SAW MILLS
ASTORIA AND MILL CITY, OREGON
AND EUREKA, CAL.
COMBINED CAPACITY, 1,000,000 FEET PER DAY.



Wholesale Yard - San Pedro, Cal



Retail Yard, Los Angeles, Cal



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LOS ANGELES

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SOUTH 1591

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EXCLUSIVE DISTRIBUTORS
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COLTON	NEWHALL	POMONA	SAN BERNARDINO
EL CENTRO	ONTARIO	REDLANDS	WESTMORLAND

HAMMOND LUMBER COMPANY

Advertisements—Business Announcements, Enterprises, Real Estate, Commerce.

[Under this general heading appear on this and succeeding pages of the Midwinter Number various authorized business announcements, together with descriptions of industrial and building enterprises, the nature and responsibility for which are shown in the notices themselves.[

COOPER, COATE & CASEY DRY GOODS COMPANY.

Since the establishment of this wholesale dry goods concern in 1906, their progress has been truly a remarkable one. Today they are serving thousands of Coast merchants as the result of a policy founded on sound business principles and each year finds their trade territory attaining a still greater radius.

Their lines, consisting of dry goods, notions, ready-made garments, floor coverings, etc., find their way from the Canadian border to the southernmost countries of South America. The great export business developed in the past few years carries their name and that of Los Angeles to Honolulu, the Philippines and such Asiatic countries as China, Russia, India, Burma, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies and neighboring countries.

This concern has wonderful facilities for handling the vast stores of merchandise which come to them from the world's great markets. Located at Seventh and Los Angeles streets is their spacious main building and salesrooms. Adjacent to this is one of the most modern eight-story factories on the Coast, where thousands of garments are made annually under their direct supervision. A large local warehouse and the branch store maintained in San Francisco complete the group of buildings.

The officers are: M. G. Cooper, president; Edw. Casey, vice-president; W. B. Hiett, vice-president; G. Danielson, secretary-treasurer; S. MacDougall, assistant secretary.

REAL ESTATE CONDITIONS IN HOLLYWOOD.

The Bennett-Worden Realty Company, located at 6651 Hollywood Boulevard, Hollywood, Cal., report that the Hollywood section of Los Angeles has grown more during 1920 than during any previous year since they established their offices there seven years ago.

Realizing that Hollywood was to become an important business and residence center the members of this firm arrived from Illinois to find a thriving section of 12,000 people. Today there are no fewer than 60,000 people and the demand for properties of all descriptions is greater than ever.

This firm, in addition to selling scores of homes, has been interested in aiding in the development of business thoroughfares, particularly Santa Monica Boulevard. They insist that with the development of Western avenue and the rapid growth of the University district, Santa Monica will soon rival the other boulevards as a first-class business street. This firm also handles large and small ranches and suburban acreage. Imperial Valley and San Fernando Valley are considered by them to possess great possibilities.

Parties interested in business, residence or ranch properties will do well to correspond with The Bennett-Worden Realty Company.

MERCHANTS ICE AND COLD STORAGE COMPANY.

This company has the distinction of being the only large ice company in Los Angeles manufacturing and delivering ice made exclusively of sterilized steam. The company makes no other kind of ice. It has given it the appropriate name of "Frozen Steam," which it actually is. The steam, sterilized by raising it to the high temperature of 400 degrees, is quickly reduced to the exceedingly low temperature of 23 degrees below freezing, thereby producing a sterilized steam ice. This new, uncommon process entails great fuel expense and costly machinery outlay. It is the only process of sterilization insuring health to users of ice and also furnishes an ice at the lowest possible temperature. The customary raw water ice is made at greatly reduced expense. This company neither makes nor sells ice produced by any process not requiring sterilization and distillation.

Now that the prices of food are so exorbitant, families heretofore doing without ice in winter are finding great economy in its continuous use. This is self-evident when it is considered that the average monthly food cost is from $45 to $75, while the average cost per month for ice in winter is from $1.50 to $2, or about 3 per cent of the cost of the food.

NEIL FINKELSTEIN.

The Neil Finkelstein Company is one of the largest concerns of its kind in Southern California. They are dealers in all kinds of scrap materials for foundries and of sterilized wiping rags for machinery. Mr. Finkelstein has been established in Southern California since 1890. He buys cast-off materials from large corporations, selling directly to manufacturers. The company has occupied the same location for fifteen years at 114 North San Pedro street, telephone Broadway 194.

THE HURLEY-SMITH COMPANY.

The Hurley-Smith Company, manufacturers of high-grade casinghead gasoline, was incorporated in 1912, and was among the pioneers in the extraction of gasoline from natural gas in California, the industry having at that period attracted very little attention in the California oil fields. The company also controls two other companies, the Purity Gasoline Company and the La Habra Gasoline Company. Their first operations were started in the Santa Maria field, where two plants were installed, one on the Rice Ranch property at Orcutt and the other on the Western Union property on the Careaga tract, and later they became interested in the Fullerton and Salt Lake fields, two extensive plants being built by them near Brea and one at Sherman in the latter field. Their most recent efforts have been directed toward the San Joaquin Valley, resulting in the establishing of two more plants, one near Taft and the other at Maricopa, making a total of seven plants.

While the manufacture of gasoline through the compression of natural gas in its earlier stages was not looked upon with great favor by many of the older refiners, these people claiming that its volatility made it dangerous to handle, its universal adoption by eastern operators soon dispelled any such an idea. In its higher grades it has been found to equal all demands by aircraft navigation, and without it at the present critical period in motor spirit demands the consumer would soon find the shortage much more acute and prices far in advance of present rates.

Casinghead gasoline has now become one of the recognized factors in the oil industry, and while California gas does not contain as rich a percentage of gasoline as the gas produced from lighter grades of oil in the eastern fields, the industry has nevertheless grown to a wonderful magnitude throughout the different fields of the State, approximately fifty different plants being established, the capacity of which will represent something like 200,000 gallons of high-grade gasoline per day.

The directors of the Hurley-Smith Company are A. E. Hurley, J. W. Smith, C. H. Gilman, J. H. Akard and A. M. Beamon.

The offices of the company are located at 337-338-339 Consolidated Realty Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

WEST AMERICAN RUBBER COMPANY.

During the past ten years the West American Rubber Company has been engaged in building a foundation on which its directors expect to erect an enterprise which will become one of the great industries of Los Angeles. The manufacture of mechanical rubber touches practically every line of industry with goods of one sort or another. This company made literally miles of rubber packing and gaskets for the ships built at San Pedro, Long Beach and San Francisco and annually furnishes large quantities of rubber goods of every description to the many beet-sugar factories of Southern California. It furnishes the rubber valves and packing which are vital to the powerful pumps operating in our oil fields and in the largest water and power plants in Southern California. It has a hand in the artistic rotogravure sheets of The Sunday Times, on the presses for which rubber-covered rolls are indispensable, and furnishes to the paper mills still larger rolls, some of which weigh thousands of pounds. A large and constantly increasing tonnage of rubber is used by the tire repair houses, whose needs have been met by the installation of special machinery, and the steady growth of the company's repair stock sales bears witness to the fact that the demands of this industry are being intelligently met. The company also carries on experimental investigations, develops patents, manufactures cinema and other specialties, and places its facilities at the disposal of all who have ideas to work out. They invite your inquiries.

GRIFFITH MACHINE WORKS.

Specializing in high-grade machine work and manufacturing the Griffith Machine Works has been firmly established in Los Angeles for nine years at 1008 Santee street.

As designers and builders of special machinery and gas engines for aeroplanes, they have established an enviable reputation.

Mr. Leigh M. Griffith is a member of the Society of Automotive Engineers and is recognized as one of the ablest machine designers.

J. C. HUGGINC COMPANY, INC.

Highest quality goods and unexcelled service are the two contributing factors to the continued success of the J. C. Huggins Company, Inc., during the past thirteen years of business in Los Angeles.

This company is a closed corporation and its officers are George D. Drake, president and treasurer, and Charles Kraft, vice-president and secretary. The present owners bought the interest of J. C. Huggins in the fall of 1911, four years after the company made its debut in business circles of Los Angeles.

The J. C. Huggins Company are jobbers of coffees, teas and spices, manufacturing their own extracts and the "Angelus Brand" baking powder. They sell strictly to the wholesale trade, the majority of their customers being the restaurants and hotels of Los Angeles and adjacent territory of which they do the largest business of any firm on the Pacific Coast.

The plant has a complete coffee-roasting outfit and four coffee grinding mills valued at $10,000. One of these mills has a capacity of 700 pounds an hour. Three hundred pounds of coffee are roasted at one time in the roasting outfit. This roasting requires about twenty minutes.

At the time of the organization of the company it was located at 304 East Third street. In 1913, two years after the purchase of the company by the present owners, they moved to larger quarters at 1004 Santee street where they are located at present.

The company maintains eight delivery cars. These cars deliver the Huggins products over a territory reaching from Bakersfield on the north to the Mexican border on the south.

Specialists

Citrus, Avocado and Walnut Lands Suburban to Los Angeles —Planted or Unplanted. Exclusive Agents North Whittier Heights, La Habra Heights and other choice properties.

House and Job Offered

at Hillgrove, new citrus town near Whittier. Easy terms, low prices for modern country homes. Packing-house work—men and women.

Edwin G. Hart

727-731 Van Nuys Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

The Brown-Bevis Company, Inc.

Machinery for Contractors

We Carry the LARGEST STOCK of CONSTRUCTION MACHINERY on the Coast.

Salesroom, 422 E. 3rd St.
Warehouse, 2128 Sacramento St.
Los Angeles. Tel. Home 10037.

E. CLARKE COMER

located at 6522 Hollywood Blvd., has organized over 300 branches, known as Comer's United Real Estate Offices of California, and has for sale and exchange properties of every description and price, which may be had through more than 100 branches in California alone—houses-lots, large and small acreage business and income property of every kind.

With the help of a big organization with experience, the buyer is sure to find what he desires.

If interested in any part of California, write, call upon or phone.

Comer's United Real Estate Offices of California.

Phones, 577825; Holly. 405.
LOS ANGELES

MILLER BOX MFG. CO.

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WOODEN BOXES
BOX SHOOKS
BEE HIVES
AND SUPPLIES
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WALL PAPER

MOST EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS IN HANGINGS OF PAPER.

LARGEST SELECTED STOCK WEST OF CHICAGO.

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ARONSON-GALE INSURANCE AGENCY

GENERAL INSURANCE

Herman W. Hellman Building
Los Angeles

A. E. BURNS

GENERAL CONSTRUCTION

H. W. Hellman Building
Phone 14422. Los Angeles, Cal.

Grading, Excavating, Oil Surfacing, Concrete Highways, Subdivision, Driveways Tennis Courts

MICHAEL KLEMTNER'S
Marine Cafe 617 SO. SPRING ST.
Triangle Cafe 717 SO. OLIVE ST.



THE M. J. Connell Buildings on South Los Angeles street are thoroughly modern loft buildings, constructed of reinforced concrete and absolutely fireproof. These buildings are known as "The Twins" because of their being joined by a bridge from the second floor to the roof. Each building is ten stories in height, comprising a total area of over 200,000 square feet.

The M. J. Connell Buildings.

32 LOS ANGELES DAILY TIMES January 1, 1921.

Have... you eaten HUGHES ICE-CREAM

Hundreds of our good friends have been kind enough to say Hughes Ice Cream is already so well liked and so popular that we need not advertise. That is mighty flattering. But, we must politely disagree with them.

There are still a lot of skeptics around—especially among the dealers—and we want to convince them as we have thousands of men, women and children—that Hughes Ice Cream is far and away the best ice cream Los Angeles has ever produced—

"Better Ice Cream Can't be Made"

Some dealers, skeptics of course, have even gone so far as to say: "Sure, Hughes Ice Cream is the best in town. We know it. But we don't think you can keep up its high quality, even though you do charge more for it."

Tommy-rot! For years Los Angeles enjoyed a certain grade of ice cream. It was good, too. Better than ice cream made in other cities.

Then we came along. We equipped the finest ice cream plant in the Pacific Southwest. A revelation in completeness. Visitors after inspecting our plant have summed up their impressions something like this: "You certainly have gone the limit in plant and equipment. Greatest layout for making ice cream we ever saw. Nothing like it in the Pacific West. You ought to be putting out an exceptional quality cream to harmonize with this beautiful building."

We do! Realizing that this plant represents a large investment, we'd be short-sighted, indeed, to be content with imitating others.

HUGHES "RICH AND WHOLESOME" ICE CREAM

Wholesale Only

We assure you a substantial increase in your ice cream business from the day you announce to your customers and your neighborhood in general that you are serving Hughes Ice Cream.

HUGHES ICE-CREAM

Los Angeles' Best

MADE BY

HUGHES ICE-CREAM COMPANY

NORTH MAIN AT ALBION STREET

·TELEPHONE · LINCOLN·148·

From the very beginning we agreed that there was only one way to meet the stern competition of manufacturers who have been in business for years. That was not by cutting prices, but by putting out a high grade of ice cream.

That's exactly what we did, are doing and will continue to do.

The result—daily sales, increasing steadily.

Thousands of men, women and children eat Hughes Ice Cream and enthusiastically recommend it to everybody. Our dealers win and hold the good will of their customers.

Has our policy been successful? *Yes*

Does it pay to stick to quality? *Yes*

Why?

Because we must drive home to the public and all dealers that Hughes Ice Cream is the finest, smoothest, richest and most delicious ice cream made.

That it is wholesome, healthful and pure.

That it is nourishing, refreshing, cooling.

That it is a tonic to the weary, the fatigued and the convalescent.

That it is exceptionally good for the children and should be served in every house at least once a day.

SCRAM

MICHAEL KLEMTNER'S

Marine Cafe

617 SO. SPRING ST.



VISITORS:—
Southern California.

If you go home without visiting the "MARINE CAFE," 617 So. Spring Street, Los Angeles, you will have missed a unique experience. Formerly "Jim's Chowder House."

A ship inside a house, serving exclusively every kind of "SEA FOOD."

Triangle Cafe

717 SO. OLIVE ST.



VISITORS:—
Southern California.

At the "TRIANGLE CAFE," 717 So. Olive Street, Los Angeles, you have a unique opportunity to have a close-up of the rendezvous for Moving Picture folk and true Western Bohemia, where First Class Eats are served:—

"24 HOURS A DAY."

Ye=Bull=Pen Inn

631-5 SOUTH HOPE STREET, LOS ANGELES
Also San Francisco—240 O'Farrell St., Near Powell



Famous for Steak, Chicken, English Mutton Chops, Fish on Plank—with Large Baked Potato

Operating Sulphur Mountain Springs, Santa Paula, Ventura County
Finest Scenic Drive in California; 75 Miles From Los Angeles

The M. J. Connell Buildings.

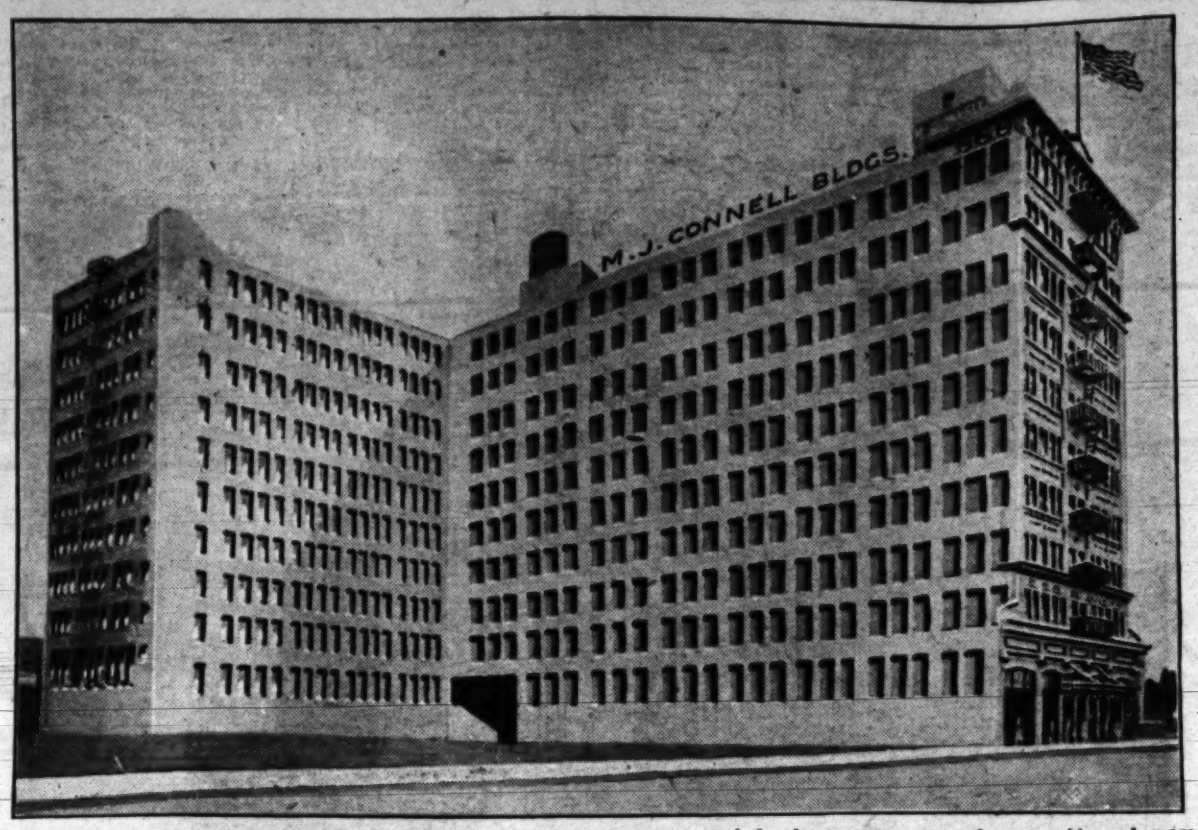
THE M. J. Connell Buildings on South Los Angeles street are thoroughly modern loft buildings, constructed of reinforced concrete and absolutely fireproof. These buildings are known as "The Twins" because of their being joined by a bridge from the second floor to the roof. Each building is ten stories in height, comprising a total area of over 200,000 square feet. Their construction marked the climax of a series of building operations on Los Angeles street, pioneered by Mr. Connell in order to accommodate the growing business of Greater Los Angeles.

Built somewhat after the shape of a letter "L," the rear or factory building is ideally situated in regard to an abundance of natural light; but on account of the high buildings on each side of the Los Angeles street frontage the engineers were confronted with the problem of obtaining the maximum amount of light for the front building. This was solved by narrowing it nine feet on each side, from the second floor up, thus establishing a precedent in the construction of buildings similarly situated. Private streets and alleys are provided for the delivery and loading of merchandise.

Today both handsome structures are 100 per cent occupied, with a waiting list for such space as may be vacated. More than twenty-five firms are lessees, the majority being engaged in manufacturing. The following industries are represented among the manufacturers: leather and khaki outing clothing, ladies' shirt waists, cloaks and suits for women, men's suits, flannel garments, dresses, rompers, boys' suits, electrical cloth-cutting machines, neckwear, gloves and high-grade chocolate candy. In addition to those mentioned several wholesale firms have their stock and salesrooms established in the buildings, those firms being engaged in the following lines of business: shoes, hosiery, shirts and collars and silk yard goods.

So varied are the lines of merchandise obtainable under the one roof that it is not uncommon for out-of-town dealers to make 75 per cent of their purchases there, a convenience which is greatly appreciated, as their time is usually limited.

It is interesting to note here that Mr.



M. J. Connell is the real pioneer of this class of thoroughly modern, light, roomy and airy loft structures in Los Angeles which has given to this city the name of being one of the best places for new and extensive industries to locate in because of the perfect health conditions which prevail for employees. Mr. Connell took care to take into consideration in all planning arranged for to see to it that his efforts when accomplished would give the best there was in sanitation to people leasing space in his reinforced concrete and fireproof buildings known as "The Twins," in South Los Angeles street.

Los Angeles is expanding very rapidly industrially and the pioneering done by Mr. Connell has been followed by others and today the industrial district of Los Angeles presents an entirely different appearance than it did a very few brief years ago. Incidentally industrial buildings of the city today are constructed more or less like all other office buildings except that there is an absence of perhaps marble and more artistic trimming features, because the latter do not work in harmony with manufacturing equations. After all the essentials are all provided for and men and women employed in Los Angeles' industrial district today are in most cases surrounded with all the hygienic appliances that the best office buildings anywhere in the United States are supplied with. This is absolutely true with reference to the Connell structures known as "The Twins."

REAL ESTATE SERVICE

DO YOU GET THAT?

BUSINESS PROPERTY

When you wish to buy down town business property, either for investment or income, we can be of invaluable service with our 20 years' experience and knowledge in handling close-in business properties. Our lists contain every choice listing of office and store buildings, business blocks, fine apartments and every desirable piece of unimproved property in the downtown and close-in business district.

RESIDENCE PROPERTY.

When you are ready to buy your home, our residence property service can show you every choice home for sale in Southern California. We specialize in Wilshire, Hollywood, Beverly Hills, West Adams, Oak Knoll and Pasadena. Homes from $7500 to $250,000 and we will show them at your convenience.

INSURANCE

When you place your insurance, employ experts to draw the most liberal policy forms, inspect your risk periodically, secure the minimum rates and promptly adjust your losses. We have specialists to serve your every need, and the cost is no greater. Our Insurance Department, writing Fire, Marine, Automobile, Burglary, special Lloyd's covers, Plate Glass, Accident and Health, Public Liability and Workmen's Compensation Insurance, is the largest in the Pacific Southwest.

LEASING and RENTALS

When you have to change your business location or find a new one, we have all the choice available storerooms, offices, warehouses and industrial sites in our listing files. Our Rental Service is equipped to completely manage every detail of your income properties at a nominal cost; an efficient service that costs no more than the ordinary kind.

R. A. ROWAN & CO.

200 TITLE INS. BLDG.

Main 7096 LOS ANGELES, CAL. Home 10444

WARMAN ELECTRIC STEEL CASTINGS

THE ORIGINAL ON THIS COAST

We yield to no other foundry the ability to make clean, solid tough castings better.

We make the statement, undenied, that this is the cleanest and best kept steel foundry in the United States.

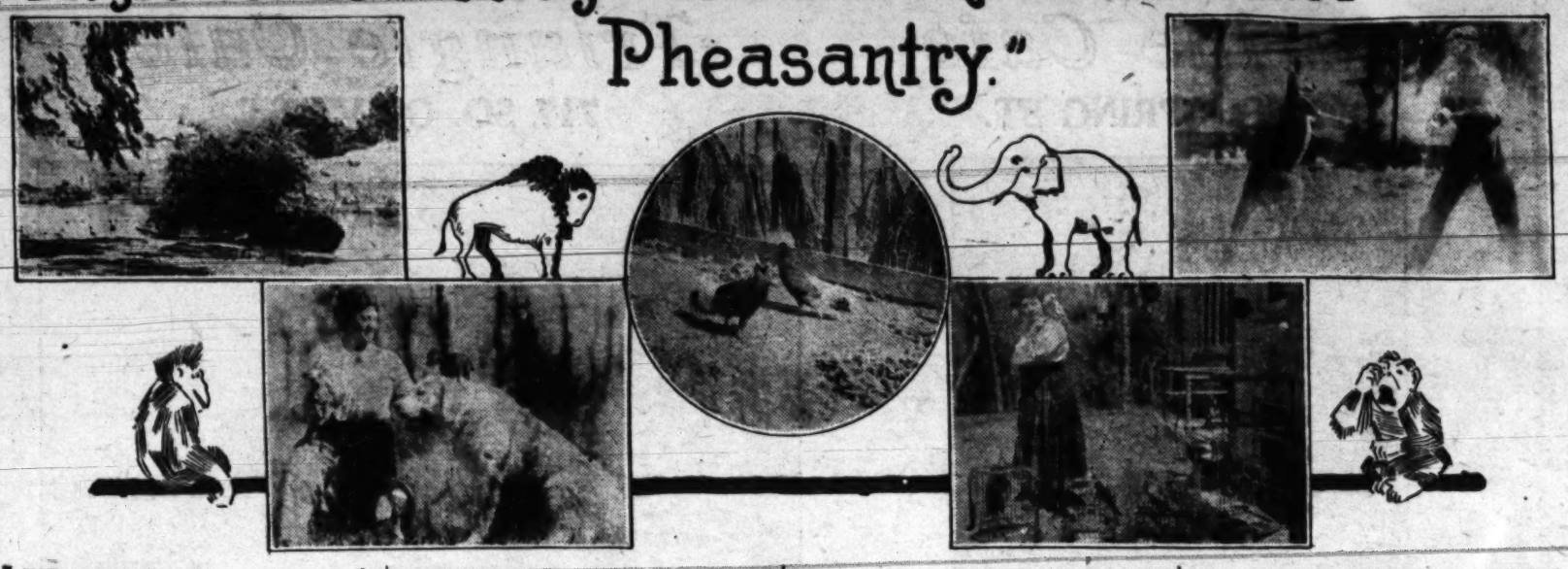
We claim lowest percentage of accidents in the United States.

We will show these things if given the opportuity.

Write for Quotations

INGLEWOOD IS 10 MILES SOUTHWEST "FROM LOS ANGELES
Between
LOS ANGELES

"Inglewoods Zoological Gardens & Marmot Pheasantry."



JUST southwest of Los Angeles in the suburbs of Inglewood there has recently been established one of the most unusual zoological gardens and live-stock farms in the United States. In zoological gardens covering more than thirty acres of ground, seventeen acres of which is a splendid grove of eucalyptus, Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Rabb are breeding and rearing an almost endless variety of game birds and pet stock, having invested $100,000 in an enterprise which reaches out to the furthermost corners of the Orient for rare pets and fowls and which has for a market the whole of America.

The Inglewood Zoological Gardens and Marmot Pheasantry, which is not a "show place"—curiosity seekers being discouraged from entering the inclosure—is surrounded by a high wire mesh fence. Once inside, the privileged visitor is almost bewildered by the array of birds and beasts there being raised. There are pheasants, thousands of them, parrots of rare lineage, cockatoos of distinguished ancestry, parakeets, lorikeets, unusual canaries, queer little lorries and love birds, zebra doves, waxbills, crested currassows, emus, kangaroos, many rare species of waterfowl, ring-tailed apes, ferrets and other bipeds and quadrupeds out of the ordinary kind.

Inglewood Zoological Gardens and Marmot Pheasantry was established during 1919, Mr. Rabb coming from Marmot, Or., where, in the shadow of Mt. Hood, he launched forth some five years ago into his unusual business. In the northern State Mr. Rabb started to raise pets as a hobby, then got into the thing so deep that now, he says, it would be almost impossible for him to get out, at least on short notice. He sends representatives to India, Borneo, the Philippines and other oriental countries and is also establishing resident agents searching for birds of rare form and plumage for American homes and country estates. He has standing commissions from numerous wealthy persons to procure for them unusual denizens of the forests of Asia and the East Indies. This stock is brought to Inglewood and acclimated before being shipped to various parts of the country for installation in aviaries or release in game preserves.

The present location of the Inglewood Zoological Gardens and Marmot Pheasantry is easily the best for the acclimating of these animals from various climates and altitudes.

Among other commissions the Pennsylvania State Game Commission ordered 5000 pheasants for stocking the forests of that State recently. Of course many similar orders have been received. The various zoos have standing orders in for rare pheasants, other birds and animals.

One of the big tasks is to get competent, reliable men to bring out of Asia and the Orient the rare specimens for which the market exists.

One feature of the business is the loaning of birds and four-footed animals to motion picture companies. Some of the denizens of the Inglewood Zoological Gardens and Marmot Pheasantry are now quite accomplished film artists.

Inglewood Zoological Gardens and Marmot Pheasantry is the largest direct importer of birds and animals in America. Cable address is "Marmot," Inglewood, Cal. Branches are maintained in Shanghai, China, and Calcutta, India. Anything can be furnished from a humming bird to an elephant. The Inglewood Zoological Gardens and Marmot Pheasantry is the finest privately owned public zoo in America.

California Milk Producers Assn.

IN ORDER to bring about a better standard of quality of milk and a more uniform distribution of the product to Los Angeles and adjacent cities and towns, the California Milk Producers' Association was formed in June, 1915. It was formed with the belief that the milk producers and consumers have much in common and the association was perfected to bring them closer together and give better service to both.

The association is composed of bonafide producers of milk only and is a nonprofit co-operative corporation without capital stock.

When the organization was formed it had a membership of about 100. Today its membership is in excess of 800. The association has members throughout Orange, San Bernardino, Riverside and Los Angeles counties. Mr. B. A. Rhoades, a well-known business man of Los Angeles and owner of a dairy ranch at Rivera, is president of the association. George H. Ennis, owner of the Sunny Slope Rancho in Riverside county, is vice-president. Other directors in the association are T. H. Brice, secretary and manager, who owns a dairy ranch at Artesia. Mr. Brice has been a very potent factor in the upbuilding of the association. William R. Rowland, president of the Puente Oil Company who operates a dairy ranch at Puente, is also one of the directors. Included on the board besides are E. A. Bost, V. Del Fante, Van Nuys, William Wicker, W. L. Houghton, George W. Thomas and George H. Frampton, a banker of Artesia.

General offices are at 1505 South Main street. The association maintains a large warehouse at 2161 East Thirty-eighth street and a conveniently located laboratory for making bacteriological tests at Eighth street and Towne avenue.

Members of the association are enabled to save a vast amount of money each year through the purchasing department of the association, which obtains all supplies of hay, grain and other feed at a great saving for them. These supplies are purchased in carload lots all over the State, wherever the best market conditions exist and where it is possible to make the cheapest purchases. These supplies are delivered to the warehouse of the association and from there distributed to the members as required.

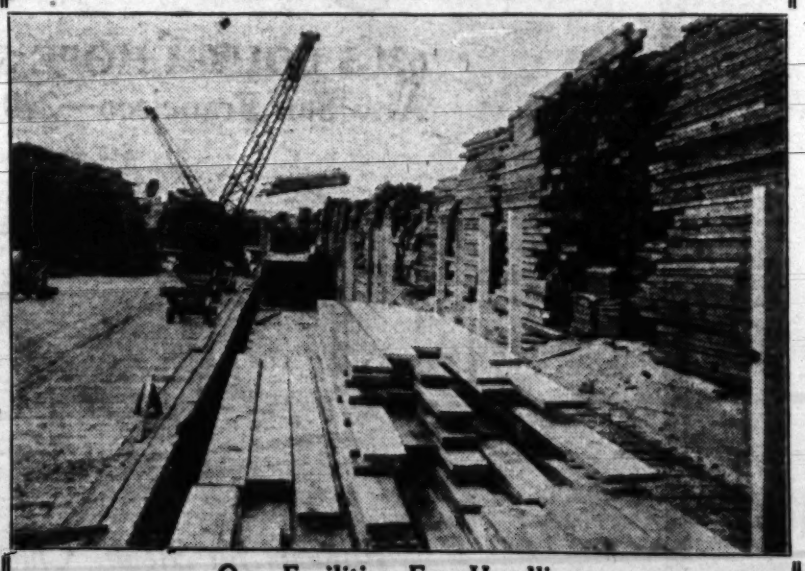
Some idea of the magnitude of the operations of the organization may be gained by the following figures: The association's yearly production of milk amounts to 74,460,000 pounds in volume, representing approximately $3,817,920 in value. Its purchases of cattle feed annually amount to $700,000.

The primary object of the association has achieved excellent results. As evidence of this there are better herds and the herds are better housed than before the organization came into existence.

Correct methods of feeding, milking and caring for milk have been introduced and are maintained. In order to keep the milk sweet and pure as is demanded of grade A milk it is necessary to reduce it to a temperature of from between 40 to 50 degrees Fahrenheit and maintain it at that temperature until it is shipped to the distributors. In order to do this the larger ranches of the association are equipped with cooling plants to which the freshly drawn milk is conveyed. By keeping the milk stored at the proper temperature the increase of bacteria that is common with all fresh-drawn milk is prevented. If the milk is found after shipment to be below grade a field man is sent to the ranch to ascertain the cause and aid in the elimination.

Daily shipments averaging 204,000 pounds of milk are made to Los Angeles creameries, all of which are buyers and distributors of association milk.

Oregon Pine Lumber
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS
We Specialize in
Mine Timbers, Railroad Ties, Creosoted Lumber



Our Facilities For Handling
Insure Prompt Shipments
CHAS. R. McCORMICK & CO.
Home Office—SAN FRANCISCO
Branch Office—PORTLAND, ORE.
Manufacturing Plants—ST. HELENS, ORE.
Wholesale Yards—SAN DIEGO
JOHN OLSON, Manager
LOS ANGELES BRANCH—403-405-407 Van Nuys Bldg.

BRUNER-MARBLE & TILE COMPANY

Hansen Dairy Company.

MOST naturally close to your heart is the welfare of your health. One of the most important duties you have is the selection of things you eat and drink. You want to be absolutely sure that all solids and liquids are pure and health making. Good milk is easily distinguished by discriminating men and women and loved by children everywhere.

Los Angeles' newest and most modern fireproof creamery plant, well screened and ventilated and constructed along lines to permit of absolute sanitation throughout, is that of the Hansen Dairy Company, in Wall street at Eleventh. Our plant is specifically adapted to the handling of fresh milk and cream. We do not deal in cheese, butter, ice cream or any of the by-products which require different methods of handling, so we, therefore, concentrate our efforts on putting out the very best quality of milk and cream.

The Hansen Dairy Company sells the wholesale trade only, putting out one uniform quality to all customers. Under these circumstances it is absolutely necessary that we give high quality and the very best service, because we have no combination of by-products to sell, such as some of our competitors have. By the same token this company does not secure the same well-established publicity that accrues to creameries retailing extensively.

The near-in location of the Hansen plant enables us to give regular and prompt service which our wholesale trade demands. Milk is one of the foods of which there is expert and reliable statistics available by which the public can conclusively pass judgment upon the quality. We respectfully invite investigation of our high rating with reference to our milk product as given us by the Los Angeles Health Department, month by month.

The present home of the Hansen Dairy Company is a thoroughly modern and very imposing structure 50x150 feet with its other dimensions with a handsome white facade. Floors and walls are cement construction and the walls of the milkroom are faced with white glazed tile to a height of six feet from the floor for still further sanitation. The building is three stories.

All milk is handled at this plant by the gravity system. Under this plan the milk is lifted to the upper floor by a large elevator, in the original ten-gallon containers which are carried by a series of rollers to the weighing tank and emptied. After samples are taken the milk flows down through a short pipe to the pasteurizing vats on the second floor where 99 per cent of the bacteria is eliminated by the process. The milk then descends to a new and expensive refrigerating plant on the first floor and is reduced to a temperature of 40 degrees, at which it is maintained until delivery is made. Before pasteurization a small proportion of the milk is separated into cream and skim milk. For delivery the milk is put into scrupulously clean cans or into bottles by our automatic bottling machine.



THIS SPLENDID PLANT SPECIALIZES IN WHOLESALING ONLY.

The Hansen Dairy Company was established ten years ago and its success has been marked from inception. In respect to efficiency, economy of operation and sanitation its present plant has no superior anywhere in the United States. The members of the company are Leonard S. Blenkiron and Charles F. Nowlin. Its general management is in the hands of Mr. O. W. Strodthoff.



GEORGE PHELPS RESIDENCE, EL MONTE, CALIFORNIA.

BUILT WITH

The New

Brick Hollow Wall

Fireproof—Everlasting—Beautiful

AND

ECONOMICAL

The new BRICK HOLLOW WALL requires but nine brick to the square foot—lays an eight-inch wall, forms a four-inch hollow air space—is reinforced every four inches by a full length brick tie and is proof against fire, dampness and sound.

Write for Booklet.

Los Angeles Brick Co.

514-515 Security Bldg. Los Angeles, Cal.

Kress 5, 10, 25c Store.

Included among the more than two dozen larger department stores in the heart of Los Angeles' shopping district is the Kress 5, 10 and 25c store on Broadway between Sixth and Seventh streets. The Kress store is one of the links in the chain of 150 Kress stores extending from ocean to ocean.

As to the large and varied merchandise carried by the big store, the stocks are purchased on the Kress "from factory to you" plan, which means that prices are based on actual costs, plus a fair Kress profit, and in no instance what the company thinks you will pay.

Buying the stock from domestic and foreign manufacturers, and doing its own importing for all of the stores in the chain enables the company to offer the buyer Kress value merchandise at Kress prices.

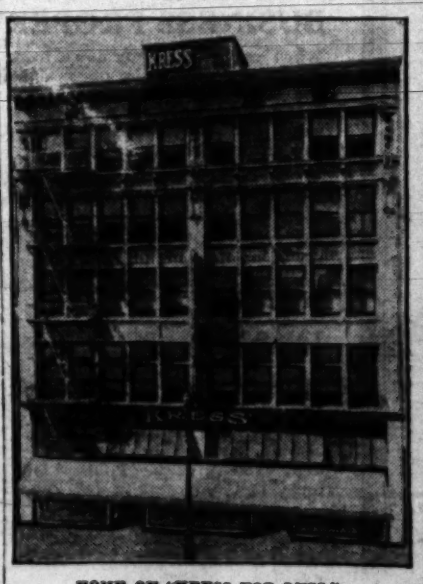
And when the public enter the Kress stores he or she can rely upon it that in the stores are kept on sale anything and everything desired for the comfort and convenience of domestic life, and at prices which for value cannot be duplicated in any other establishment of the kind in the world.

Three important features have contributed largely to the success of the famous Kress stores—quality, service and prices. The company recognize the fact that purchasers are guided by past experience and that a reputation for integrity is the most powerful force in business.

You get what you expect in quality standards at any Kress store in any merchandise carried at Kress popular prices.

The placing of over 150 thoroughly well-managed Kress stores throughout the United States by the Kress corporation and the investment of gigantic capital in the big enterprise for the service of the public has commanded the experience and service of what are considered to be among the brightest, most capable and considerate merchandise captains of industry, the central idea being efficiency and careful and thoughtful service in every store in the chain of merchandise establishments.

The Los Angeles Kress store has more than made good in every department, and the fact that the store is crowded with buyers every day in the week is the strongest evidence of the appreciation of the buying public of Kress values, Kress prices and Kress service.



HOME OF "KRESS FOR LESS."

If there are people who have thus far failed to visit the Kress five-story and basement store on Broadway between Sixth and Seventh streets, they should do so at their earliest convenience.

Three floors are attractively arranged for the display of merchandise. Two floors are required to handle the big stock of goods which supplies the sales departments, and one floor is used for the rest periods of the employees, whose comfort is a matter of daily consideration of the company.

INGLEWOOD IS 10 MILES SOUTHWEST, FROM LOS ANGELES

Between
LOS ANGELES
and
THE SEA

INGLEWOOD is one of the attractive suburbs of Los Angeles. Its location is about ten miles from the business center of Los Angeles with fast electric car service, and approximately six miles from the ocean. Paved boulevards radiate from its center in all directions.

Extremes of heat and cold are unknown. The climatic conditions are ideal and unsurpassed.

Homes are attractive and reasonably priced; unimproved land suitable for home sites is available at moderate prices.

Inglewood enjoys every modern convenience—gas, electricity, an abundance of pure water, fifteen miles of paved streets, sidewalks and curbs of cement, parks,



an efficient, progressive city government, fire hydrants of modern design, street lights, water works and possesses every requirement whereby its residents are made contented and happy.

Its schools are under broad and progressive management; the highest standard of efficiency is maintained.

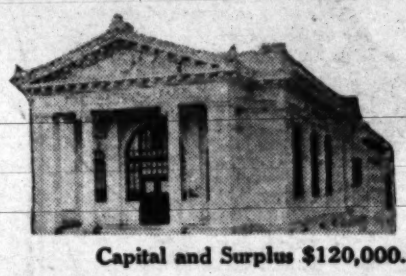
In a period of twelve years or thereabouts the population has increased approximately 300 per cent. Since January 1, 1920, one hundred and eighty-five building permits have been issued.

The retail merchants conduct their business in a broad, "satisfied customer" manner. Three banks, a varied line of retail stores, seven churches, three modern garages, a Masonic Temple, numerous fraternal societies and a live progressive Woman's Club add attractiveness to Inglewood. It boasts a wide awake newspaper and an up-to-date movie house.

Agriculturists, poultrymen, flower gardeners, etc., find a ready nearby market for their products.

Homeseekers can make no mistake in locating in Inglewood—the "homey" suburb of Los Angeles.

INGLEWOOD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

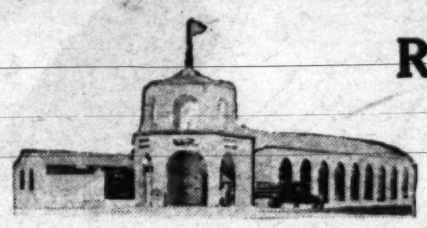


FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF INGLEWOOD

Capital and Surplus $120,000. Resources 1¼ Million.

Ford—The Universal Car
Fordson Tractor

You Can be Proud of The Ford Service Obtainable at Inglewood.



Robert P. Fite

ACCESSORIES, TIRES, IMPLEMENTS, EXIDE BATTERY SERVICE.

Inglewood, El Segundo, Hyde Park, Hawthorne, Lawndale, Lenox, Cor. Los Angeles and Market Sts., Inglewood, Cal.

Phone Inglewood 220.

INGLEWOOD
REAL ESTATE INSURANCE

Metcalf & Morrison

Nettie Metcalf Frances Morrison

HONOR and COURTESY our SLOGAN

Office: Cor. Grevillea ave. & Arbor Vitae st. Hawthorne car to Arbor Vitae st., last stop in Inglewood; walk one block west. Phone 38.

Inglewood Furniture and Undertaking Co.

Phone 162

A Place to Buy "Right" Furniture at "Right" Prices.

Inglewood, California



The Old and Reliable Real Estate Man
C. C. GRIFFIN
MARKET AT REGENT.

Inglewood Realty Company

(Frank D. Parent)

Specialists in Inglewood Property, Homes, Acreage, Lots, Business Property, Chicken Ranches.

Phones 4 and 139.

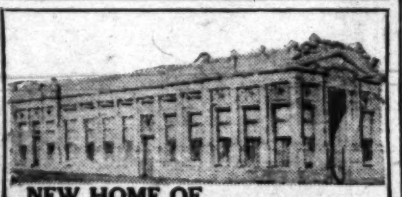
130 N. Market Street.



INGLEWOOD'S SPLENDID MOVING PICTURE THEATER



INGLEWOOD MERCANTILE



NEW HOME OF CITIZENS SAVINGS BANK OF INGLEWOOD

W. S. MAGEE RALPH F. MAGEE

Magee & Son

Thirty Years a Resident

REAL ESTATE, LOANS, RENTALS, INSURANCE, EXCHANGES
218 Regent Street
Inglewood, California

England's Egg Ranch

Geo. C. England, Owner.

The home of "ACTUALLY" Trapnested S. C. White Leghorns every day in the year since 1912.

Established at INGLEWOOD 1910.

The largest and oldest honest to goodness Trap Nested Poultry Ranch in the Great Southwest.

For Sale—Poultry Ranches Large and Small

Located in the thriving city of Inglewood. The climate is the most perfect in Southern California for living and raising Poultry. Anyone looking for a Home or Poultry Ranch cannot afford to miss seeing INGLEWOOD before they buy.

C. A. HART

A Poultry Raiser and Poultry Ranches a Specialty.

Corner of Commercial and Plymouth
NORTH INGLEWOOD PHONE 17

TOGGENBURGS

"Best Milch Goats on Earth"
150 Head to select from of Beautiful, Gentle Animals of the Highest Type of Milk Producers.

DOE KIDS, $25 to $50.
MATURE DOES, $100 and up.

Eighteen years in California. Our customers our reference. Correspondence invited. Visitors welcome daily except Sunday. Milk, 35c per quart.

Carl P. Sheddan & Son

126 HAWTHORNE STREET
INGLEWOOD, CAL.

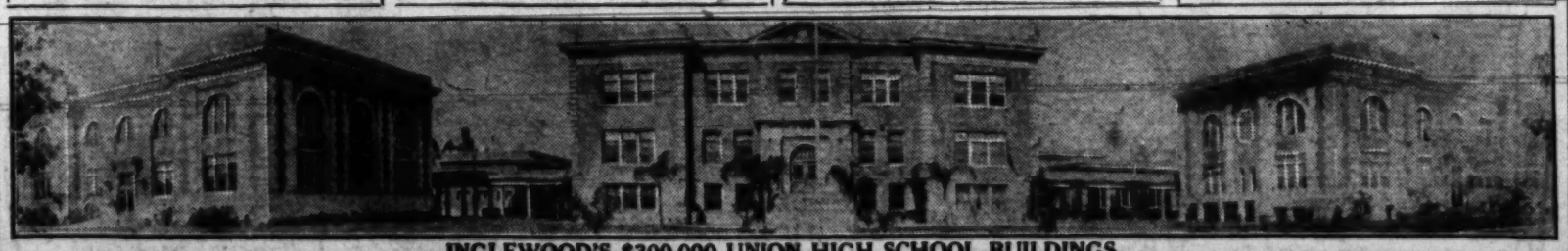
Trapnested S. C. W. Leghorns, Baby Chicks, Breeding Stock, Hatching Eggs.

Members Inglewood Chamber of Commerce

Fuller & McCallister EGG RANCH

A Thoroughly Trapnested Ranch
Grevillea Ave. and Hardy St.

Lovell C. Fuller Box 426. Phone 192-J-2
H. A. McCallister Inglewood, Calif.



INGLEWOOD'S $300,000 UNION HIGH SCHOOL BUILDINGS

Hansen Dairy Company.

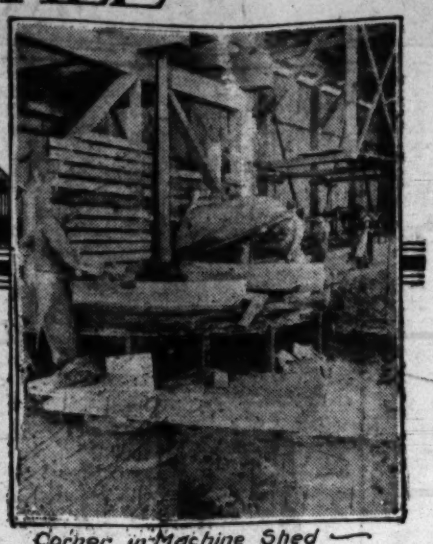
BRUNER-MARBLE AND TILE COMPANY



Pollard CarBorundum Machine



Genral View in Marble Yard



Corner in Machine Shed

BUILDING operations always reflect the prosperity and invariably foreshadow development in any city or community. Vast building operation is under way in Los Angeles, Southern California and the entire great Southwest. One large factor in keeping Los Angeles and Southland building activities abreast of the demand is the splendid character of its representative industrial institutions.

The Bruner Marble and Tile Company with city offices in Suite 615 Marsh-Strong Building, Los Angeles, is one of the leading marble and tile manufacturing and contracting establishments of the Southwest. This company keeps steady pace with every improvement demanded in this branch of industrial life.

Last year business indicated the need of increased milling capacity for 1921 and new machinery of the most modern type is already installed. Plant capacity this year will be at least two-thirds greater than during 1920 and the new machinery equipment represents 60 per cent more efficiency over previous years.

Among other things a carborundum machine, the first of its kind on the Pacific Coast, is one of the additions to the plant. This machine is equipped with wheels for the jointing of marble accurately and finishing marble floor tile and is the very last word in marble moulding manufacture. By the same token it can run the most intricate mould at the rate of thirty-seven inches per minute.

In producing power the carborundum can turn out an equal amount of high-class moulding work in fifteen minutes' time that would require the services of ten men working eight hours to accomplish. At the present time this piece of machinery, known more familiarly to architects and contractors as the Pollard, is the only one of its kind in the Southwest.

With its present latest improved machinery equipment the Bruner Marble and Tile Company is one of the industrial institutions fully equal to cope with the tile and marble decorative work situation in the Southwest.

Among the commissions being executed by this company at the present time are the installation of marble and tile work in the new Los Angeles Stock Exchange Building and in the splendid ten-story Los Angeles Railway structure, together with approximately $75,000 in orders throughout Southern California.

The output and installation volume represented half a million in money last year and the company is prepared to take care of a million-dollar business this year.

The plant proper is located between Seventh and Ninth streets on the east bank of the Los Angeles River. Employment is furnished to 100 men in the manufacture and installation departments and every employee of the company in these departments is an expert.

The finished products made by the company include decorative tile for mosaic floors, mantels and wainscoting, polished marble for office building lobbies, corridors, wainscoting and stairways. Similar work is designed for bathrooms, plunges, pergolas, fish fountains, porches and walks.

Numerous downtown showrooms in Los Angeles, illuminated night and day, executed in marble and tile decorations by the Bruner Marble and Tile Company testify to the splendid work of its plant and artisans.

The plant illustrations give a very clear idea of the general capacity. The mill, for instance, is fully equipped to handle large blocks of marble weighing several tons each. Marble blocks handled in Los Angeles are secured from quarries located in Alabama, Tennessee, Vermont and Alaska, and from European countries. Arriving at the mills in huge blocks, they are there cut into slabs, coped and properly sized and polished.

Owing to the fact that marble and tile can be so easily cleaned, to say nothing of the durability, the usage of both steadily increases yearly in building construction.

Covering a period of ten years or more the Bruner Marble and Tile Company has been very actively identified with interior and exterior marble and tile decorative work in the Southwest. Under the personal supervision of Mr. S. A. Bruner very important commissions have been completed according to plans and specifications of leading architects in eminently satisfactory manner to all concerned. One artistic commission of which the company can justly be proud is the magnificent fountain at the State Building in Exposition Park, Los Angeles.

Operations of the company extend over the entire southern district of California, into Arizona and Western Texas. Complete details are fully understood with reference to every phase of the marble and tile industry by the Bruner Marble and Tile Company for the territory served.

ARE YOU COMING TO HOLLYWOOD?

HOLLYWOOD BLVD. 7 MILES TO HOLLYWOOD

The Garden Spot of The World



Finest Equipped Garage in California.
Twenty-four Hour Service, Three Hundred and Sixty-five Days in the Year.
Taxi Service by Hour, Day or Month.
Goodyear Tires, Accessories, Storage, Repairs and Supplies.
Write or Telegraph for Reservations.



AGENTS FOR

NATIONAL SEXTET

GARDEN COURT MOTORS CORPORATION

7024-7032 Hollywood Boulevard Hollywood, California

PHONE HOLLY. 2902—577118

"BUY IN HOLLYWOOD"

Representative Men of Los Angeles.



TAFT REALTY CO.

The Taft Realty Company, at 6751 Hollywood Boulevard, is closely identified with Hollywood and has been largely responsible for its growth and prominence.

Alfred A. Taft, Sr., is the president of this company. Mr. Taft was born in Los Angeles and for the past forty years has been one of the active factors in developing Hollywood and vicinity. He is a director in the Hollywood Boulevard Bank and the Hollywood Chamber of Commerce.

The Taft interests include improved and unimproved agricultural land, residences, business blocks and vacant lots. Several exclusive residential tracts have been platted and sold out by this company during the past year. The nicest of these tracts are known as the Hollywood View Tract in West Hollywood. They were taken from will harmonize with the natural beauties of the section in which they are situated.

California Income Properties

For over ten years this office has specialized in the sale of California income-producing properties, both city and country. With two offices and a large force of competent, courteous salesmen we are equipped to give prospective purchasers of Los Angeles homes or other California properties the utmost in service.

Myers Manufacturing Company.



THERE is but one true form of economy and it must be expressed in terms of lasting satisfaction instead of mere dollars and cents. "Cheap" investments are really extravagances, because they neither endure nor satisfy. Any intelligent person will appreciate the truth of this statement and personal experience will confirm it. Cheap garments are notoriously expensive. If you purchase "Swim Easy" bathing suits,

"WINNER"
PATENTED APR. 11-1911
MADE BY MYERS MFG. CO. INC.
LOS ANGELES CAL.

"Forest" outing garments, "Winner" gymnasium suits, or "Nancy Lee" school girls' uniforms manufactured for the market by this company, you can rest assured that your garment problem in the lines mentioned is permanently and profitably solved. You will find that the first cost means final cost—and that is the real essence of practical economy.

"You who think of factories in terms of smoke and dust, and grime and general sordidness should adventure a little into



"THE BRANDS WE MAKE ARE THE BRANDS THAT TAKE"



MYERS MFG. CO. INC. LOS ANGELES
"NANCY LEE" MIDDY

"SWIM EASY" MADE BY MYERS MFG. CO. LOS ANGELES



the streets just across the borders of your usual haunts. There is romance there, romance beyond your imagining."

Thus commented Dwinelle Benthall in a recent issue of "The Los Angeles Times" in its Sunday Magazine Section, in telling of the "Romance of the City's Industrial Growth."

Such an adventure is very simple. You start in the usual way, look for a number—our location is 222-234 South Los Angeles street—find it and take an elevator, get off at a certain floor—our floor is the fourth—quite as though you were looking for a dentist or a lawyer. Factory buildings in Los Angeles are not unlike office buildings in their general architecture. They are more plebeian, of course; there

MYERS MFG. CO.
"FOREST"
LOS ANGELES



may not be any white marble and they may be a bit dingier and noisier, but when you encounter a sign reading: "Myers Manufacturing Company," for instance, and open the door, you find an office comfortably furnished, and a very courteous person who is quite willing to explain the intricacies of our business. First he shows you the sample room, and rows and rows of attractive garments we manufacture, and then he conducts you into the factory rooms—long, bright, light places, where a number of interesting things are happening. A girl's uniform or an outing suit begins as an inspiration, somebody sketches it and then a pattern is made and a sample produced. If the result is as attractive as the sketch, a series of patterns are cut in different sizes, laid over piles of materials and cut out by the dozens. The cutting machines are made mathematically exact, there is no chance of slipping up and making a mistake. Practically all the work is done by machine except the hand embroidery, and all the work is done in the factories, none of it is given out, therefore, every person who purchases any Myers Manufacturing Company garment can be sure it is well made under perfectly sanitary conditions, by women who are neither underpaid nor overworked. Our factories are picked from among hundreds in Los Angeles and are fairly typical of the others.

There are no sweat-shop conditions in the plant of the Myers Manufacturing Company, no dearth of light and air, and in fact you would feel that the women who sit behind machines, or bend over their hand sewing, might have been the schoolteachers of yesterday. In many instances they are women of that type. And why shouldn't they be? Practically all of them make more than $20 a week, their work is finished at 4:30 and they don't have to carry home test papers to be corrected!

From a small beginning with three machines in 1906, in a room 16x45 feet, and after several years of pioneering our present factories which fairly hum with activity have resulted.

During the late World War, the Myers Manufacturing Company was called upon to design and make a uniform to be used by farmerettes. We completely outfitted over 5000 of them, and the same suit used then has been modified and, with some alterations in style, is today in universal demand by all women who go camping, hiking and horseback riding.

Our "Winner" gymnasium suit, patented, was an original creation and is used extensively by educational institutions such as the University of California, the Oregon Agricultural College, and many other high schools and colleges.

The Myers Manufacturing Company specializes in the manufacture of bathing suits, hiking outfits, gymnasium costumes and school uniforms for girls.

Thousands of people wear athletic and outing garments made in our factories.

In our Number One Factory we make the "Winner" gymnasium suits, "Forest" khaki outing garments and "Nancy Lee" middies. In Number Two Factory we make "Swim Easy" bathing suits and men's jersey and ladies' knit coats.

The officers of the company are: E. B. Myers, president; H. C. Myers, vice-president; I. K. Loomis, secretary; D. B. Myers, treasurer.

You will know our garments by the slogan: "The Brands We Make Are the Brands That Take."

Representative Men of Los Angeles.

Los Angeles County, California.



R. F. McCLELLAN. F. E. WOODLEY. JONATHAN S. DODGE CHAIRMAN PRESCOTT F. COGSWELL J. H. BEAN

LOS ANGELES COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

EXCEEDING all other counties of Southern California, both in the matter of population and the matter of square miles included in the county, Los Angeles has expanded until at present it is one of the largest counties of the State.

Not only does Los Angeles county rank among the first counties of the State in regard to area and population, but is the richest county in total value of all farm crops in the United States.

The rapid growth of Los Angeles county is due to two things, first, the natural resources of the county, which are second to none in the United States, and second, the progressive spirit of the people of the county.

The people of Los Angeles county are imbued with the spirit of progress, and having attained a goal are not content to relax and be satisfied; they set a new goal in the matter of civic or county improvement and do not rest until it has been attained.

Los Angeles county at present has a total area of 4009 square miles. This includes the islands of Catalina and San Clemente with areas of seventy-three and fifty-six square miles, respectively. It comprises about one-tenth of Southern California and is greater in size than Delaware and Rhode Island combined and about one-half as large as Massachusetts.

POPULATION.

The census of 1920 gave this county's population as 936,433 of which 576,673 persons were residents of Los Angeles city, 241,242 residents of the other thirty-six municipalities in the county and 118,523 outside of incorporated cities. It is estimated that there is an average transient population of approximately 100,000 in addition to the census registration, which easily brings the total over 1,000,000 persons. The census of 1900 showed 170,298 persons residing in this county, indicating an increase in the last twenty years of 766,140, or 450 per cent, exclusive of non-resident population.

GOVERNMENT.

Under the Freeholders' Charter which became effective June 2, 1913, the chief governmental authority of the county is centralized in the Board of Supervisors elected from five supervisorial districts to serve terms of four years, a system which closely resembles the commission form of city government. The incumbents are Prescott F. Cogswell, First District; J. H. Bean, Second District; F. E. Woodley, Third District; R. F. McClellan, Fourth District, and Jonathan S. Dodge, Fifth District, Chairman.

VALUATION.

The total assessed valuation of taxable property in Los Angeles county has increased from $100,137,905 in 1900 to $1,207,687,344 in 1920. Assessments average about 42 per cent of the true value of the property, making this county in reality a $2,500,000,000 corporation and indicating that her wealth has multiplied twelve times the last twenty years. The above figures include the property of railroads and other corporations to the amount of $150,126,784 which, under the provisions of Amendment No. 1 to the State Constitution, is not subject to county tax but to State tax only. The remaining $1,057,560,560 is the assessed valuation of all property except that of corporations and is subject to county and municipal taxes only.

The assessed valuation of Los Angeles county is more than one-fourth of the assessed valuation of the entire State of California and two-thirds of that portion of the State known as Southern California. It equals the assessed valuation of the States of Connecticut and of Colorado and the combined valuation of the States of Oregon and Washington, while it exceeds the sum total values of the States of Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Idaho and Wyoming. The assessed valuation of Los Angeles city alone is $636,147,965.



LOS ANGELES COUNTY COURT HOUSE AND HALL OF RECORDS.

EXPENDITURES.

The total expenditures for county and school purposes during the last fiscal year were $23,553,448.31, distributed as follows: For county purposes: Expenses of county departments, $4,828,311.52; maintenance of highways and bridges, $1,045,827.99; flood control construction, $1,615,678.83; general county construction and improvements, $840,783.38; redemption of bonds, $368,668.29, and interest on bonded indebtedness, $438,402.04. For school purposes, expenses for maintenance and operation, $11,841,654.07; construction and improvement of school properties, $1,348,782.92; redemption of bonds, $540,850, and interest on bonded indebtedness, $684,489.27. The total cost of government exclusive of capital investments for the period was $19,748,203.18, or $21.09 per capita on the basis of the 1920 census and $19.05 per capita when we include our estimated floating population of 100,000 persons.

TAX RATE.

The general county tax rate including road tax for the current year, $1.77 per each $100 of assessed valuation, is, with two exceptions, the lowest in the State, notwithstanding an increase of 20 per cent over the previous year's rate. The total rate on property in the original city of Los Angeles, which includes levies for county, school and municipal purposes, is $4.11, which appears high because the basis of valuation is 42 per cent. Comparing the rate of Los Angeles city with those of the largest cities in the United States for the current year on a basis of 100 per cent or the true value of the property we have the following: New York, $2.29; Chicago, $2.48; Philadelphia, $2.85; St. Louis, $2.04; Boston, $2.41; Detroit, $2.61, and Los Angeles $1.72, showing that our tax costs are 15 per cent less than St. Louis and from 30 to 50 per cent less than the other cities mentioned.

BONDED INDEBTEDNESS.

The outstanding bonded debt of the county at the close of the last fiscal year, June 30, 1920, was $21,615,415.55, divided as follows: general county highway bonds, $2,901,000; flood control district, $2,825,375; road improvement district, $935,829.45; drainage district, $230,431.10; water district, $41,000, and school district, $14,681,680. Since July 1 of this year the voters of Los Angeles city school district have authorized the issue of new bonds to the amount of $9,500,000 and other school districts have voted new bonds to the amount of $2,500,000 for new school buildings.

OLIVE VIEW SANITARIUM.

The Olive View Sanitarium is the newest of our county institutions. It was constructed and equipped at a cost of approximately $400,000. Its purpose is to accommodate ambulatory tuberculosis patients and to act as a unit of the County Hospital. Situated about four miles north of the city of San Fernando on a tract of 454 acres it possesses ideal climatic conditions and altitude for the cure of tuberculosis. The institution consists of an infirmary building, service and ward buildings and has a capacity of 100 patients at this time.



THE OLIVE VIEW SANITARIUM, THE NEWEST OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY INSTITUTIONS.

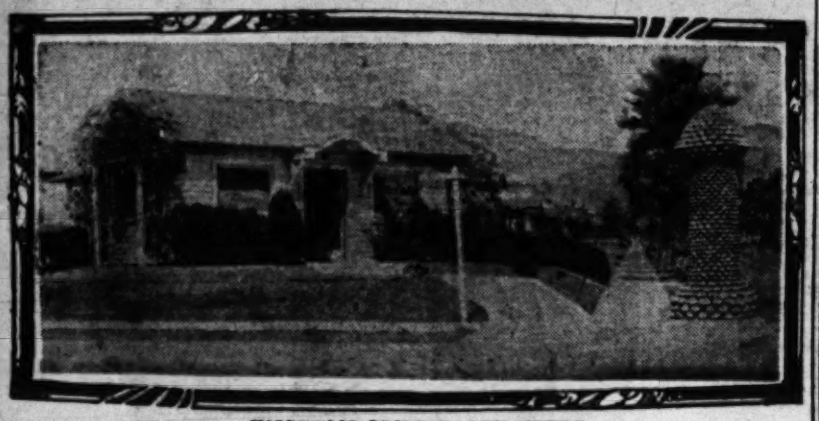
Myers Manufacturing Company.

THERE is but one true form of economy and it must be expressed in terms of lasting satisfaction instead of merry dollars and cents. "Cheap" investments are tragically

TAFT REALTY CO.

The Taft Realty Company, at 5751 Hollywood Boulevard, is closely identified with Hollywood and has been largely responsible for its growth and prominence.

Alfred Z. Taft, Sr., is the president of this company. Mr. Taft was born in Los Angeles and for the past forty years has been one of the active factors in developing Los Angeles county and city. The company is composed of the Taft children and is managed by B. Y. Taft.



HOLLYWOOD PROPERTY EXCLUSIVELY.

The Taft Realty Company is one of the oldest and most reliable real estate and insurance firms in Hollywood. The members of the firm have lived in Hollywood for more than thirty years and during that time they have accumulated extensive holdings in this city and in other parts of Southern California. The fact that this company handles much of its own property and acts as agent for a great number of other property owners, enables them to understand the viewpoint of the buyer as well as the seller and their ability to protect the interests of both has been a large factor in the success of the company.

The constant growth of the company's business has made it necessary for them to have larger quarters. They are planning to begin the erection of a new and beautiful office building within the near future on the site of their present location. The structure will be of the Spanish type and will harmonize with the natural beauties of the section in which they are situated.

The Taft interests include improved and unimproved agricultural land, residences, business blocks and vacant lots. Several exclusive residential tracts have been platted and sold out by this company during the past year. The nicest of these tracts are known as the Hollywood Vista Tract in West Hollywood. They were taken from the Taft lemon and orange groves. These lots are being rapidly filled with nice houses and bungalows and are becoming known as Hollywood's most beautiful residential district.

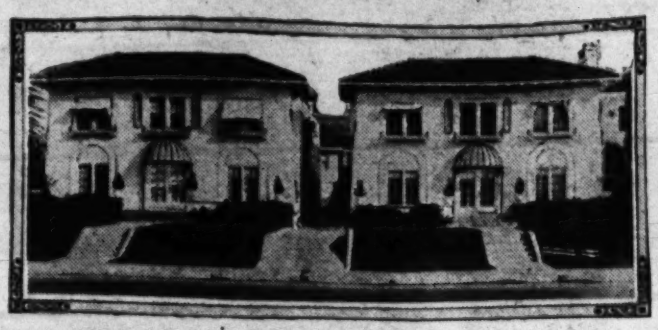
In addition to a general real estate business, this company handles insurance, rentals, loans, architectural designs, buildings, promotions. Each department is under the supervision of a courteous and efficient manager and all transactions are approved personally by Mr. B. Y. Taft, manager Taft Realty Company, and A. Z. Taft, Jr., manager of the Taft Land and Development Company.

The motto of the company is "Courtesy, Safety and Service." The result of this policy consistently pursued for many years is a host of satisfied customers—the best recommendation a company can offer. The firm has banking connections with the Security Trust and Savings Bank, Hollywood branch, and the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Los Angeles.

If you are at all interested in Hollywood property or if there is any way in which you think the Taft Realty Company can help you, they will be glad to do so.

California Income Properties

For over ten years this office has specialized in the sale of California income-producing properties, both city and country. With two offices and a large force of competent, courteous salesmen we are equipped to give prospective purchasers of Los Angeles homes or other California properties the utmost in service.



The property pictured above is an excellent sample of the kind we handle. Located on Western Avenue, near Wilshire Boulevard, on a very valuable lot are two wonderful four-flat buildings paying an income of over $13,000 per year. The price is $85,000, on terms of one-half cash. The ground alone is worth $55,000, and it would cost $60,000 to duplicate the buildings. This property will grow in value very rapidly.

We invite inquiries from Easterners coming to California. We have handled many large exchanges of Eastern property for California property.

R. C. Allright Co.
Real Estate
501 Merchants Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Los Angeles.

Wilshire-Hollywood Branch
252 North Western Avenue
Corner Beverly Boulevard.

LANDS
Subdivisions
Investment Securities

Guy M. Rush Co. INC.
INCORPORATED 1919

Story Bldg.
LOS ANGELES
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Metropolitan Block
AKRON
Ohio

Join our "OWN YOUR HOME CLUB"
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Securities for Investment

We Specialize in California Municipal,
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I. N. VAN NUYS BLDG.
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RICHLUBE

"Pennsylvania's Purest"

A SUPERIOR MOTOR OIL

RICHFIELD OIL COMPANY
Los Angeles

West Coast Asbestos Company.

BELIEVING that Southern California as a manufacturing center is second to no other place in the world and most important of all, willing to invest money on the strength of their belief, E. M. Smith, W. G. Smith and other business associates are erecting a factory for the manufacture of asbestos textiles at Downey, Cal.

This plant at Downey is only a few miles from Los Angeles and will start operations in a very short time.

As the plant of the West Coast Asbestos Company now in process of construction at Downey is the only manufactory of its kind west of Chicago, the benefits derived by Downey, Los Angeles county and Southern California in its entirety in a commercial way cannot be denied. The location of such a plant in this vicinity will aid in placing Los Angeles and Southern California more securely on the industrial ladder.

Famed afar for its magnificent natural advantages, its equable climate and ideal living conditions, Los Angeles is rapidly forging ahead as a manufacturing center.

While Los Angeles' entrance into the commercial and industrial field as a large-scale manufacturing center is comparatively recent, the ever-increasing smokestacks, its steadily mounting pay rolls and constant demand for factory sites is positive proof that in a very short time Los Angeles will be one of the leading manufacturing cities of the United States if not the world. It is facts such as these that cause men of Messrs. Smith and their associates type to erect such factories as the West Coast Asbestos Company to support their belief in the future of Los Angeles and Southern California.

Mr. E. M. Smith and his brother, W. G. Smith, are not strangers in the commercial life of Southern California as they are owners of the E. M. Smith Company of Los Angeles, manufacturing Emsco canvas and rubber belting, hydraulic and woven brake lining, friction brake blocks and mechanical rubber products, etc., and have been in business in Los Angeles for the past twelve years.

Mr. E. M. Smith is president and general manager of the new plant at Downey and his brother, W. G. Smith, as secretary and treasurer.

When completed the machinery and building of the first unit of the new plant will cost approximately $250,000 and will employ about 150 people. This is the cost of the first unit of the new factory and will have sufficient space and machinery for the company to begin operations.

Work of erection, however, will continue until the entire plant is completed. When completed the entire cost of the plant will be $1,000,000 and furnish employment for about 500 people. The first unit of the plant that is to be completed and start operations within a very short time will form the nucleus for the plant that is to be erected at once.

It will take twelve carloads of machinery to equip the first unit of the plant, costing about $200,000. In this equipment will be twenty-five looms, ten sets of carding machines with a capacity of 3000 pounds of yarn daily and a complete spinning and weaving plant.

Among the products of this plant are asbestos cloth (plain and wire inserted,) asbestos sheet packings, asbestos high pressure spiral packing, asbestos boiler gaskets, asbestos wick and rope, asbestos brake lining and all kinds of asbestos tapes and all grades of asbestos fiber and yarns.

The crude asbestos used by the company in the manufacture of their products will be obtained from their own asbestos mines. As this asbestos is received from the mines in rock formation, numerous crushing machines are needed at the factory to break the asbestos into small bits before it is ready to take the first step toward the finished product.

It is the intention of the West Coast Asbestos Company to market their products on the Coast and in the Middle Western States.

While looking after company interests Downey community interests are not being overlooked by the company and the general scheme of architecture and ground beautification will be such that a most pleasing site will greet the eyes of all people connected with the plant and visitors as well.

E. M. Smith, president and general manager of the West Coast Asbestos Company, is a young man of exceptional ability, being a man of keen vision, courageous and of unswerving policies as well as a master of the details of his business.

Possessing an expert knowledge of the asbestos textile industry second to no one, Mr. Smith is well qualified to head such a concern as the one at Downey. His record during the past twelve years as the head of the E. M. Smith Company is guarantee of his success at the head of the new enterprise.

Another factor contributing to the assured success of the new company is its natural advantages, such as matchless climate and ideal working conditions and Los Angeles' strategic position as regards shipping facilities, Los Angeles being ideally located as regards steamship lines. Foreign business is accessible through the numerous steamship lines having warehouses and docks at Los Angeles Harbor, while the eastern States are reached over the Salt Lake, Southern Pacific and Santa Fe Railway lines.

It is due to the efforts of such representative men as Mr. E. M. Smith and his brother that Los Angeles is rapidly coming to the front as a manufacturing center. Those who while they toil for their own success in the business world are also working for the advancement of the community both civic and commercial are forming a bulwark of stability and industry that will last forever.

The work of manufacturing asbestos products by the company will, of course, be conducted under the most favorable conditions for efficient production and high quality consistently maintained. Also the moment the new unit starts operating, another addition can be made to the slogan, "Home Products Made in California."

It is the intention of the company to manufacture the best asbestos products in the world here in Los Angeles. This is no half-formed opinion on the part of Mr. E. M. Smith, president and general manager of the West Coast Asbestos Company, it is unshakable belief, based on rock-bottom knowledge of facts and conditions.

The final completion of the different units of this large addition to industrial Los Angeles will be another patent example of the measure of success that can be achieved by well-directed efforts in the wonderful Southland of California, "where nature helps industry most."

There is a vast expanse of territory between Los Angeles and Chicago and as the West Coast Asbestos Company will have the only manufacturing establishment of its kind west of the "Windy City," it will evehtually take care of the needs of perhaps half of the American continent in the asbestos products line. The demand in the Middle West is ever increasing for asbestos cloth, both the plain and wire inserted, and in fact for everything that will be manufactured at the Downey plant of the company.

Perhaps one of the most important features of the new enterprise is the fact that it will manufacture its finished products from the crude asbestos obtained from its own mines and that means another California producing equation which will secure its "raw" material within its own boundary lines.

Like all other large manufacturing concerns in the Los Angeles district the West Coast Asbestos Company is looking well into the future for the comfort of its employees. Ultimately fully 500 people will be employed and the housing conditions for this army of workers are not being in any sense overlooked. Climatic conditions in Southern California are such that it is b a pleasure and a privilege to live here. Mr. E. M. Smith and his associates, including Mr. W. G. Smith, have very carefully thought out plans whereby all employees at the Downey plant can have the most pleasant home surroundings when the various units are finally completed.

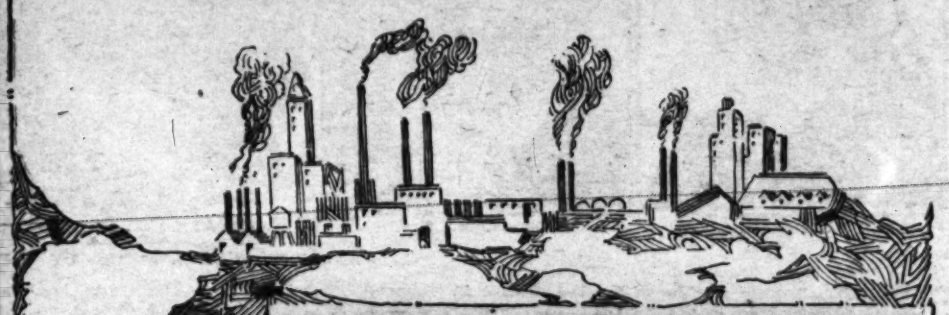
In the meantime, sufficient housing will be provided to take care of employees desired to attend to the necessities of the first unit. No time will be lost in completing the several units so as to bring the plant to its fullest capacity. The undertaking is such that some of the heavy machinery cannot be installed as rapidly as desired but each unit will become operative as rapidly as it is ready to do its part without interruption.

Among other things the final capacity of the plant will be fully equal to take care of all demands made upon it for some time to come and it will be the further policy of the West Coast Asbestos Company to keep its machinery fully abreast of the times with all new improvements demanded by the trade. This is one of the unalterable Smith policies in anything undertaken in the various industrial propositions in which they are interested in the Southland.

The various units of the company will be housed in buildings designed for substantiality and efficiency from every angle. This means not alone ideal working conditions for employees, but it will insure the very highest degree of quality in workmanship for all products. Upon its products the company expects to build up a nation wide reputation for asbestos.



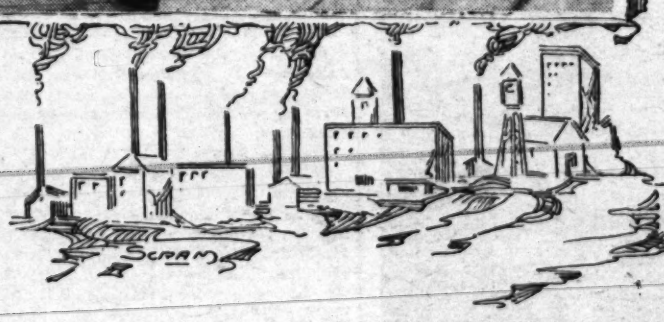
E.M.SMITH-President And General Manager





WALTER G SMITH Secretary & Treasurer

PHOTOS BY HARTSOOK



Prominent Bankers of Los Angeles.



IRVING H. HELLMAN
Vice-President Hellman
Commercial Trust & Savings
Bank





W. D. LONGYEAR Vice-
President Security
Trust & Savings Bank



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Vice-President
Merchants National Bank



M S. HELLMAN Vice-
President Security
Trust & Savings Bank



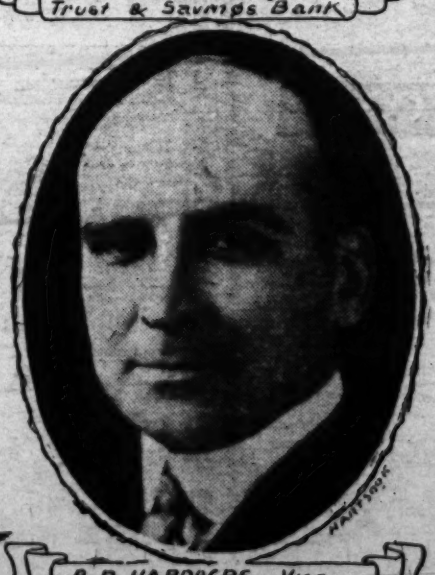
CHARLES H. TOLL Vice
President Security
Trust & Savings Bank



L H. ROSEBERRY Vice-
President Security
Trust & Savings Bank



MARCO H. HELLMAN.
Vice-President Merchants
National Bank



R. B. HARDACRE Vice-
President Security
Trust & Savings Bank



G. M. WALLACE. Cashier
Security Trust &
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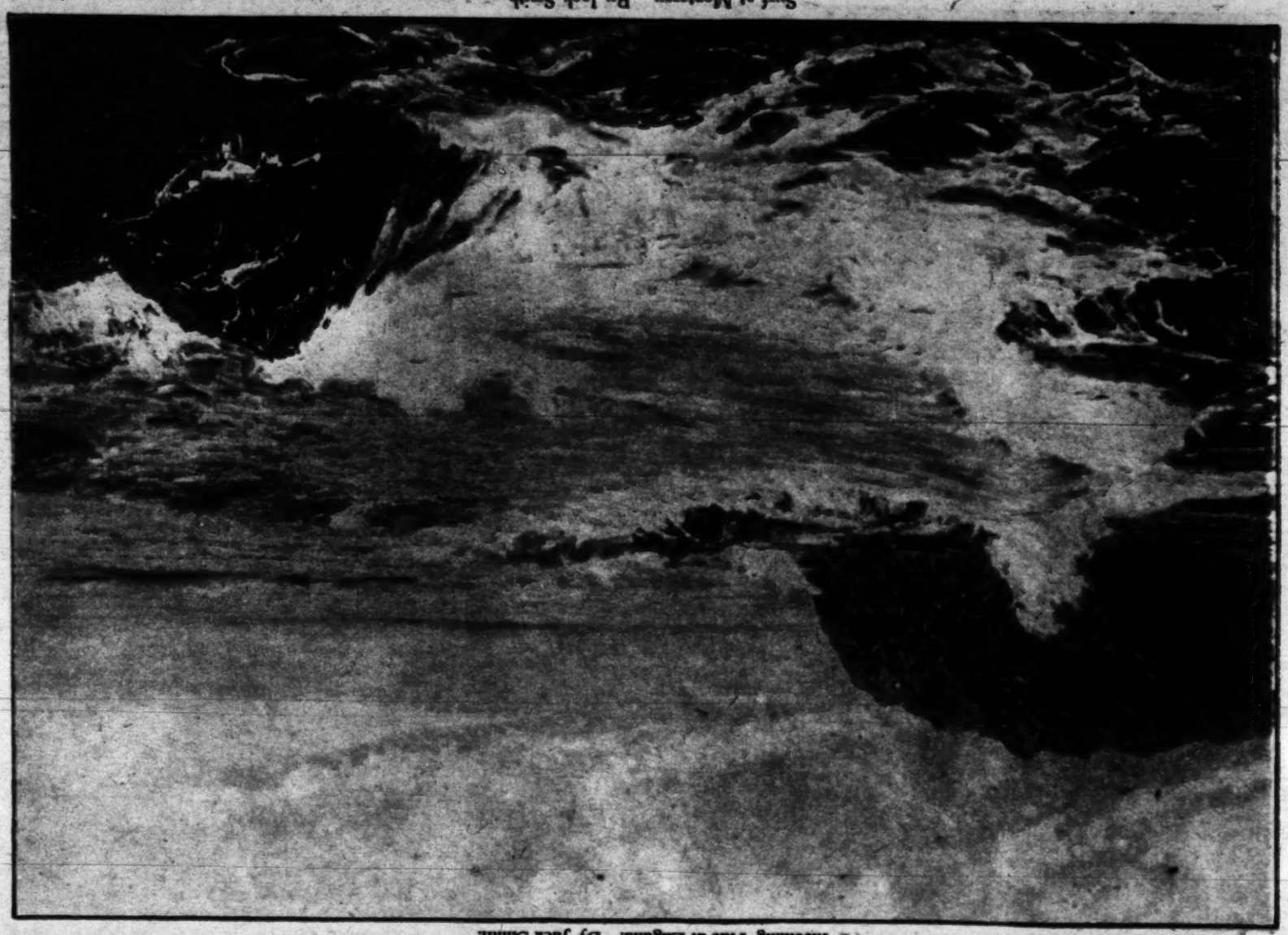
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Surf at Monterey. By Jack Smith.



Incoming Tide at Laguna. By Jack Smith.



West Coast Asbestos Company.

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A sheltered nook in Topango Canyon. By William Wendt.



Summer Radiance. San Gabriel Valley. By Hanson Puthoff.

Prominent Bankers of Los Angeles.

SUNDAY MORNING,

ECONOMY IS KEYNOTE.

State Assembly to Save Money.

Los Angeles to Lead Fight for Reapportionment Measure.

Former Speaker Wright Has Many Votes Pledged for Re-election.

BY KYLE PALMER.

[EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 1.—Economy ill be the dominant interest of the orty-fourth Biennial session of the alifornia Legislature. A tax-saving rogram of considerable proportions, which all elements of the State ill join, seemed assured today as ne Senators and Assemblymen ar- ed here for the convening of the egislature in the State Capitol Mon- y morning.

Apparently impressed by State- ide demands for greater economy in he administration of State govern- ent, legislators eagerly expressed determination to effect a drastic consolidation State departments nd commissions and an outright elimination any nonessential boards.

SPLIT THREATENS.

Enthusiastic proponents of the conomy program predict that the orty-fourth Assembly will intro- uce reforms that will result in an nual saving of from $2,000,000 to ,000,000 to the taxpayers of Cali- rnia, without loss in efficient han- ing of State business. However, en this promise of concerted ac- on in a common cause failed en- ely to conceal the approaching lit between northern and southern embers on the question of reap- rtionment.

LOS ANGELES LEADS FIGHT.

This battle on the part of the uthern portion of the State for in- ased representation, based on in-

(Continued on Third Page.)

DE VALERA IS A



Oaks at Capistrano Hill. By William Wendt.



Santa Paula Valley. By Orrin White.



After the Rain. A Pasadena Scene. By Kathryn Leighton.



Canyon de Chilley. By Edgar Payne.